

NEAR WELL BORE STREAMLINE SIMULATION

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by

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Abstract

This thesis presents a methodology for generating and analyzing streamlines in reservoirs near wellbores using a finite difference method and the Pollock method. The proposed methodology has been applied in 2D using Cartesian and Polar coordinate systems.

This proposed method demonstrates how all potential geological and mechanical factors affect streamline behaviour and analyze their effect on route of stream path lines movement. By using this method, stream path lines can be visualized for any given boundary conditions. Subject to the basic assumptions of incompressible fluid and avoidance of gravity effects, there is an opportunity to simplify numerical equations for streamline simulation and retrieve more effective results. Fluids are moved along the natural streamline grids.

Permeability, well conditions and other process factors such as pressure, velocity and time of travel dictate the route and direction of streamlines. The advantages of this method include flow visualization, more efficiency and computational speed, and the ability to add of additional boundary conditions in various numbers of grid blocks. In particular, this method offers streamline visualization in inter-well connectivity.

Streamline simulation is increasingly employed by geoscientists and engineers in the oil and gas industry to model the flow of fluids in reservoirs. Flow simulation can run on fine-grid, high-resolution models in reasonable times on off the shelf hardware. In addition, streamline simulation identifies fluid flow paths between sinks and sources. This visual and quantifiable information allows geoscientists to examine model connectivity, as well as drainage and irrigation zones associated with producers and injectors. Also, it helps reservoir engineers analyze streamline migrations and predict targets for efficient drilling.

The Pollock's method generally is used for an orthogonal grid cell, however in reality most of the reservoirs near wellbore do not adjust in Cartesian modeling shape. Thus, the next advancement in this research explored ways to find stream path lines according to the Pollock method but with assuming Polar coordinates instead of Cartesian coordinates, when wells' location is in the center of the rings and all streamlines come from different directions and collect in the center of the circle.

My contribution in this study includes the MATLAB implementation of the following steps:

- Developing specific finite difference grid blocks according to given reservoir parameters
- Implementing numerical pressure solvers in both Cartesian and Polar coordinates

- Finding time of flight for streamline movement in grid blocks according to published methods
- Visualizing streamlines in 2D by finding streamline entrance and exit points in each grid cell and connecting all points by line segments.

Most of the mathematical formulations are taken from available literature and other documents. This methodology is demonstrated through the use of three case studies for both Cartesian and polar coordinates. The research includes two main topics: Streamline simulation in Cartesian and Polar coordinates. Each topic has two main parts:

- Theoretical part; in this part, all numerical and mathematical modeling is described, using finite difference methods for pressure solving.
- MATLAB code programming; in this part, a MATLAB program is written according to theoretical equations.

The MATLAB code is included in an appendix. This MATLAB code can visualize all streamlines with different boundary conditions, various process and geological factors in different reservoir areas. The graphs which are resulted from this numerical

method can provide valuable information for engineers to have better understanding of fluid flow in the reservoir.

Regarding research novelty, streamline simulation in near well bore regions using radial geometry has not been done before. Numerical methods are effective tools to optimize time and costs in oil and gas projects and reduce uncertainties.

Finally this research has significant potential applications in the future to improve fluid flow modeling near well bores. The numerical method discussed in this study can be extended to three dimensional coordinates. In this study fluid has been assumed to be incompressible. The method can be used with compressible fluids in future, which is closer to reality.

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List of Symbols, Abbreviation and Nomenclature

Abbreviations:

EOS equation of state

RC reservoir condition

Greek Symbols

α Liquid volume fraction or liquid
holdup

β Water volume fraction

μ Viscosity

$\bar{\rho}$ Average two phase density

ρ Density

Symbols

A Cross-sectional area

D Diameter

D_h Hydraulic diameter

f Friction factor

g Gravitational acceleration

K Absolute permeability

L Length

m Mass flux

N Number of finite difference grid cell
segments

p Pressure

Q Flow rate

q Volumetric Flux

r Radius

r_w Well bore radius

r_o Well outer radius

t Time

u Darcy's velocity or volumetric flux

V Volume

v Velocity

Subscript

I In-flow

i, j, k Index for phase or components

o Oil phase

p Particle

res Reservoir or reservoir condition

x *x*- Direction

y *y*- Direction

z *z*- Direction

Chapter I

Introduction

Background

Streamline simulation of displacement processes in oil reservoirs gained industrial attention during the 1980s and 1990s, when the method was implemented as a 3D procedure (Bratvedt et al. (1993)). Originating from the more complicated and less applicable 3D front tracing method (Bratvedt et al. (1993) and Glimm et al. (1983)), it offered the opportunity of incorporating operator splitting techniques to include the effects of fluid compressibility, diffusion and gravity effects.

As the front tracking methods were for purely hyperbolic systems only, such operator splitting techniques used a three step strategy to solve parabolic problems:

First, the 3D pressure equation is solved and streamlines generated according to the pressure field.

Secondly, the fluids are moved along the computed 1D streamlines over a time step ignoring gravity.

Thirdly, a gravity correction step is made where the fluids of different densities are segregating vertically.

The success of this streamline approach lies in the fact that operator splitting is mathematically rigorous, together with the fact that fluid transport along streamlines does not need to be based on the assumptions of zero diffusion and incompressibility.

Furthermore, streamlines can be updated at any time, for example if new wells are drilled. In fact, streamlines may be updated on each time step in which case a streamline method reduces to an adaptive grid finite difference method. When streamlines are updated on each time step the computational advantage, in terms of CPU timesavings, is lost.

In spite of the successful application of operator splitting techniques, streamline simulation has limitations and can never replace conventional simulation techniques. First of all, this is because the splitting of a pressure equation from the viscous/diffusive part of the problem is not accurate if the fluids are highly compressible and/or when gravity effects dominate over viscous transport mechanisms. Therefore, streamline simulation is mostly used for water flooding in oil reservoirs and less for gas injection and recovery of heavy oil.

Another limitation of the streamline approach is that the numerical method used for streamline generation (the Pollock method) tends to be numerically unstable near well bores. Therefore, detailed streamline modeling of near-well flow is absent from the published literature. The work presented here focuses on this aspect of streamline modeling.

1-1 Problem Identification

The traditional Pollock method for streamline generation is for Cartesian geometries. It is a numerical procedure, which takes a streamline entrance point in a grid block as input and calculates the exit point based on the pressure in the grid block itself and the pressures in the adjacent grid blocks. This information is available from a priori solution of the pressure equation (Laplacian). Figure 1.1 depicts the procedure.

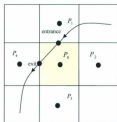


Figure 1.1: Exit Point (Calculated)

Once the exit point is calculated, a straight line-draw is made to connect the exit and entrance point to constitute a segment of a large-scale streamline.

The Pollock method is described in detail in Chapter III. Here, it suffices to identify the lack of accuracy inherent in the method as applied to near well situations. Referring to Figures 1.1 and Figure 1.2, the fluid velocity across the faces of the grid block can be approximated:

The velocity, V_1 , across the upper face is calculated from Darcy's Law using upscaled permeabilities and the pressures P_i and P_o in Figure 1.1. Similarly, the velocities V_2 , V_3 and V_4 across the other faces are calculated (Figure 1.2).

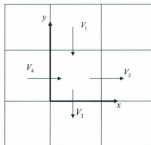


Figure 1.2: Velocity Across the Four Faces of Grid Cell

Each of the velocities V_i are assumed to be constant over the face i , however, the horizontal x and vertical y velocities are assumed to vary linearly inside the grid block, i.e. it is assumed that:

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} V_x(x) &= ax + b \\ V_y(y) &= cy + d \end{aligned}$$

where the constants a , b and c , d are chosen to match the known velocities V_1 , V_2 and V_3 , V_4 respectively.

An obvious limitation of this procedure is that it does not allow an entrance and an exit point to be located on the same face (Figure 1.3). Therefore, grid blocks must be small to capture this effect. In near-well bore situations, a radial geometry mitigates this disadvantage since grid blocks in a cylindrical grid are small near the well bore.



Figure 1.3: Entrance and Exit Point

Such situations can occur close to well bores, for example, when fluids have to converge into perforations in the presence of small but significant heterogeneities.

Another problem with the Pollock method is that for near-well flow, the flow velocity does not vary linearly as linear flow geometries as shown in equation (1-1). Therefore, consider a cylindrical grid, as shown in Figure 1.4. As the fluids approach the well bore, the velocity increases, however not linearly.

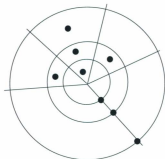


Figure 1.4: Cylindrical Grid Cells

This follows from the fact that the pressure decreases logarithmically towards the well bore (assuming purely radial):

$$(1-2) \quad P(r) = a \ln r + b$$

According to Darcy's Law:

$$(1-3) \quad V = \text{Const} \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} = \text{Const} \frac{a}{r}$$

When we also allow angular flow in Figure 1.4, we must allow fluids to "leak" into the neighboring blocks in the angular direction. Instead of equation (1-3), we therefore assume;

$$(1-4) \quad V(r) = \frac{a}{r} + b$$

where the constants a and b are chosen to match the known radial velocities over the faces of the block in the r -direction.

In the angular direction, the assumption of linear change is adequate:

$$(1-5) \quad V(\theta) = c\theta + d$$

where again the constant c and d are determined from the known face velocities. The primary objective of this work is therefore to implement the modified Pollock method in Polar coordinates to better adapt to the near-well geometry.

The streamline generation method discussed above is based on knowing the pressure distribution a priori. This is obtained by solving the Laplacian. In this work, we are primarily focusing on the method as applied to the near well region, i.e. we need to solve the Laplacian in a cylindrical geometry. In reservoirs, we can not impose an assumption of homogenous and isotropic medium.

It is a fact that the general (anisotropic) Laplacian in a cylindrical geometry frequently is misformulated in the petroleum literature. This is because a non-tensorial formulation is highly desirable for simplicity reasons. Therefore, the concept of angular direction permeability is often used. However, this entity does not exist in

an anisotropic medium and consequently a full tensorial formulation cannot be avoided. A secondary objective of this work is therefore to rigorously derive the appropriate Laplacian for near well streamline modeling. This is presented in Chapter VI.

1-2 Well Productivity Modeling

In conventional reservoir models, the wells are represented as sources/sinks within individual grid blocks. The well segment penetrating a grid block is assumed to be aligned with the block boundaries (faces). This was an adequate approach before 1990 where all wells in fields were vertical (Figure 1.5).

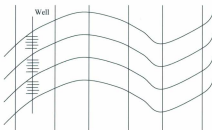


Figure 1.5: Wells in Fields

However, during the 90s, formidable technology developments were made within drilling and completion of advanced wells specifically lateral wells, and drilling wells of 2000-3000 m long production sections became common practice. The traditional well representation for such wells can be completely inadequate as shown in Figure 1.6.

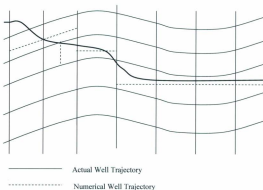


Figure 1.6: Numerical and Actual Well Trajectory

Clearly, representation of advanced wells in reservoir simulation therefore needs considerable improvements. By using streamline modeling near well bores, the details of the flow pattern can be captured and the well productivity can be accurately

calculated by integrating flow along streamlines. These local productivity models can subsequently be incorporated into standard simulator models.

The work presented here is the first step to achieve the ultimate goal of this research: To develop accurate, local productivity models, which incorporate near well heterogeneities, anisotropy and well completion details for complex well trajectories.

1-3 Objectives of the Research

The objectives of this work are:

- 1-To rigorously derive and describe the equations for 2D streamline simulation in both Cartesian and cylindrical geometries
- 2- To implement streamline simulation in two dimensions in Cartesian coordinate and Polar coordinate systems.
- 3- Develop MATLAB programs for both Cartesian and Polar coordinates for streamlines simulation near well bores.
- 4- To investigate flow behavior using the streamline models in heterogeneous isotropic reservoirs with different reservoir conditions and well conditions.
- 5- To investigate effects of various boundary conditions on stream line behaviour.
- 6- To provide recommendations on further development of the models.

1-4 Thesis Organization

This research attempts to provide a methodology for evaluating streamline behaviour near well bores by finding stream path lines in the reservoir. A comprehensive model is developed based on locating the entry and exit points of each streamline in each given grid cell using the Pollock method for Cartesian coordinate system and a modified Pollock method for cylindrical geometries.

This thesis is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter provides an introduction to the thesis, background information, objectives of research, scope of study and thesis organization.

Chapter II presents literature review, previous background works and researches on streamline simulation. Then, variation of streamline modeling is reviewed.

In Chapter III, there is a comprehensive explanation of the Pollock method. Finite difference grid cells and the structure of the grid blocks are introduced. In addition, fluid flow modeling is introduced. In addition, formulation and equation series for computation of flow modeling are described.

Chapter IV presents the pressure solution in Cartesian coordinates. This chapter provides calculation process for finding the pressure distribution across the given reservoir by solving Laplacian equation.

Chapter V presents solution for the pressure distribution in radial coordinates and shows step-by-step calculations to develop a MATLAB code to simulate streamlines in reservoirs in radial coordinate system.

Chapter VI presents case studies in both Cartesian and Polar coordinate system. Three case studies in Cartesian coordinates and two case studies in Polar coordinates with various boundary conditions are presented.

The thesis is summarized and concluded in Chapter VII where research novelty and recommendations for future research are discussed.

Chapter II

Literature Review

The current popularity of *streamline simulation* should more aptly be termed *resurgence*, given that streamlines have been in the literature since the paper by Muskat et al. (1934). The method has received repeated attention since then, and over the last 70 years different ideas and applications have been published about streamline simulation as discussed in this chapter, e.g. Thiele (2001).

2-1 What is Streamline Modeling?

Streamlines, pathlines and streaklines are convenient tools for describing and visualizing flow given by an external flow velocity field \vec{V} :

$$(2-1) \quad \vec{V} = [V_x, V_y, V_z]$$

Streamlines are a family of curves S that are instantaneously tangent to the velocity vector \vec{V} at every point;

$$(2-2) \quad \frac{d\vec{s}}{dt} = \vec{V}$$

Streamlines can be traced for any vector field, although the most common is that \vec{V} represents a velocity obtained from the solution of a set of flow equations. For incompressible flow, streamlines defined at a single instant do not intersect and cannot begin or end inside the medium except at singularities (sources and sinks). Streamtubes are regions bounded by streamlines. Because streamlines are tangent to the velocity field, a fluid that is inside a streamtube must remain within the same streamtube.

A pathline $x(t)$ is the trajectory traced out by an imaginary massless particle following the flow of the fluid from a given starting point,

$$(2-3) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= \vec{V} \\ x(t_0) &= x_0 \end{aligned}$$

A streakline is the locus at a given instance of the positions of all fluid particles that have gone through a fixed spatial point in the past. In steady state flow streamlines, streaklines and pathlines coincide. In an unsteady flow they can be different. In this work we consider only steady state flow. Streamline simulation is a technique that predicts multi-phase displacements along the streamlines generated from numerical solutions to the Laplace equation. The technique decouples computation of saturation variation from the computation of pressure variation in time and space. Using a finite

difference method, the initial steady state pressure field is computed based on spatial variations in mobility, and is updated in response to significant time-dependent changes in mobility. The flow velocity field is then computed from the pressure field, and streamlines are traced based on the underlying velocity field. Streamlines originate at the injectors (source) and culminate at producers (sink). Once the streamline paths are determined, displacement processes are computed along the streamlines using 1-D, analytical or numerical models (Thiele (1994), Batycky (1997)) and ResAssist (<http://www.res-assist.com/>).

The integration of equation (2-3) to obtain particle paths and/or travel times is known as particle tracking, for which there exists extensive literature. The particle tracking literature is primarily concerned with problems where the velocity field is only known at a finite set of points, either measured or calculated from a flow model, and interpolation is needed to integrate pathlines. In computational fluid dynamics, particle tracking has been used for visualization (Kipfer et al. (2003), Knight et al. (1996), Sadarjoen et al. (1997), Shirayama (1993) and Strid et al. (1989)).

Velocity interpolation in control-volume mixed finite-element methods is a related subject to particle tracking and has been considered in some papers such as Naff et al. (2002). Within groundwater flow simulation, particle tracking is used to model contaminant transport (Oliveira et al. (1998), Cordes et al. (1992), Schafer-Perini et al. (1991) and Shafer (1987)).

The integration of equation (2-3) for visualization, is usually done numerically using a Runge-Kutta type solver, whereas in groundwater flow, semi-analytical integration is the most common. In some research, streamline tracking is a subset of particle tracking, since streamlines may be computed by particle tracking if the streamline parameters are introduced as an artificial time variable for which the instantaneous velocity field \vec{V} is steady.

Most researchers consider streamline tracing in the context of streamline simulation of flow in hydrocarbon reservoirs (Batycky (1997), Bratvedt et al. (1993) and King et al. (1998)). In some cases, the fluid velocity \vec{V} is typically given as the numerical solution of a set of flow equations for \vec{V} and the fluid pressure p of the form;

$$(2-4) \quad \begin{aligned} c \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{V} &= b \\ \vec{V} &= -\alpha(\vec{x}) \nabla p \end{aligned}$$

The two equations are commonly referred to as the pressure equation and Darcy's law, respectively. The corresponding discrete velocity approximation depends on the numerical method:

- For finite-difference methods, the pressure is usually computed at cell centers, and fluxes can be obtained at cell edges by application of a discrete form of Darcy's law (Zheng et al. (2002)).
- For finite-element methods, the numerical solution gives a continuously defined pressure approximation as the sum of the basis functions for all elements weighted by the corresponding node values. Although a continuously defined velocity can be

obtained from Darcy's law, a better strategy where continuous fluxes are obtained at cell edges, is given in some literatures (Durlafsky (1994) and Kinzelbach et al. (1992)).

- Mixed finite-element methods solve for velocity and pressure simultaneously, resulting in a more accurate velocity field than finite difference and standard finite element. The continuously defined velocity is given by the degrees of freedom at the edges and the corresponding basis functions (Kaasschieter (1995) and Durlafsky (1994)).
- Finite-volume methods include multi-point flux approximations and control-volume finite-element methods (Verma et al. (1997), Aavatsmark (2002) and Edwards (2002)).

In these methods fluxes are computed at cell edges. In other words, a continuously defined velocity field is obtained only for the mixed finite-element method. For the other methods one must use an interpolation scheme to determine the velocity from the discrete fluxes at the cell edges.

In reservoir simulation and groundwater flow, the predominant way of computing streamlines is by use of a semi-analytical technique. In semi analytical methods, the interpolation of the velocity is simple enough that analytical integration is possible within each grid cell. As an example, let us consider the popular Pollock method, (Pollock (1988)) which is described in more detail in Chapter III. Given an entry point of a streamline into a grid cell, Pollock's method starts by mapping the grid cell

onto the unit square (or unit cube in 3D). Each component of the velocity field is then approximated in reference space by a linear function, in which case the streamline path in each direction is given as an exponential function of the travel time. To trace the streamline, Pollock's method determines the travel time through the grid block as the minimum time to exit in each spatial direction, which is given by a logarithmic expression. Then the travel time is used to compute the exit point and the exit point is mapped back into physical space to give the entry point into the next cell, and so on. In this method, incompressible fluids are assumed and gravity effects are ignored. Thus, severe limitations are associated with this methodology. However, as will be discussed later, these assumptions can both be relaxed using operator splitting and streamlines can then be approximated.

Flow phenomena are governed by Partial Differential Equations (PDEs) involving functions of space and time. Most single-phase flow models in engineering are partial differential equations of second order and are often linear, while multi-phase flow models are highly non-linear.

A general second order linear partial differential equation in two Cartesian variables can be written as;

$$(2-5) \quad A(x,y) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + B(x,y) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C(x,y) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f\left(x,y,u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)$$

Three main types arise, based on the value of the discriminant, D , $D = B^2 - 4AC$.
Hyperbolic, wherever (x, y) is such that $D > 0$;

Parabolic, wherever (x, y) is such that $D = 0$;

Elliptic, wherever (x, y) is such that $D < 0$.

The complete solution of a PDE requires additional information, in the form of initial conditions (values of the dependent variable and its first partial derivatives at $t = 0$), boundary conditions (values of the dependent variable on the boundary of the domain) or some combination of these conditions.

Streamlines exist only for elliptic problems when the following conditions are satisfied:

- Single phase flow
- Incompressible fluid
- No gravity (Horizontal flow)
- Zero dispersion

However, reasonable approximations to other situations have been prepared which will be discussed below.

2-2 Variation of Streamline Modeling

2-2-1 Eulerian-Lagrangian Methods

For multi-phase flow, the governing PDEs are highly non-linear in the unknown pressure and saturations. Some researchers used Eulerian-Lagrangian methods in a sequential approach, first solving a pressure equation and subsequently a saturation equation for two-phase immiscible flow (Dahle et al. (1990), Dahle et al. (1992), Dawson (1991), Douglas et al. (1997) and Espedal et al. (1999)).

The Eulerian-Lagrangian methods are widely used to observe and analyze fluid flows, either by observing the trajectories of specific fluid parcels which yields what is commonly termed a Lagrangian representation, or by observing the fluid velocity at fixed positions which yields an Eulerian representation. Lagrangian methods are often the most efficient way to sample a fluid flow and the physical conservation laws are inherently Lagrangian since they apply to moving fluid volumes rather than to the fluid that happens to be present at some fixed point in space. Nevertheless, the Lagrangian equations of motion applied to a three dimensional continuum are quite difficult in most applications. Therefore, almost all theories in fluid mechanics are developed within the Eulerian system. Lagrangian and Eulerian concepts and methods are used side-by-side in many investigations.

The Eulerian-Lagrangian methods require a tracking algorithm to trace a streamline from the starting point until the exit boundaries. The Lagrangian method calculates streamlines locally around specific group points on a fixed grid. Thus to advect the solution along the local streamlines, front-tracking is used. In the Eulerian method the advected solution is projected back onto a fixed grid cell and then used as initial condition for the equation (Ask, et al. (2000)).

2-2-2 Particle Tracking Technique

A popular method for tracing streamline in ground water is the particle tracking technique. Particle tracking techniques are important methods for petroleum reservoir and ground water aquifers. Normally, the velocity for each grid block is found prior to generation of streamlines and the streamline computation is done by semi-analytical methods (Pollock (1988), Goode (1990), Lu (1994), Datta-Gupta et al. (1995), Russel et al. (2000)), or less efficiently by ODE-solvers such as Runge-Kutta methods (Ask et al. (2000)).

The paper by Pollock (1988), (described later in more detail), was a breakthrough for this method. Since the velocity field is obtained numerically, the method can rigorously handle arbitrary geometries, rate imbalance and areal heterogeneities, (Datta-Gupta et al. (1994)). In addition, streamline methods used on tracer tests can help to find the preferred flow paths and include reservoir heterogeneities data that generally does not appear in a conventional pressure transient test. In addition, the

particle tracking technique is designed to trace particles of the fluid flow field where the flow velocity is calculated at a limited number of locations. Given a velocity field, a particle is traced one element by one element until either a boundary is encountered or the available time is completely consumed (Cheng et al. (1998)).

2-2-3 Streamline VS. Streamtube Modeling

A region bounded by streamlines is called a streamtube. In a steady flow, because the streamlines are tangent to the flow velocity, the fluid that is inside a stream tube must remain forever within that same stream tube.

Imagine a set of streamlines starting at points that form a closed loop, (Figure 2.1). These streamlines form a tube with impermeable walls since the walls of the tube are made up of streamlines. By definition, in the absence of dispersion and gravity there can be no flow normal to a streamline. This tube is called a streamtube.



Figure 2.1: Streamtube- Schematic Figure

Streamline and streamtube technology, to a large extent, have been driven by the fact that heterogeneity controls recovery factors for most fields. This realization caused

the derivation of more complex geological models. After Muskat et al. (1930) research about streamline modeling, streamtube technology was developed in the 1960s, (Higgins, et al. (1962), Leblanc, et al. (1971)). Two dimensional streamtube models were initially available for homogenous permeability regular flow patterns, such as five-spot patterns. Streamtube models were later generated for irregular well positions and areally heterogeneous reservoirs. Streamtube models only allow constant well rates and positions. Gravity effects, and therefore the vertical sweep efficiency are not accounted for. Thus, streamtube modeling often cannot allow for infill drilling or shut in of wells and streamlines are fixed in space.

From mass conservation, we see that for a steady flow, the mass-flow rate is constant along a streamtube. In a constant density flow, therefore, the cross-sectional area of the streamtube gives information on the local velocity. In the fast flow region, the streamlines come closer together, and the area between them decreases. Since the fluid density is constant, the velocity must increase according to the principle of mass conservation. For constant density flow, wherever the area between streamlines decreases, the velocity increases. This is similar to what happens with constant-density flow through a duct or a pipe; if the area decreases, the velocity increases so that the volume flow rate is maintained constant (volume flow rate out must equal volume flow rate in by continuity).

Before the current technology of streamline simulation developed in 1990s, several methods had been proposed. Muskat et al. (1930) considered streamline for 2D flow modeling. Fay et al. (1951) brought in "time of flight" for finding movement along streamlines in 2 dimensions. Higgins et al. (1962) used streamtube method and solved a 1D conservation equation in each streamtube.

The difference of streamline with streamtube simulation using the time of flight approach is that the flow can be determined by integrating along a streamline rather than first defining the streamtubes.

Using streamlines for solving the problem started from the 90s and became more popular in oil and gas research areas, (Datta-Gupta et al. (1995), Bratvedt et al. (1996), Hewett et al. (1997) and King et al. (1998)), and now streamlines based flow simulation is accepted as an effective and complementary technology to more traditional flow modeling approaches such as finite difference method (FD).

Batycky (1997) presented the development and application of a three-dimensional, two phases streamline simulator that is applied to field scale multi-well problems. A streamline simulator for the pressure field and for the saturation distribution consists of two factors:

1-stream path line tracking and

2-modeling streamline solution in 1D

A streamline model uses an IMPES approach i.e. implicit in pressure and explicit in saturation, which is computationally more effective than a fully implicit approach. As long as there is more than one phase, the equations are nonlinear. This is the main advantage of streamline models compared to conventional reservoir models.

2.3 Periodic Updating of Streamlines

Assuming a fixed steamtube/ fixed streamline assumption was one of the disadvantages of the streamlines method during 70's and 80's. Martin et al. (1979) and Renard (1990) considered changing streamlines and since the middle of 90's this assumption has not been used anymore (Thiele et al. (1996) and Batycky et al. (1997)). The main application of considering changing streamlines was for problems with changing well conditions and gravity. To define changing streamlines the problem was assumed steady state at each fixed time interval before being updated. This method worked well for mobility induced nonlinear case studies, but mapping analytical, self-similar hyperbolic solutions would not allow solving systems with changing well conditions and gravity (Theile et al. (1995), Theile et al. (1997), Theile (2001)). Another important factor required was the ability to solve transport problems with generalized initial conditions along each streamlines (Batycky et al. (1997).

Then streamline changing could be modeled while guaranteeing the fluid transportation in correct direction.

2-4 Numerical Modeling for Streamlines Simulation

Bommer et al. (1979) introduced numerical 1D solution for streamlines to solve a Uranium leaching problem. They used fixed streamline assumption for the numerical solution. Batycky et al. (1997), combined changing 3D streamlines with 1D numerical solution in time-of-flight (TOF)-space. This combination of the ideas had significant effects on using streamline-based simulation in reality where the streamlines change because of mobility differences and changing well conditions. Therefore, streamlines could adjust their initial conditions with the new location, i.e. the conditions existing at the end of the previous timestep. Using 1D numerical solution also made it possible to consider any 1D solution along streamlines, including complex compositional displacements or contaminant migration displacements, (Crane et al. (2000) and Thiele et al. (1997), Thiele (2001)).

2-5 Gravity

Gravity is another factor that needed to be considered in calculations. The velocity vector is the sum of the phase vectors; however, the phase vectors are not parallel

when gravity exists. Beatvedt et al. (1996) presented a solution using the concept of operator splitting, an idea that had been used before in front tracking, (Glimm et al (1983), Beatvedt et al (1992)). This method solves the material balance equations in two steps:

A "convective step" along streamlines and a "gravity step" along gravity lines. In the second step, fluids are segregated in the vertical direction with regards to their phase densities.

2-6 Compressible Flow

The assumption of incompressible fluid was used for all streamlines and streamtubes in the past. Using this assumption helps to simplify equations and calculations in streamline simulation. Other assumptions introduced together with incompressible flow are:

- 1) Streamlines must start in a source and end in a sink
- 2) Flow rate along each streamline is constant. However, there is no incompressible flow in reality.

In compressible flow, streamlines can start from or end in any grid block (e.g. because of pressure change) but in an incompressible flow, each grid block has constant rate of flow regardless of pressure increase or decrease. When compressible flow moves through grid blocks, the flow rate can change because of pressure

difference or other physical factors in one grid block. It means each grid block in a compressible flow can play the role of being sink or a source and change the volume of the flow.

Chapter III

The Pollock Method for Streamline Generation*

In this chapter, we first give detailed description of the Pollock method in 2D computational grids as presented in Pollock (1988). Furthermore, we will extend the streamline simulation method to more general flow problems including gravity, compressibility and time dependency. Finally, we will modify the Pollock method for radial geometries as also discussed in the introduction.

3-1 Mass conservation

The general mass conservation (continuity) equation for a single fluid in a porous medium is:

$$(3-1) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\phi \rho) + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) = \text{Sources}$$

*) From Pollock, (1988)

where ρ is fluid density and \bar{v} is volumetric flux. If we assume incompressible fluid and rock, this reduces to:

$$(3-2) \quad \nabla \cdot (\bar{v}) = 0$$

at any source free point in the medium. Equation (3-2) is the elliptic (time independent) Laplace equation which can be solved for pressure at any location in the medium. Once pressure distribution is known, the velocity field can be calculated from Darcy's Law, which is the base for streamline generation.

3-2 Time of Flight

The variable called Time Of Flight (TOF) was first introduced in Milligan et al. (1951). Physically, it is the time required for a particle that travels along a streamline to reach a location ξ measured curvilinearly along the streamline at ξ from the beginning of the streamline, Fig 3.1.



Figure 3.1: Particle Travel Through Streamline

Once the streamlines have been determined from equation (3-2) as explained in section 3-1, the time of flight (TOF) can be determined from:

$$(3-3) \quad t = \int_a^b \frac{ds}{u}$$

where u is the length of the volumetric flux vector; $u = \|\mathbf{u}\|$.

In multi-phase flow in porous media, the conservation equation for a fluid component i is:

$$(3-4) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho_i \phi S_i) + \nabla \cdot (\rho_i \mathbf{u}_i) = \text{Sources of } i$$

where S_i is the fluid saturation. If we assume incompressible fluids, the equation

(3-3) transforms equation (3-4) into a one dimensional conservation law:

$$(3-5) \quad \frac{\partial S_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial \tau} = 0$$

where F_i is the fractional flow of component i . This explains the benefit of streamline simulation over conventional methods: equation (3-5) is one-dimensional and can be solved along individual streamlines using time of flight.

In other words, the streamline method has reduced the 3D flow problem to;

- 1) Solution of 3D Laplacian
- 2) Integration of equation (3-5) along one-dimensional streamlines.

It is emphasized that this simplification assumes incompressibility, negligible influence of gravity (all fluids have the same density) and incompressible rock. We will discuss this in more detail later.

Another advantage of the new model of streamline simulation is the consideration of three-dimensional modeling rather than two dimensions. In 2D modeling, the vertical dimension is ignored.

As mentioned the advantage of Pollock's method is competently tracing streamlines in 3D in terms of time of flight (TOF) using a simple analytical calculation method. Darcy's law is used to find velocities across boundaries of grid blocks. It is assumed that the flux is known from the pressure solution and Darcy's law. The exit point of a streamline is calculated. This exit point is the entrance point for the next cell. Assuming linear velocity in each direction, time of flight can be calculated for each cell.

Pollock's method is used for an orthogonal grid, however in reality most reservoirs do not adjust in a Cartesian modeling shape. Thus, the next advancement in the research explored ways to find stream path lines according to the Pollock method but with assuming isotropic transformation that transforms corner point geometry grids (CPG) into unit cubes, (Prevost et al. (2001) or Cordes et al (1994)). Therefore, the Pollock method can also be used for irregular grids.

3-3 The Streamline Generation Procedure in Cartesian Coordinates

3-3-1 Flow Modeling

In finite difference method, finding the velocity at every point is based on an interpolation scheme. The velocity vector is determined at each node of a finite difference grid in the modeled reservoir. In other methods, such as analytical methods, the velocity vector can be found through analytical solutions at every point.

Three kinds of interpolations for this issue may be considered:

A- Step function of interpolation

B- Simple linear interpolation

C- Multi linear interpolation

In -A- the velocity components are constant between grid cells and will only change in the nodes. In -B- the velocity direction changes linearly through the grid cell and independently from other directions. In -C- velocities in three directions are dependent on all three-velocity vectors; therefore each velocity in each direction shall be computed through the other two directions' velocity vectors.

Simple linear interpolation, -B- is used in this research for finding velocity vectors.

From equation (3-1), the mass conservation theory in steady state single fluid incompressible flow can be written as:

$$(3-6) \quad \frac{\partial(\phi V_x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\phi V_y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\phi V_z)}{\partial z} = W$$

V_x, V_y and V_z : Average linear velocity components

ϕ : Porosity

W : Volume rate of water created (Source term) or consumed per unit bulk volume

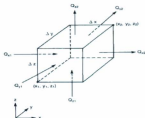


Figure 3.2: Explanation of Fluid Flow in Each Side of Cell, (Pollock (1998))

Figure 3.2 shows one cell and the incoming and outgoing flows diagonally from each of the six faces of the cell. As it is shown in Figure 3.2, x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, z_1 and z_2 are the coordinates defining the faces of the cell. The average velocity element for each face is found by the volume flow rate divided by cross sectional area for each side and the porosity of the material in the cell.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3-7) \quad V_{x1} &= \frac{Q_{x1}}{(\phi \Delta y \Delta z)} \\
 V_{x2} &= \frac{Q_{x2}}{(\phi \Delta y \Delta z)} \\
 V_{y1} &= \frac{Q_{y1}}{(\phi \Delta x \Delta z)} \\
 V_{y2} &= \frac{Q_{y2}}{(\phi \Delta x \Delta z)} \\
 V_{z1} &= \frac{Q_{z1}}{(\phi \Delta z \Delta y)} \\
 V_{z2} &= \frac{Q_{z2}}{(\phi \Delta z \Delta y)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Q : Volume flow rate across a cell face

$\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z$: Length of cell faces

ϕ : Porosity

3-3-2 Discretized Mass Balance Equation

Comparing the above two equations (3-6) & (3-7), a discrete form of mass conservation equation can be written:

$$(3-8) \quad \frac{(\phi V_{xz} - nV_{x1})}{\Delta x} + \frac{(\phi V_{yz} - nV_{y1})}{\Delta y} + \frac{(\phi V_{xz} - nV_{z1})}{\Delta z} = \frac{Q_z}{\Delta x \Delta y \Delta z}$$

In addition, Darcy's law can be written for each side cell. Substitution of Darcy's law for each of the flow terms in equation (3-8) results in a set of algebraic equation

expressed in terms of pressures at nodes located at the cell centers, (McDonald and Harbaugh, (1984)).

The solution of those equations gives the value of flow rate in each node. When the flow rates for each node were calculated, the intercellular flow rates can be computed from Darcy's law using the value of pressure at the nodes points, (Pollock (1988)).

In order to achieve the main target of finding the path lines, the calculation process should be set up to find the elements of velocity vectors at each point in the reservoir.

As it was mentioned before, the main goal is to locate the path lines by using simple linear interpolation. The components of velocity vectors obtained with simple linear interpolation are given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3-9) \quad V_x &= A_x(x - x_i) + V_{xi} \\
 V_y &= A_y(y - y_i) + V_{yi} \\
 V_z &= A_z(z - z_i) + V_{zi}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $[A_x, A_y, A_z]$ is velocity gradient within a cell, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3-10) \quad A_x &= \frac{(V_{x2} - V_{x1})}{\Delta x} \\
 A_y &= \frac{(V_{y2} - V_{y1})}{\Delta y} \\
 A_z &= \frac{(V_{z2} - V_{z1})}{\Delta z}
 \end{aligned}$$

To elaborate, when linear velocity elements shown in equation (3-9) are substituted into equation (3-6), the three derivatives of equation (3-6) will be constant. They are the same as the three terms on the left side of equation (3-8).

Accordingly, linear interpolation of the six cells faces velocity components results in a velocity vector field within the cell that automatically satisfies equation (3-8) at every point inside the cell. This is correct provided that any internal sources or sinks are assumed to be uniformly distributed within the cell, (Pollock (1988)).

The change rate of particle movement can be found as:

$$(3-11) \quad \left(\frac{dV}{dt}\right)_p = \left(\frac{dV}{dx}\right)\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)_p$$

where subscript p is used for "particle";

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)_p = \text{Velocity}$$

The velocity vector in x -direction is:

$$(3-12) \quad V_x = \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)_p$$

Also, from equation (3-9) the velocity gradient can be found as follows:

$$(3-13) \quad \left(\frac{dV}{dx}\right) = A_x$$

Consequently, according to equations (3-11), (3-12) and (3-13):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{dV}{dt}\right)_x &= A_x V_x \\
 (3-14) \quad \left(\frac{dV}{dt}\right)_y &= A_y V_y \\
 \left(\frac{dV}{dt}\right)_z &= A_z V_z
 \end{aligned}$$

V_x and V_y are the velocity of particle p in x and y direction at (x_p, y_p) location.

Thus equation (3-14), becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{1}{V_x}\right)dV_x &= A_x dt \\
 (3-15) \quad \left(\frac{1}{V_y}\right)dV_y &= A_y dt \\
 \left(\frac{1}{V_z}\right)dV_z &= A_z dt
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrating equation (3-15) between t_1 and t_2 :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left(\frac{1}{V_x}\right)dV_x &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} A_x dt \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{V_x}{V_x}\right)_{t_1, t_2} = A_x \Delta t \Rightarrow \ln\left[\frac{V_x(t_2)}{V_x(t_1)}\right] = A_x \Delta t \\
 (3-16) \quad \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left(\frac{1}{V_y}\right)dV_y &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} A_y dt \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{V_y}{V_y}\right)_{t_1, t_2} = A_y \Delta t \Rightarrow \ln\left[\frac{V_y(t_2)}{V_y(t_1)}\right] = A_y \Delta t \\
 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left(\frac{1}{V_z}\right)dV_z &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} A_z dt \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{V_z}{V_z}\right)_{t_1, t_2} = A_z \Delta t \Rightarrow \ln\left[\frac{V_z(t_2)}{V_z(t_1)}\right] = A_z \Delta t
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\Delta t = t_2 - t_1$.

To find exit point coordinates, $x_p(t_2)$, $y_p(t_2)$ and $z_p(t_2)$ the below procedure should be followed for each direction:

For x direction according to equation series (3-9):

$$\begin{aligned} V_{xp}(t_2) &= A_x(x_p(t_2) - x_i) + V_{xi} \\ &\Downarrow \\ (3-17) \quad x_p(t_2) &= \frac{1}{A_x}(V_{xp}(t_2) - V_{xi}) + x_i \end{aligned}$$

V_x can be found from equation series (3-16):

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left(\frac{1}{V_{xp}} \right) dV_{xp} &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} A_x dt \Rightarrow \ln \left(\frac{V_{xp}}{V_{xi}} \right)_{t_2,t_1} = A_x \Delta t \Rightarrow \ln \left[\frac{V_{xp}(t_2)}{V_{xp}(t_1)} \right] = A_x \Delta t \\ &\Downarrow \\ (3-18) \quad \ln \left[\frac{V_{xp}(t_2)}{V_{xp}(t_1)} \right] &= A_x \Delta t \\ &\Downarrow \\ (3-19) \quad V_{xp}(t_2) &= V_{xp}(t_1) (\exp(A_x \Delta t)) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore from equations (3-17) and (3-19):

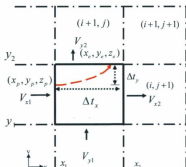
$$\begin{aligned} x_p(t_2) &= \frac{1}{A_x}(V_{xp}(t_2) - V_{xi}) + x_i \\ V_{xp}(t_2) &= V_{xp}(t_1) (\exp(A_x \Delta t)) \\ &\Rightarrow \\ x_p(t_2) &= \left(\frac{1}{A_x} [V_{xp}(t_1) (\exp(A_x \Delta t)) - V_{xi}] \right) + x_i \end{aligned}$$

Repeating the above procedure for y and z directions results in:

$$\begin{aligned} x_p(t_2) &= x_1 + \left(\frac{1}{A_x}\right) [V_{ix}(t_1) \exp(A_x \Delta t) - V_{xi}] \\ (3-20) \quad y_p(t_2) &= y_1 + \left(\frac{1}{A_y}\right) [V_{iy}(t_1) \exp(A_y \Delta t) - V_{yi}] \\ z_p(t_2) &= z_1 + \left(\frac{1}{A_z}\right) [V_{iz}(t_1) \exp(A_z \Delta t) - V_{zi}] \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if the velocity at t_1 is known, the location of the particle at time t_2 can be easily found from equation (3-20). This model can be used as an algorithm for finding each path line location in one grid cell and repeating the calculations again for the following next grid cells.

In Figure 3.2 one grid cell is shown with all velocity vectors. V_{x1} and V_{x2} velocities at the x_1 and x_2 faces, respectively. In Figure 3.2, V_{x1} , V_{x2} , V_{y1} and V_{y2} are assumed to be positive.



(x_p, y_p, z_p) : Particle coordinates in three dimensions at the entrance point

(x_e, y_e, z_e) : Particle coordinates at the exit point

Δt_x : Streamline particle time of travel in x direction

Δt_y : Streamline particle time of travel in y direction

V_{x1} : Velocity of Streamline in x direction

V_{y1} : Velocity of Streamline in y direction

Figure 3.3: A Brief Demonstration of Particle Movement, (Pollock (1988))

As mentioned, to find x and y location for each streamline particle for every grid blocks equation series (3-20) is used.

By connecting all entrance and exit points, fluid flow is visualized as streamlines.

As explained before, no particle disappears inside cells. Furthermore, no sinks or sources are assumed to be inside grid cells. Sources or sinks can only be located on the boundaries.

Let (x_p, y_p) be streamline particle coordinate at the entrance point of the first grid cell and V_{xp} be the particle velocity in x direction. Hence V_{xp} can be calculated from equation (3-9). In equation (3-9), V_x is the same as V_{x2} at face x_2 (Figure 3.4).

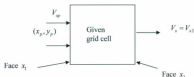


Figure 3.4: Schematic of a Grid cell and Fluid Flow in x Direction

After calculating V_{xp} , the time difference in x and y direction can be easily found from equation (3-18) and equation (3-21) which are resulted from equation (3-16). For y direction results in:

$$(3-21) \quad \frac{1}{A_y} \ln \left[\frac{V_{y2}}{V_{yp}} \right] = \Delta t_y$$

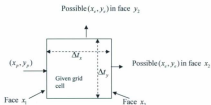


Figure 3.5: Schematic of the Grid Cell and Time of Travel in x and y Directions

After finding Δt_x and Δt_y the time of flight in a grid cell is:

$$(3-22) \quad \Delta t_c = \text{Min} (\Delta t_x, \Delta t_y)$$

Hence, according to above calculation process, this specifies the next target of the particle to enter the next grid block. If Δt_y is less than Δt_x , the particle reaches face y_2 first, leaves the cell across from the face y_1 and enters grid cell $(i+1, j)$. Similarly, if $\Delta t_x < \Delta t_y$, the particle enters cell $(i, j+1)$.

If $\Delta t_x = \Delta t_y$ it can be said that the particle goes exactly through the corner of the cell and will enter to the cell $(i+1, j+1)$.

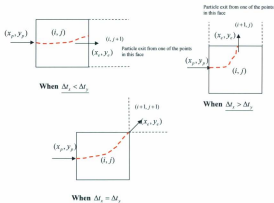


Figure 3.6: Schematic of the Grid Cell and Exit Coordinate Possibilities

We next determine how to find the exit location of particle $P(x_p, y_p)$ using equation (3-20) :

Thus the exit time can be found easily through $t_e = t_p + \Delta t_x$.

This computation series procedure can be reiterated until the mentioned particle reaches the boundary outlet. Thus, this kind of iteration shall be generated as one specific algorithm as is shown in Figure 3.7.

According to Figure 3.7, this progression of computation for steady state flow can be

used for more than two dimensions (x, y).

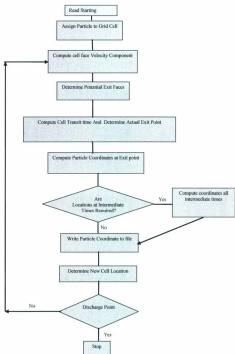


Figure 3.7: Flow Chart- Streamline Modeling (Pollock (1998)).

Chapter IV

Pressure Solution in Cartesian Geometry

This chapter deals with oil streamline numerical modeling in Cartesian coordinates. Each component of the velocity field is approximated in reference space by a linear function, in which case the streamline path in each direction is given as an exponential function of the travel time. To trace the streamline, Pollock's method determines the travel time through the grid block as the minimum time to exit in each spatial direction, which is given by a logarithmic expression. Then the travel time is used to compute the exit point and the exit point is mapped back into physical space to give the entry point into the next cell, and so on.

Note: As an essential assumption in this method, incompressible fluids are assumed and gravity effects are ignored.

4-1 Implementation of Numerical Pressure Solvers in Cartesian Coordinates

At first, mapping the specific finite difference grid blocks onto the unit square (or unit cube in 3D) should be provided for the given reservoir. There is no limitation for choosing the number of grid blocks in this method. It could be different according to the accuracy needed in a study and time available. The Laplace equation is implemented as a numerical pressure solver in Cartesian coordinates. Thus, according to the Laplacian solver one specific pressure is obtained for each grid cell. The following sub-sections show how to find the pressure distribution over a finite difference grid.

4-2 The Laplace Equation In Cartesian Coordinates

The following equation come from material balanced in a source free medium.

$$(4-1) \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0$$

where \vec{u} is volume flux in a source free medium.

For the sake of clarity, we give a simplistic description of the numerical procedure for solving the Laplacian. The description is a compromise between accuracy and

simplicity, and for cases with small permeability contrasts between grid blocks, it is reasonably accurate. However, it is emphasized that when solving the general Laplacian adequate upscaling procedures must be used, i.e. arithmetic average of permeabilities for flow parallel to layers and harmonic average for flow perpendicular to layers. For flow in radial geometries, which is the main focus in this work, we will give a rigorous description of the solution of the Laplacian in chapter V. Therefore, it suffices to give a simplistic approach for Cartesian geometries.

The numerical formulation for solving pressure distribution in finite difference grid cells starts with using a simple form of the Laplace equation in two dimensions. Incompressible fluid is assumed, i.e. μ and ρ are constant. This determines the pressure at any point given an appropriate set of boundary conditions.

$$(4-2) \quad \nabla \cdot (\underline{K} \nabla p) = 0$$

\Rightarrow

$$(4-3) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [K_x (\frac{\partial p}{\partial x})] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [K_y (\frac{\partial p}{\partial y})] = 0$$

If the medium is homogenous then:

$$(4-4) \quad K_x (\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2}) + K_y (\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2}) = 0$$

K_x : Permeability in x direction

K_y : Permeability in y direction

p : Pressure

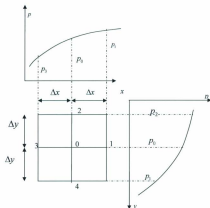


Figure 4.1: Pressure Distribution in a Sample Grid Blocks, (Das (1997))

According to Darcys' law:

$$(4-5) \quad Q = -\frac{KA}{\mu} \frac{p_1 - p_2}{L}$$

Dividing both sides of the equation by the area and using more general notation leads to:

$$(4-6) \quad q = -\frac{K}{\mu} \nabla p$$

where q is the flux (discharge per unit area, with units of length per time, m/s), K is permeability (m^2), μ is viscosity (Pa.s) and ∇p is the dimensionless pressure gradient vector (Pa/m).

In Figure 4.1, p_0 , p_1 , p_2 , p_3 and p_4 are pressures at points 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively and Δx and Δy are length and width of each grid block. At the middle point, p_0 can be found through the following calculations using finite difference method.

The following equations can be written for the rate of flow for all four points through the channels shown in Figure 4.1, according to equation (4-6);

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_{1-0} &= \frac{K_x}{\mu} \frac{p_1 - p_0}{\Delta x} \Delta y \cdot w && \text{from point 1 to point 0} \\
 (4-7) \quad q_{3-0} &= \frac{K_x}{\mu} \frac{p_3 - p_0}{\Delta x} \Delta y \cdot w && \text{from point 3 to point 0} \\
 q_{2-0} &= \frac{K_y}{\mu} \frac{p_2 - p_0}{\Delta y} \Delta x \cdot w && \text{from point 2 to point 0} \\
 q_{4-0} &= \frac{K_y}{\mu} \frac{p_4 - p_0}{\Delta y} \Delta x \cdot w && \text{from point 4 to point 0}
 \end{aligned}$$

Here, w is the width of the model perpendicular to x , y -directions.

In Figure 4.1, since the total rate of flow into point θ is equal to the total rate of flow out of point θ , $q_{in} - q_{out} = 0$

hence,

$$(4-8) \quad (q_{1-2} + q_{2-3}) - (q_{3-4} + q_{4-5}) = 0$$

Substituting equation (4-7) into equation (4-8), we get:

$$\frac{K_x}{\mu} \frac{p_1 - p_2}{\Delta x} \Delta y + \frac{K_x}{\mu} \frac{p_2 - p_3}{\Delta y} \Delta x - \frac{K_x}{\mu} \frac{p_3 - p_4}{\Delta x} \Delta y - \frac{K_x}{\mu} \frac{p_4 - p_5}{\Delta y} \Delta x = 0$$

\Rightarrow

$$\frac{K_x \Delta y}{\Delta x} (p_1) - \frac{K_x \Delta y}{\Delta x} (p_2) + \frac{K_x \Delta x}{\Delta y} (p_2) - \frac{K_x \Delta x}{\Delta y} (p_3) - \frac{K_x \Delta y}{\Delta x} (p_3) + \frac{K_x \Delta y}{\Delta x} (p_4) - \frac{K_x \Delta x}{\Delta y} (p_4) + \frac{K_x \Delta x}{\Delta y} (p_5) = 0$$

\Rightarrow

$$\frac{K_x \Delta y}{\Delta x} (p_1) + \frac{K_x \Delta y}{\Delta x} (p_4) + \frac{K_x \Delta x}{\Delta y} (p_2) + \frac{K_x \Delta x}{\Delta y} (p_5) = 2 \left(\frac{K_x \Delta y}{\Delta x} + \frac{K_x \Delta x}{\Delta y} \right) p_3$$

\Rightarrow

$$(4-9) \quad \frac{\frac{K_x \Delta y}{\Delta x} (p_1 + p_4) + \frac{K_x \Delta x}{\Delta y} (p_2 + p_5)}{2 \left(\frac{K_x \Delta y}{\Delta x} + \frac{K_x \Delta x}{\Delta y} \right)} = p_3$$

Multiply equation (4-9) by $(\Delta y)(\Delta x)$ gives;

$$(4-10) \quad \frac{K_y \Delta y^2 (p_1 + p_3) + K_x \Delta x^2 (p_2 + p_4)}{2(K_y \Delta y^2 + K_x \Delta x^2)} = p_0$$

Equation (4-10) can be used to define a linear system of equations in the unknown pressures. The pressure at the middle point, p_0 , will be found from equation (4-10), where K_x and K_y are constant.

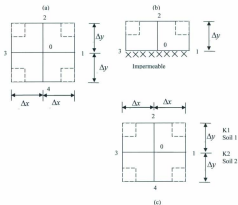


Figure 4.2: Different Case Studies for Solving Pressure Distribution, (Das (1997))

4-2-1 Isotropic Medium

If the medium is isotropic (e.g. Figure 4.2a), the permeabilities in directions x and y are equal.

If $K_x = K_y = K$ and $\Delta x = \Delta y$, equation (4-10) simplifies to

$$(4-11) \quad p_3 = \frac{(\Delta x)^2 K_x (p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4)}{4((\Delta x)^2 K_x)} = \frac{1}{4}(p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4)$$

4-2-2 Pressure Solving at the Boundary of Impermeable Layers

If the point θ is located on the boundary of a pervious and impervious layer as shown in Figure 4.2b, equation (4-10) must be modified as follows:

$$(4-12) \quad \begin{aligned} q_{\theta-0} &= \frac{K_x}{\mu} \frac{p_1 - p_0}{\Delta x} \frac{\Delta y}{2} \\ q_{\theta-1} &= \frac{K_x}{\mu} \frac{p_0 - p_1}{\Delta x} \frac{\Delta y}{2} \\ q_{\theta-2} &= \frac{K_y}{\mu} \frac{p_0 - p_2}{\Delta y} \Delta x \end{aligned}$$

For continuity of flow,

$$(4-13) \quad q_{\theta-0} - q_{\theta-1} - q_{\theta-2} = 0$$

Substituting equation (4-12) into equation (4-13):

$$(4-14) \quad \frac{K_x \Delta y}{2 \Delta x \mu} (p_1 - p_0) - \frac{K_y \Delta x}{\Delta y \mu} (p_0 - p_2) - \frac{K_z \Delta y}{2 \Delta x \mu} (p_0 - p_3) = 0$$

Assuming $\Delta y = \Delta x$, and $K_x = K_y$, it leads to the following equation:

$$(4-15) \quad \Delta y = \Delta x \Rightarrow p_0 = \frac{1}{4} (p_1 + p_3 + 2p_2)$$

4-2-3 Pressure Solving at the Boundary of Two Different Layers

Equation (4-15) is valid for grid cells in homogenous soils. However, in real fields, each reservoir consists of various layers with different permeabilities. When flow region includes different reservoir layers with different permeabilities (e.g. Figure 4.2c), equation (4-15) must be modified accordingly.

For the case of flow in x direction in Figure 4.2c, the flow region is located equally in layers 1 and 2 with coefficients of permeability of K_1 and K_2 , respectively. According to upscaling laws, when flow direction is parallel to the boundary between two soil layers equivalent coefficient of permeability at x direction can be used as:

$$(4-16) \quad K_x = \frac{K_1 + K_2}{2}$$

For the case of flow in y -direction in Figure 4.2.c, if we replace soil 2 with soil 1, and use p_4 instead of p_3 for the pressure at point 4, for the velocity to remain the same,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & K_1 \frac{p'_4 - p_4}{\Delta y} = K_2 \frac{p_4 - p_0}{\Delta y} \\
 (4-17) \quad & \text{or} \\
 & p'_4 = \frac{K_2}{K_1} (p_4 - p_0) + p_0
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus equation (4-4) can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & K_x \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & \\
 & \frac{K_1 + K_2}{2} \frac{p_1 + p_3 - 2p_0}{(\Delta x)^2} + K_1 \frac{p_2 + p'_4 - 2p_0}{(\Delta y)^2} = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & \\
 & \frac{K_1 + K_2}{2(\Delta x)^2} (p_1 + p_3 - 2p_0) + \frac{K_1}{(\Delta y)^2} (p_2 + p'_4 - 2p_0) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

using p'_4 from equation (4-17):

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{K_1 + K_2}{2(\Delta x)^2} (p_1 + p_3 - 2p_0) + \frac{K_1}{(\Delta y)^2} (p_2 + \frac{K_2}{K_1} (p_4 - p_0) + p_0 - 2p_0) = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & \\
 & \frac{K_1 + K_2}{2(\Delta x)^2} (p_1 + p_3) - \frac{K_1 + K_2}{(\Delta x)^2} (p_0) + \frac{K_1}{(\Delta y)^2} (p_2) + \frac{K_2}{(\Delta y)^2} (p_4) - \frac{K_2}{(\Delta y)^2} (p_0) - \frac{K_1}{(\Delta y)^2} (p_0) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\frac{K_1 + K_2}{2(\Delta x)^2}(p_1 + p_3) + \frac{K_1}{(\Delta y)^2}(p_2) + \frac{K_2}{(\Delta y)^2}(p_4) = \left(\frac{K_1 + K_2}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{K_2}{(\Delta y)^2} + \frac{K_1}{(\Delta y)^2} \right) p_0$$

Multiplying by $(2\Delta x^2 \Delta y^2)$;

$$(\Delta y)^2(K_1 + K_2)(p_1 + p_3) + 2K_1(\Delta x)^2(p_2) + 2K_2(\Delta x)^2(p_4) = 2(K_1 + K_2)(\Delta y^2 + \Delta x^2)p_0$$

Solving for p_0 , the general equation for this case would be:

$$(4-18) \quad p_0 = \frac{(\Delta y)^2(K_1 + K_2)(p_1 + p_3) + 2K_1(\Delta x)^2(p_2) + 2K_2(\Delta x)^2(p_4)}{2(K_1 + K_2)(\Delta y^2 + \Delta x^2)}$$

If taking $\Delta y = \Delta x$;

$$p_0 = \frac{(K_1 + K_2)(p_1 + p_3) + 2K_1(p_2) + 2K_2(p_4)}{4(K_1 + K_2)}$$

\Rightarrow

$$(4-19) \quad p_0 = \frac{1}{4}(p_1 + p_3) + \frac{K_1}{2(K_1 + K_2)}(p_2) + \frac{K_2}{2(K_1 + K_2)}(p_4)$$

Therefore having the relevant equation according to the grid cell and boundary conditions in the assumed finite difference grid, the pressure distribution for the whole block will be found.

4-3 Velocity

After finding pressures for all grid cells, the volumetric flux can be found according to Darcy's law, for each grid cell.

$$Q = K \frac{A}{\rho g} \left(\frac{p_1 - p_2}{L} + \rho g \right) \quad (4-20) \Rightarrow$$

$$Q = K \frac{A}{\mu} \left(\frac{p_1 - p_2}{L} + \rho g \right)$$

where:

μ : Fluid viscosity

ρ : Fluid density

K : Permeability of the soil and

A : Cross section of the cell

$$u = \frac{Q}{A} \Rightarrow u = \frac{K}{\mu} \left(\frac{p_1 - p_2}{L} + \rho g \right) \quad (4-21)$$

The differential form of Darcy's Law is:

$$u = -\frac{K}{\mu} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \rho g \sin \theta \right) \quad (4-22)$$

Here, L is flow direction and θ is the angle between the positive x - axis and positive flow direction measured counter clockwise. Therefore, according to all pressures derived from the Laplacian and Darcy's Law, the entrance velocity and exit velocity will be found for each grid cell.

After substituting all relevant coefficients in Darcy's Law, volumetric flux or Darcy's velocity in x direction will be found either as entrance velocity in the grid or exit velocity from the grid cell. Consequently after finding pressure and velocity for each grid cell, time of travel in x direction will be found easily according to equations (3-15) and (3-16).

For y direction, all the above calculations process is repeated. Then, according to equation (3-16), the time of travel for y direction will be found as well. In the next step, the time of flight is calculated according to equation (3-22).

Finally, all required coefficients are substituted in equation (3-20) thus x_e and y_e as exit point for the streamline particle in one grid block will be found.

These calculation series can be reiterated until the assumed particle reaches to the boundary. Hence all x_e and y_e (exit coordinates) are assumed the entrance points for the next grid cell and the calculation procedure can be repeated.

After all, from the beginning until the last boundary place, there are bench-marks for each grid cell as entrance points and exit points for streamline flow. Easily they can connect together like a chain and produce one prolonged line that shows one streamline in the given reservoir. It visualizes streamline behavior according to various geological and process factors and also physical boundary conditions.

Chapter V

Pressure solution in Radial Geometries*

5-1 Polar Coordinate System

Let x, y and z be the Cartesian coordinate system aligned with the principal permeability directions with permeabilities K_x, K_y and K_z respectively. Assume a well is parallel to the z -axis. Consider a cylindrical cross section perpendicular to the well, Figure 5.1.

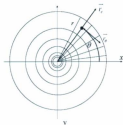


Figure 5.1: Radial Geometry

*) From T. Johnsen, (2009)

The Polar representation of point (x, y) , (r, θ) is:

$$\begin{aligned}x &= r \cos \theta \\y &= r \sin \theta \\(5-1) \quad r &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \theta &= \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\end{aligned}$$

The gradient of a vector in Cartesian coordinates is:

$$(5-2) \quad \nabla = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]$$

Using the chain rule for differentiation:

$$\begin{aligned}(5-3) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}\end{aligned}$$

According to equation (5-1), in x direction, it is calculated:

$$x = r \cos \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{r \cos \theta}{r} = \cos \theta$$

$$(5-4) \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{r \sin \theta}{r} = \sin \theta$$

$$(5-5) \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r} \sin \theta$$

Consequently, the same process for y direction should be done:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \\
 (5-6) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\
 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

5-2 Gradient in Polar Coordinate

Hence, the gradient in Polar coordinates becomes:

$$(5-7) \quad \nabla = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right]$$

The components of gradient in the direction of the unit vectors \vec{e}_r , \vec{e}_θ in Figure 5.1, respectively, are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5-8) \quad \vec{e}_r &= [\cos \theta, \sin \theta] \\
 \vec{e}_\theta &= [-\sin \theta, \cos \theta]
 \end{aligned}$$

5-2-1 Gradient in r Direction

Therefore the gradient in r direction is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla_r = \vec{e}_r \cdot \nabla &= [\cos \theta, \sin \theta] \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right] \\
 \nabla_r = \vec{e}_r \cdot \nabla &= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5-9) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right]$$

5-2-2 Gradient in θ Direction

The gradient in θ direction will be:

$$(5-10) \quad \nabla_\theta = \vec{e}_\theta \cdot \nabla = [-\sin \theta, \cos \theta] \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\theta &= \vec{e}_\theta \cdot \nabla = -\sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \cos \theta \sin \theta + \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\ &\Rightarrow \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \end{aligned}$$

Hence:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_r &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \\ \nabla_\theta &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \end{aligned}$$

Combining equation (5-9) and equation (5-10),

$$(5-11) \quad \nabla_{r,\theta} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right]$$

The divergence of a vector \vec{u} in Cartesian coordinates is:

$$(5-12) \quad \text{Div} \vec{u} = \nabla \cdot \vec{u} = \left[\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} \right]$$

5-3 Velocity in Polar Direction

Let u_r, u_θ be the coordinate of \vec{u} in the coordinate system $\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\theta$.

$$(5-13) \quad \vec{u} = [u_r, u_\theta]$$

Note that:

$$(5-14) \quad \begin{aligned} \vec{e}_r &= [\cos \theta, \sin \theta] \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \vec{e}_r}{\partial \theta} = [-\sin \theta, \cos \theta] = \vec{e}_\theta \\ \frac{\partial \vec{e}_r}{\partial r} &= 0 \\ \vec{e}_\theta &= [-\sin \theta, \cos \theta] \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\theta}{\partial \theta} = [-\cos \theta, -\sin \theta] = -\vec{e}_r \\ \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\theta}{\partial r} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the velocity in Polar coordinate are:

$$(5-15) \quad \begin{aligned} u_r &= \vec{e}_r \cdot \vec{u} \\ u_\theta &= \vec{e}_\theta \cdot \vec{u} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the divergence in Polar coordinates will be:

$$(5-16) \quad \begin{aligned} \nabla_{r,\theta} \cdot \vec{u} &= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right] \cdot \vec{u} \\ \nabla_{r,\theta} \cdot \vec{u} &= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right] \cdot \vec{u} = \left[\vec{e}_r \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \vec{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \right] \cdot [u_r \vec{e}_r + u_\theta \vec{e}_\theta] \\ \nabla_{r,\theta} \cdot \vec{u} &= \left[\vec{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (u_r \vec{e}_r) + \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (u_\theta \vec{e}_\theta) + \vec{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (u_r \vec{e}_r) + \vec{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (u_\theta \vec{e}_\theta) \right] \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\nabla_{r,\theta} \vec{u} = \vec{e}_r \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_r \vec{u}_\theta \frac{\partial \vec{e}_r}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_\theta \vec{e}_\theta \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_\theta \vec{u}_r \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\theta}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_r \vec{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\theta \vec{u}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \vec{e}_r}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\theta \vec{e}_r \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_r \vec{u}_r \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\theta}{\partial \theta}$$

Hence, according to equation (5-14), the above equation (5-15) can be written as:

$$\nabla_{r,\theta} \vec{u} = \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + \frac{u_\theta}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} - 0 = \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(r u_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta}$$

which gives;

$$(5-17) \quad \nabla_{r,\theta} \vec{u} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(r u_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta}$$

5-4 Darcy's Law

Darcy's Law in Cartesian coordinates using principal permeability directions is:

$$(5-18) \quad \vec{u} = -\frac{1}{\mu} \underline{K} \cdot \nabla p$$

Where since coordinate axes are parallel to the principal permeability directions;

$$(5-19) \quad \underline{K} = \begin{pmatrix} k_x & 0 \\ 0 & k_y \end{pmatrix}$$

The explicit expressions for the flux vector components u_r and u_θ are as follows:

According to equations (5-14), (5-15) and (5-18):

$$(5-20) \quad u_r = \vec{e}_r \cdot \vec{u} = -\frac{1}{\mu} \left[\cos \theta, \sin \theta \right] \cdot \left[K_x \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}, K_y \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right]$$

According to equation (5-3):

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5-21) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\
 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \Rightarrow \\
 \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \\
 \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

5-4-1- Velocity in r direction

The velocity in r direction can be obtained from following equations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_r &= -\frac{1}{\mu} [\cos \theta, \sin \theta] \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \times K_x \cos \theta - \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{K_x \sin \theta}{r}, \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \times K_x \sin \theta + \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{K_x \cos \theta}{r} \right] \\
 &\Rightarrow \\
 u_r &= -\frac{1}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \times K_x \cos^2 \theta - \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{K_x \cos \theta \sin \theta}{r} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \times K_x \sin^2 \theta + \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{K_x \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} \right] \\
 (5-22) \quad u_r &= -\frac{1}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} (K_x \cos^2 \theta + K_x \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \times \sin \theta \cos \theta (K_x - K_x) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

5-4-2 Velocity in θ Direction

The velocity in θ direction can be obtained from below equations:

$$\begin{aligned}
u_\theta &= \vec{e}_\theta \cdot \vec{u} = -\frac{1}{\mu} [-\sin \theta, \cos \theta] \cdot \left[K_x \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}, K_y \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right] \\
u_\theta &= \vec{e}_\theta \cdot \vec{u} = -\frac{1}{\mu} [-\sin \theta, \cos \theta] \cdot \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \times K_x \cos \theta - \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{K_x \sin \theta}{r}, \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \times K_y \sin \theta + \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{K_y \cos \theta}{r} \right] \\
u_\theta &= -\frac{1}{\mu} \left[-\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \times K_x \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{K_x \sin^2 \theta}{r} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \times K_y \cos \theta \sin \theta + \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{K_y \cos^2 \theta}{r} \right] \\
u_\theta &= -\frac{1}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \times (K_y \cos \theta \sin \theta - K_x \sin \theta \cos \theta) + \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{K_x \sin^2 \theta}{r} + \frac{K_y \cos^2 \theta}{r} \right) \right] \\
\Rightarrow \\
(5-23) \quad u_\theta &= -\frac{1}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \times \cos \theta \sin \theta (K_y - K_x) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} (K_x \sin^2 \theta + K_y \cos^2 \theta) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

5-5 Permeability represented in Polar Coordinates

Introducing the following derived quantities:

$$\begin{aligned}
(5-24) \quad K_r &= K_x \cos^2 \theta + K_y \sin^2 \theta \\
K_\theta &= K_x \sin^2 \theta + K_y \cos^2 \theta \\
K_\phi &= (K_y - K_x) \sin \theta \cos \theta
\end{aligned}$$

According to the above equation series, equations (5-22), (5-23) can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned}
(5-25) \quad u_r &= -\frac{1}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} (K_x \cos^2 \theta + K_y \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \cos \theta (K_y - K_x) \right] = -\frac{1}{\mu} \left(K_r \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} K_\phi \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \right) \\
u_\theta &= -\frac{1}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \times \cos \theta \sin \theta (K_y - K_x) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} (K_x \sin^2 \theta + K_y \cos^2 \theta) \right] = -\frac{1}{\mu} \left(K_\phi \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} K_\theta \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore:

$$(5-26) \quad \begin{aligned} u_r &= -\frac{1}{\mu} \left(K_r \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} K_\theta \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ u_\theta &= -\frac{1}{\mu} \left(K_\theta \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} K_r \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \right) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow u = [u_r, u_\theta] = -\frac{1}{\mu} \begin{pmatrix} K_r & K_\theta \\ K_\theta & K_r \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

Recalling equation (5-18), it turns into the following equation:

$$(5-27) \quad \tilde{u} = -\frac{1}{\mu} \underline{K} \cdot \nabla_{r,\theta} p = -\frac{1}{\mu} \begin{pmatrix} K_r & K_\theta \\ K_\theta & K_r \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

This is Darcy's law in Polar coordinates.

Note that K_r and K_θ are directional permeabilities in the radial and tangential directions, respectively.

5-6 The Laplace Equation in Polar Coordinates

The Laplacian in Polar coordinates is:

$$\nabla_{r,\theta} \cdot \tilde{u} = 0$$

Using equations (5-15), (5-25) and (5-26);

$$(5-28) \quad \nabla_{r,\theta} \cdot \tilde{u} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r u_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (u_\theta) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r K_r \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + K_\theta \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(K_\theta \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} K_r \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

Hence, the general Laplacian in Polar coordinates becomes:

$$(5-29) \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r K_r \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (K_\theta \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (K_r \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (K_\theta \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta}) = 0$$

This is the general Laplacian in Polar coordinates for the case when the Cartesian coordinate system aligns with the principal permeability direction.

5-6-1 Laplacian in Isotropic Medium Case

For an isotropic medium, $K_r = K_\theta = K$ and $K_\rho = 0$ for this case, the Laplacian becomes:

$$(5-30) \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r K \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (K \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta}) = 0$$

5-6-2 Laplacian in Homogenous Medium Case

For a homogeneous medium, permeabilities in equation (5-29) can be placed outside differentiation:

$$(5-31) \quad K_r \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial r^2} + \frac{K_r}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{2K_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \frac{K_\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \theta^2} = 0$$

5-6-3 Laplacian in Homogenous and Isotropic Case

For the homogenous and isotropic case, equation (5-29) reduces to:

$$(5-32) \quad \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \theta^2} = 0$$

5-7 General Laplacian in 3D Polar Coordinate System

In 3D case studies, it is straightforward to add the z direction to the 2D description since the z direction is a principle permeability direction. Using the unit vectors,

$$(5-33) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{e}_r &= [\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0] \\ \bar{e}_\theta &= [-\sin \theta, \cos \theta, 0] \\ \bar{e}_z &= [0, 0, 1] \end{aligned}$$

Darcy's law will be:

$$(5-34) \quad \bar{u} = -\frac{1}{\mu} \begin{pmatrix} K_r & K_\theta & 0 \\ K_\theta & K_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & K_z \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus the general Laplacian would be:

$$(5-35) \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r K_r \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (K_\theta \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (K_\theta \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (K_r \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (K_z \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}) = 0$$

5-8 The General Procedures in Streamline Calculations in a Radial Geometry

The velocities u_r and u_θ given by equation (5-26) are used in the Pollock method to generate streamlines. These velocities can be approximated once the Laplacian is solved for pressure on a radial grid.

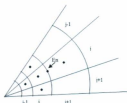


Figure 5.2: Radial Grid

According to Figure 5.2, a grid block (i, j) is considered and an entrance point E_e for the streamline is assumed. The goal is to find the exit point, which must be located on one of the four faces of the grid blocks. Thus, after finding the pressure distribution throughout the grid blocks, the velocities u_r and u_θ on each of the faces of grid (i, j) are calculated. They are estimated using the pressures in the nodes shown in Figure 5.2. In addition, correct upscaling procedures for permeability must be used in the calculation procedure. In order to calculate the exit point, the velocity field inside of (i, j) is needed as well.

5-8-1 Velocity Formula Assumption in θ Direction

The general formula of velocity in the θ direction is assumed linear, and is given as:

$$(5-36) \quad u_\theta(\theta) = a\theta + b$$

The constants a and b are determined to match the known velocities on the faces of grid (i, j) .

$$(5-37) \quad a = \frac{u_{\theta 1}(\theta) - u_{\theta 2}(\theta)}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}$$

$$(5-38) \quad b = u_{\theta 1}(\theta) - \theta_1 \left(\frac{u_{\theta 1}(\theta) - u_{\theta 2}(\theta)}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)} \right)$$

5-8-2 Velocity Formula Assumption in r Direction

General formula of velocity in the r direction will be:

$$(5-39) \quad u_r(r) = \frac{a}{r} + b$$

The constants a and b are found according to known boundary conditions which are coming from case study substituted in equation (5-39);

$$(5-40) \quad a = \frac{u_{r1}(r) - u_{r2}(r)}{\left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1}\right)}$$

$$(5-41) \quad b = u_{r1}(r) - \frac{1}{r_1} \left(\frac{u_{r1}(r) - u_{r2}(r)}{\left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1}\right)} \right)$$

This is consistent with a radial flow situation with an angular "leak off".

This approach is novel and differs from the Cartesian case, as it is a non-linear relationship. Consequently, the formulas for exit point and time of flight calculation are also novel. These formulas are derived next.

5-8-3 Finding Time of Flight for Streamline Movement in Grid Blocks

Travel Time in r Direction

In Figure 5.2, the time needed for a particle to travel with the velocity $u_r(r)$ from the entrance point to the opposite angular face is:

$$t_r = \int_{r_{in}}^{r_{ex}} \frac{dr}{\frac{a}{b} + r} = \frac{1}{b} \int_{r_{in}}^{r_{ex}} \frac{bdr}{a + br} = \frac{1}{b} \left[\int_{r_{in}}^{r_{ex}} \frac{(a + br)dr}{a + br} - \int_{r_{in}}^{r_{ex}} \frac{adr}{a + br} \right] =$$

\Rightarrow

$$t_r = \frac{1}{b} \left[\int_{r_{in}}^{r_{ex}} dr - \int_{r_{in}}^{r_{ex}} \frac{adr}{a + br} \right] = \left[\frac{br - a \log(a + br)}{b^2} \right]_{r_{in}}^{r_{ex}} = \frac{1}{b^2} \{ (b(r_{ex}) - a \log(a + b(r_{ex}))) - (b(r_{in}) - a \log(a + b(r_{in}))) \} =$$

\Rightarrow

$$t_r = \frac{1}{b^2} \{ b(r_{ex} - r_{in}) - a(\log(a + b(r_{ex})) - \log(a + b(r_{in}))) \} = \frac{1}{b^2} \{ b(r_{ex} - r_{in}) - a(l \log(\frac{a + b(r_{ex})}{a + b(r_{in})})) \}$$

\Downarrow

$$(5-42) \quad t_r = \frac{1}{b^2} (b(r_{ex} - r_{in}) - a(l \log(\frac{a + b(r_{ex})}{a + b(r_{in})})))$$

a and b can be substituted from equations (5-40) and (5-41), to the t_r equation (5-42).

Travel Time in θ Direction

Similarly, the time needed for the particle to travel with velocity $u_\theta(\theta)$ from the entrance point to the opposite face in radial direction is:

$$t_\theta = \int_{\theta_{in}}^{\theta_{ex}} \frac{d\theta}{a\theta + b} = \left[\frac{\log(a\theta + b)}{a} \right]_{\theta_{in}}^{\theta_{ex}} = \left(\frac{\log(a\theta_{ex} + b)}{a} - \frac{\log(a\theta_{in} + b)}{a} \right) = \frac{1}{a} \log \left(\frac{a\theta_{ex} + b}{a\theta_{in} + b} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$(5-43) \quad t_\theta = \frac{1}{a} \log \left(\frac{a\theta_{ex} + b}{a\theta_{in} + b} \right)$$

a and b can be substituted from equation (5-37) and equation (5-38), to the t_θ equation (5-43).

Time of Flight

The time for the particle to travel from the entrance to the exit face is then,

$$(5-44) \quad t = \text{Min}(t_r, t_\theta)$$

This is the time of flight as discussed before. The following equations determine r_{exit} and θ_{exit} :

$$(5-45) \quad r_{exit}(i, j) = r_{particle}(i + \frac{1}{2}, j) - (u_{particle}(i + \frac{1}{2}, j) \times T_{min})$$

$$(5-46) \quad \theta_{exit}(i, j) = \theta_{particle}(i, j) - \left[\left(\frac{u_\theta(i + \frac{1}{2}, j)}{r(i + \frac{1}{2}, j)} \right) \times T_{min} \right]$$

5-9 Discretization

In constructing the grid in Figure 5.2 the nodes are chosen such that the pressure drop between nodes in ring number i and ring number $(i+1)$ is the same for all $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ for the special case when the cylinder is homogenous and isotropic.

5-10 Radius Equation

Grid blocks are ring fragments as shown in Figure 5.2. The relation between the radius of consecutive rings is:

$$r_{i+1} = r_i M = r_w M^{i+1}$$

where M is constant and $r_0 = r_w =$ well bore radius.

If r_e is the drainage radius,

$$r_N = r_e = r_w M^N \Rightarrow M = \left(\frac{r_e}{r_w}\right)^{\frac{1}{N}}$$

Therefore:

$$(5-47) \quad r_{i+1} = r_w \left(\frac{r_e}{r_w}\right)^{\frac{i}{N}}$$

5-11 Flow Rate Equation

The flow rate between block i and $(i+1)$ can be calculated using Darcy's law.

$$(5-48) \quad q_{i+1/2} = \frac{2\pi K r_{i+1/2} \Delta z}{\mu} \frac{dp}{dr} = \frac{2\pi K r_{i+1/2} \Delta z}{\mu} \frac{p_{i+1} - p_i}{r_{i+1} - r_i}$$

where Δz is the length of the well segment. Integrating equation (5-48) we get:

$$(5-49) \quad q_{i+1/2} = \frac{2\pi K \Delta z (p_{i+1} - p_i)}{\mu \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i}\right)}$$

Here, $r_{i+1/2}$ is the radius of the ring between blocks i and $(i+1)$. Using these two

expressions for $q_{i+1/2}$ we find:

$$(5-50) \quad r_{i+1/2} = \frac{(r_{i+1} - r_i)}{\ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i}\right)}$$

A second consistent definition of $r_{i+1/2}$ is obtained if we use:

$$q_{i+1/2} = \frac{2\pi K \Delta z (p_{i+1} - p_{i+1/2})}{\mu \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i}\right)} = \frac{2\pi K \Delta z (p_{i+1/2} - p_i)}{\mu \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}\right)}$$

Demanding $p_{i+1} - p_{i+1/2} = p_{i+1/2} - p_i$ we find:

$$(5-51) \quad r_{i+1/2} = \sqrt{r_{i+1} r_i}$$

5-12 Permeability Equation

5-12-1 Radial Mobility

Permeability is considered to be a function of the radius:

$$K = K(r)$$

This is reasonable because well bore damage caused by mud invasion is constant in the angular direction and varies radially.

Then flow rate equation can be presented as:

$$(5-52) \quad Q = \frac{2\pi h}{\mu} \frac{P_e - P_w}{\int_{r_w}^{r_e} \frac{dr}{K(r)r}}$$

Consequently, following formula is used for permeability:

$$(5-53) \quad \bar{K} = \frac{\log(\frac{r_e}{r_w})}{\int_{r_w}^{r_e} \frac{dr}{K(r)r}} = \frac{\log(\frac{r_e}{r_w})}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{K_i} \log(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1}})}$$

According to equation (5-52) and using transmissibility λ , i. e. $\lambda = \frac{K}{\mu}$

The upscaled radial transmissibility will be:

$$(5-54) \quad \lambda'_{i+1/2} = \frac{\ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}})}$$

$$(5-55) \quad \lambda'_{s-1/2} = \frac{\ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1}})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1/2}}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{r_{i-1}})}$$

5-12-2 Tangential Transmissibility

If the sector angle in Figure 5.2 is $\Delta\theta$, the upscaled tangential mobility is:

$$(5-56) \quad \lambda'_{j+1/2} = \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}}$$

$$(5-57) \quad \lambda'_{j-1/2} = \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j-1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j-1}}$$

5-12-3 Theta Mobility

For the upscaled value $\lambda'_{s+1/2}$, $\lambda'_{s-1/2}$ in the third and second term of equation (5-35),

respectively, the harmonic average similar to equation (5-55) should be used, i.e.

$$(5-58) \quad \lambda'_{s+1/2} = \frac{\ln(\frac{r_i}{r_i})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_s} \ln(\frac{r_{s+1/2}}{r_i}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{s+1}} \ln(\frac{r_{s+1/2}}{r_{s+1/2}})}$$

$$(5-59) \quad \lambda'_{s-1/2} = \frac{\ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1}})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_s} \ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{s-1/2}}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{s-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{s-1/2}}{r_{i-1}})}$$

The second term arithmetic average will be:

$$(5-60) \quad \lambda_{j+1/2}^{\theta} = \frac{2 \times \lambda_j^{\theta} \lambda_{j+1}^{\theta}}{\lambda_j^{\theta} + \lambda_{j+1}^{\theta}}$$

$$(5-61) \quad \lambda_{j-1/2}^{\theta} = \frac{2 \times \lambda_j^{\theta} \lambda_{j-1}^{\theta}}{\lambda_j^{\theta} + \lambda_{j-1}^{\theta}}$$

5-13 Face Velocity Equation in Polar Coordinate System

The face velocities between block (i, j) and the neighbouring block is calculated according to following equation series:

5-13-1 Descretized Face Velocity Equations in r Direction

$$(5-62) \quad u'_{i+1/2,j} = \lambda'_{i+1/2,j} \frac{(p_{i+1,j} - p_{i,j})}{r_{i+1} - r_i} + \frac{1}{2r_{i+1/2}} \left[\lambda_{i,j+1/2}^{\theta} \frac{(p_{i,j+1} - p_{i,j})}{\Delta\theta} + \lambda_{i,j-1/2}^{\theta} \frac{(p_{i,j} - p_{i,j-1})}{\Delta\theta} \right]$$

$$(5-63) \quad u'_{i-1/2,j} = \lambda'_{i-1/2,j} \frac{(p_{i,j} - p_{i-1,j})}{r_i - r_{i-1}} + \frac{1}{2r_{i-1/2}} \left[\lambda_{i,j+1/2}^{\theta} \frac{(p_{i,j+1} - p_{i,j})}{\Delta\theta} + \lambda_{i,j-1/2}^{\theta} \frac{(p_{i,j} - p_{i,j-1})}{\Delta\theta} \right]$$

5-13-2 Face Velocity Formula in r Direction in Isotropic Case

For an isotropic medium:

$$K_{\theta} = 0$$

Therefore,

$$\lambda^* = 0$$

Thus equations (5-62) and (5-63) are converted to:

$$(5-64) \quad \alpha'_{n+1/2,j} = \lambda'_{n+1/2,j} \frac{(p_{n+1,j} - p_{1,j})}{r_{n+1} - r_j}$$

$$(5-65) \quad \alpha'_{i-1/2,j} = \lambda'_{i-1/2,j} \frac{(p_{i,j} - p_{i-1,j})}{r_i - r_{i-1}}$$

In equations (5-64) and (5-65) λ^* can be substituted from equations (5-54) and

(5-55):

$$(5-66) \quad \alpha'_{n+1/2,j} = \lambda'_{n+1/2,j} \frac{(p_{n+1,j} - p_{1,j})}{r_{n+1} - r_j}$$

$$\lambda'_{n+1/2} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{r_{n+1}}{r_j}\right)}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_j} \ln\left(\frac{r_{n+1/2}}{r_j}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{n+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{n+1}}{r_{n+1/2}}\right)}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\alpha'_{n+1/2,j} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{r_{n+1}}{r_j}\right)}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_j} \ln\left(\frac{r_{n+1/2}}{r_j}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{n+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{n+1}}{r_{n+1/2}}\right)} \frac{(p_{n+1,j} - p_{1,j})}{r_{n+1} - r_j} =$$

\Rightarrow

$$\left(\frac{1}{(r_{n+1} - r_j)} \times \frac{\ln\left(\frac{r_{n+1}}{r_j}\right)}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_j} \ln\left(\frac{r_{n+1/2}}{r_j}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{n+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{n+1}}{r_{n+1/2}}\right)} \right) \times (p_{n+1,j} - p_{1,j}) = \left(\frac{1}{(r_{i+1} - r_j)} \times \frac{\ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_j}\right)}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_j} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_j}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}}\right)} \right) \times (p_{i+1,j} - p_{i,j}) = \alpha'_{i+1/2,j}$$

When $r_{i+1/2}$ is multiplied by $u'_{i+1/2,j}$, the result will be:

$$(5-67) \quad \left[-\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{(r_{i+1} - r_i)} \times \frac{\ln(r_{i+1/2})}{r_i} \right) \times (p_{i,j}) \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{(r_{i+1} - r_i)} \times \frac{\ln(r_{i+1/2})}{r_i} + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}}\right) \right) \times (p_{i+1,j}) \right] = r_{i+1/2} u'_{i+1/2,j}$$

Now in this step, $u'_{i+1/2,j}$ formula will be found;

For $u'_{i+1/2,j}$:

$$\begin{aligned} u'_{i+1/2,j} &= \lambda'_{i+1/2,j} \frac{(p_{i,j} - p_{i+1,j})}{r_i - r_{i+1}} \\ &\Rightarrow \\ \lambda'_{i+1/2} &= \frac{\ln(r_i)}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln\left(\frac{r_i}{r_{i+1/2}}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_{i+1}}\right)} \\ &\Rightarrow \\ u'_{i+1/2,j} &= \left(\frac{\ln(r_i)}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln\left(\frac{r_i}{r_{i+1/2}}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_{i+1}}\right)} \right) \times \frac{(p_{i,j} - p_{i+1,j})}{r_i - r_{i+1}} \\ &\Rightarrow \\ (5-68) \quad &\left(\frac{1}{(r_i - r_{i+1})} \times \frac{\ln(r_i)}{\lambda'_i} + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_{i+1}}\right) \right) \times (p_{i,j}) - \left(\frac{1}{(r_i - r_{i+1})} \times \frac{\ln(r_i)}{\lambda'_i} + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_{i+1}}\right) \right) \times (p_{i+1,j}) = u'_{i+1/2,j} \end{aligned}$$

When $r_{i-1/2}$ is multiplied by $u'_{i+1/2,j}$, it will be:

$$(5-69) \quad \left[\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{(r_i - r_{i-1})} \times \frac{\ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1}})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i+1/2}}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_{i-1}})} \right) \times (p_{i,j}) \right. \\ \left. - \left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{(r_i - r_{i-1})} \times \frac{\ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1}})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i+1/2}}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_{i-1}})} \right) \times (p_{i-1,j}) \right] = r_{i-1/2} u'_{i+1/2,j}$$

5-13-3 Descretized Face Velocity Equation in θ Direction

$$(5-70) \quad u_{i,j+1/2}^{\theta} = \lambda_{i+1/2,j}^{\theta} \frac{(p_{i+1,j} - p_{i,j})}{2(r_{i+1} - r_i)} + \lambda_{i+1/2,j}^{\theta} \frac{(p_{i,j} - p_{i-1,j})}{2(r_i - r_{i-1})} + \frac{1}{r_i} \lambda_{i+1/2,j}^{\theta} \frac{(p_{i,j+1} - p_{i,j})}{\Delta \theta}$$

$$(5-71) \quad u_{i,j-1/2}^{\theta} = \lambda_{i+1/2,j}^{\theta} \frac{(p_{i+1,j} - p_{i,j})}{2(r_{i+1} - r_i)} + \lambda_{i+1/2,j}^{\theta} \frac{(p_{i,j} - p_{i-1,j})}{2(r_i - r_{i-1})} + \frac{1}{r_i} \lambda_{i+1/2,j}^{\theta} \frac{(p_{i,j} - p_{i,j+1})}{\Delta \theta}$$

5-13-4 Face Velocity Formula in θ Direction in Isotropic Case

For an isotropic medium:

$$K_{\theta} = 0$$

Therefore

$$\lambda^{\theta} = 0$$

Thus equations (5-70) and (5-71) will be reduced to:

$$(5-72) \quad u_{i,j+0.2}^p = \frac{1}{r_i} \lambda_{i,j+0.2}' \frac{(p_{i,j+1} - p_{i,j})}{\Delta \theta}$$

$$(5-73) \quad u_{i,j-0.2}^p = \frac{1}{r_i} \lambda_{i,j-0.2}' \frac{(p_{i,j} - p_{i,j-1})}{\Delta \theta}$$

$\lambda_{j+0.2}'$ could be substituted from equations (5-56) and (5-57), thus for u^p :

$$u_{i,j+0.2}^p = \frac{1}{r_i} \lambda_{i,j+0.2}' \frac{(p_{i,j+1} - p_{i,j})}{\Delta \theta}$$

$$\lambda_{j+0.2}' = \frac{\lambda_j' \lambda_{j+1}'}{\lambda_j' + \lambda_{j+1}'}$$

\Rightarrow

$$(5-74) \quad u_{i,j+0.2}^p = \frac{1}{r_i} \frac{\lambda_j' \lambda_{j+1}'}{\lambda_j' + \lambda_{j+1}'} \frac{(p_{i,j+1} - p_{i,j})}{\Delta \theta} = \left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta} \frac{1}{r_i} \frac{\lambda_j' \lambda_{j+1}'}{\lambda_j' + \lambda_{j+1}'} \right) (p_{i,j+1}) - \left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta} \frac{1}{r_i} \frac{\lambda_j' \lambda_{j+1}'}{\lambda_j' + \lambda_{j+1}'} \right) (p_{i,j})$$

When $\frac{1}{r_i} \frac{1}{\Delta \theta}$ is multiplied by $u_{i,j+0.2}^p$, it results in:

$$(5-75) \quad \left[-\left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{\lambda_j' \lambda_{j+1}'}{\lambda_j' + \lambda_{j+1}'} \right) \right] \times (p_{i,j}) + \left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{\lambda_j' \lambda_{j+1}'}{\lambda_j' + \lambda_{j+1}'} \right) \times (p_{i,j+1}) = \frac{1}{r_i} \frac{1}{\Delta \theta} u_{i,j+0.2}^p$$

Now $u_{i,j-0.2}^p$, can be found.

From equation (5-57), $\lambda_{j-0.2}'$ can be substituted in equation (5-76).

Thus for u^p ,

$$(5-76) \quad u_{i,j-0.2}^p = \frac{1}{r_i} \lambda_{i,j-0.2}' \frac{(p_{i,j} - p_{i,j-1})}{\Delta \theta}$$

$$\lambda'_{j+1/2} = \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}}$$

\Rightarrow

$$u^{\theta}_{i,j+1/2} = \frac{1}{r_i} \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} \frac{(p_{i,j} - p_{i,j-1})}{\Delta \theta} = \left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta} \frac{1}{r_i} \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} \right) (p_{i,j}) - \left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta} \frac{1}{r_i} \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} \right) (p_{i,j-1})$$

When $\frac{1}{r_i} \frac{1}{\Delta \theta}$ is multiplied by $u^{\theta}_{i,j+1/2}$, it will be:

$$(5-77) \quad \left[\left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} \right) \right] (p_{i,j}) - \left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} \right) (p_{i,j-1}) = \frac{1}{r_i} \frac{1}{\Delta \theta} u^{\theta}_{i,j+1/2}$$

5-14 Discretization of The General Laplacian Equation

According to equation (5-29), the discretization of the general Laplacian can be written as follows;

$$(5-78) \quad \frac{1}{r_i(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} [r_{i+1/2} u'_{i+1/2,j} - r_{i-1/2} u'_{i-1/2,j}] + \frac{1}{r_i} \frac{1}{\Delta \theta} (u^{\theta}_{i,j+1/2} - u^{\theta}_{i,j-1/2}) = 0$$

Therefore, in equation (5-78) all the previous known factors can be substituted according to their specific equations as previously explained in this chapter. Consequently, face velocity equation will be found according to the equations (5-67) and (5-69):

$$r_{m+2}u'_{i+1/2,j} - r_{i-1/2}u'_{i-1/2,j} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[-\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{(r_{i+1} - r_i)} \times \frac{\ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}})} \right) - \left(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{(r_i - r_{i-1})} \times \frac{\ln(\frac{r_{i-1}}{r_i})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{r_i}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i-1}}{r_{i-1/2}})} \right) \right] \times (p_{i,j}) \\ & + \left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{(r_{i+1} - r_i)} \times \frac{\ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}})} \right) \times (p_{i+1,j}) \\ & + \left(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{(r_i - r_{i-1})} \times \frac{\ln(\frac{r_{i-1}}{r_i})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{r_i}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i-1}}{r_{i-1/2}})} \right) \times (p_{i-1,j}) = r_{m+2}u'_{i+1/2,j} - r_{i-1/2}u'_{i-1/2,j} \\ (5-79) \end{aligned}$$

For equations (5-75) and (5-77):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{r_i} \frac{1}{\Delta \theta} (u^{\theta}_{i,j+1/2} - u^{\theta}_{i,j-1/2}) = \\ & \Rightarrow \\ & \left[-\left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j-1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j-1}} \right) \right] \times (p_{i,j}) + \left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} \right) (p_{i,j+1}) \\ & + \left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j-1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j-1}} \right) (p_{i,j-1}) = \\ & \Rightarrow \\ (5-80) \quad & \frac{1}{r_i} \frac{1}{\Delta \theta} (u^{\theta}_{i,j+1/2} - u^{\theta}_{i,j-1/2}) = \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{1}{\Delta \theta} \left[\left(\frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} \right) \times (p_{i,j+1}) - \left(\frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j-1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j-1}} + \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} \right) \times (p_{i,j}) + \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j-1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j-1}} \times (p_{i,j-1}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Substituting equations (5-79) and (5-80) into equation (5-78):

$$(5-78) \quad \frac{1}{r_i(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} [r_{i+1/2} u'_{i+1/2,j} - r_{i-1/2} u'_{i-1/2,j}] + \frac{1}{r_i} \frac{1}{\Delta \theta} (u^{\theta}_{i,j+1/2} - u^{\theta}_{i,j-1/2}) = 0$$

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{r_i(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{(r_{i+1} - r_i)} \times \frac{\ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}})} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{r_i(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \left(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{(r_i - r_{i-1})} \times \frac{\ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1}})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1/2}}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{r_{i-1}})} \right) \right) \times (p_{i,j}) \\ & - \frac{1}{\Delta \theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \left(\frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} + \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j-1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j-1}} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ & + \left[\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{r_i(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \right) \left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{(r_{i+1} - r_i)} \times \frac{\ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}})} \right) \times (p_{i+1,j}) \\ & + \frac{1}{r_i(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \left(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{(r_i - r_{i-1})} \times \frac{\ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1}})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1/2}}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{r_{i-1}})} \right) \times (p_{i-1,j}) + \\ & + \left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j-1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j-1}} \right) (p_{i,j-1}) + \left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{\lambda'_j \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} \right) (p_{i,j+1}) \end{aligned} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(5-81)

Equation (5-82) can be written similar to equation (5-50) for a neighboring grid block:

$$(5-50) \quad r_{i+1/2} = \frac{(r_{i+1} - r_i)}{\ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i}\right)}$$

$$(5-82) \quad r_{i-1/2} = \frac{(r_i - r_{i-1})}{\ln\left(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1}}\right)}$$

Substituting equations (5-50) and (5-82) in equation (5-81) results in:

$$\left[\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{r_i(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{(r_{i+1} - r_i)} \times \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i}\right)} \times \frac{1}{\lambda'_i \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}}\right)} \right) \\ & - \frac{1}{r_i(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \left(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{(r_i - r_{i-1})} \times \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1}}\right)} \times \frac{1}{\lambda'_i \ln\left(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1/2}}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i-1}}{r_{i-1/2}}\right)} \right) \times (P_{i,j}) \\ & - \frac{1}{\Delta\theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \left(\frac{\lambda'_i \lambda'_{i+1}}{\lambda'_i + \lambda'_{i+1}} + \frac{\lambda'_i \lambda'_{i-1}}{\lambda'_i + \lambda'_{i-1}} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ + \left[\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{r_i(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{(r_{i+1} - r_i)} \times \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i}\right)} \times \frac{1}{\lambda'_i \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}}\right)} \right) \right) \\ & + \left(\frac{1}{2r_i^2 \Delta\theta} \left(\frac{1}{(r_{i+1} - r_i)} - \frac{1}{(r_i - r_{i-1})} \right) \left(\frac{\ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i}\right)}{\lambda'_i \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}}\right)} \right) \right) \end{aligned} \right] \times (P_{i+1,j})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{r_i(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{(r_i - r_{i-1})} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1/2}}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_{i-1}})} \right) \times (p_{i-1/2}) + \\
(5-83) \quad & + \left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{\lambda'_i \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} \right) \times (p_{i,j-1}) + \left(\frac{1}{\Delta \theta^2} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \frac{\lambda'_i \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} \right) \times (p_{i,j+1}) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

Multiplying by $\Delta \theta^2 r_i^2$:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[\frac{\Delta \theta^2 r_i}{(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}})} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{\Delta \theta^2 r_i}{(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i+1/2}}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{r_{i-1}})} \right] \times (p_{i,j}) \\
& - \left(\frac{\lambda'_i \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} + \frac{\lambda'_i \lambda'_{j-1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j-1}} \right) \\
& + \left[\left(\frac{\Delta \theta^2 r_i}{(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}})} \right) \right. \\
& \left. + \left(\frac{\Delta \theta}{2} \left(\frac{1}{(r_{i+1} - r_i)} - \frac{1}{(r_{i+1} - r_i)} \right) \times \frac{\ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i})}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}})} \right) \right] \times (p_{i+1,j}) \\
& + \frac{\Delta \theta^2 r_i}{(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln(\frac{r_i}{r_{i+1/2}}) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{r_{i-1}})} \times (p_{i-1,j}) + \\
(5-84) \quad & + \left(\frac{\lambda'_i \lambda'_{j-1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j-1}} \right) \times (p_{i,j-1}) + \left(\frac{\lambda'_i \lambda'_{j+1}}{\lambda'_j + \lambda'_{j+1}} \right) \times (p_{i,j+1}) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

The above equation (5-84) can be written as:

$$(5-85) \quad a(i, j)p_{i,j} + b(i, j)p_{i,j+1} + c(i, j)p_{i,j-1} + d(i, j)p_{i-1,j} + e(i, j)p_{i+1,j} = 0$$

For $i = 2, \dots, N; j = 1, \dots, M$

For the first ring, close to the inner boundary condition and near the well bore, equation (5-85) becomes:

$$(5-86) \quad a(1, j)p_{1,j} + b(1, j)p_{1,j+1} + c(1, j)p_{1,j-1} + e(1, j)p_{2,j} = -d(1, j)p_w$$

For $j = 1, \dots, M$

For the last ring, close to the outer boundary condition:

$$(5-87) \quad a(N, j)p_{N,j} + b(N, j)p_{N,j+1} + c(N, j)p_{N,j-1} + d(N, j)p_{N-1,j} = -e(N, j)p_e$$

For $j = 1, \dots, M$

where M is the number of sectors and N is the number of the rings.

The boundary condition on the inner boundary is $P_{0,j} = P_w$ and on the outer boundary

is $P_{N+1,j} = P_e$.

According to equation (5-85) all coefficients a , b , c , d and e can be found as:

$$(5-88) \quad a(i, j) = \frac{\Delta \theta^2 \tau}{(r_{i+1} - r_{i-1})} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\bar{K}_i} \ln \left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i} \right) + \frac{1}{\bar{K}_{i+1}} \ln \left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+2}} \right)} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\bar{K}_i} \ln \left(\frac{r_{i-1}}{r_{i+1}} \right) + \frac{1}{\bar{K}_{i-1}} \ln \left(\frac{r_{i-1}}{r_i} \right)} \right) - \left(\frac{\bar{K}_i' \bar{K}_{i+1}}{\bar{K}_i' + \bar{K}_{i+1}} + \frac{\bar{K}_i' \bar{K}_{i-1}}{\bar{K}_i' + \bar{K}_{i-1}} \right)$$

$$(5-89) \quad b(i, j) = \left(\frac{\lambda'_{ij} \lambda'_{i+1}}{\lambda'_{ij} + \lambda'_{j+1}} \right)$$

$$(5-90) \quad c(i, j) = \left(\frac{\lambda'_{ij} \lambda'_{j-1}}{\lambda'_{ij} + \lambda'_{j-1}} \right)$$

$$(5-91) \quad d(i, j) = \frac{\Delta \theta^2 r_i}{(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln\left(\frac{r_i}{r_{i+1/2}}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_{i+1}}\right)}$$

$$(5-92) \quad e(i, j) = \left(\frac{\Delta \theta^2 r_i}{(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_{i+1/2}}\right)} \right)$$

The equations series (5-88) to (5-92) can be simplified using $\lambda'_{i+1/2}$ and $\lambda'_{i-1/2}$ as:

$$(5-93) \quad \lambda'_{i+1/2} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i}\right)}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}}\right)} \Rightarrow \lambda'_{i+1/2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_i}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i+1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i+1/2}}\right)}$$

$$(5-94) \quad \lambda'_{i-1/2} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1}}\right)}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln\left(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1/2}}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{r_{i-1}}\right)} \Rightarrow \lambda'_{i-1/2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\lambda'_i} \ln\left(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1/2}}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda'_{i-1}} \ln\left(\frac{r_{i-1/2}}{r_{i-1}}\right)}$$

Finally equation series (5-88) to (5-92) will convert to:

$$(5-95) \quad a(i, j) = -\frac{\Delta \theta^2 r_i}{(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \left(\frac{\lambda'_{i+1/2}}{\ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1}}{r_i}\right)} + \frac{\lambda'_{i-1/2}}{\ln\left(\frac{r_i}{r_{i-1}}\right)} \right) - \left(\frac{\lambda'_i \lambda'_{i+1}}{\lambda'_i + \lambda'_{i+1}} + \frac{\lambda'_i \lambda'_{i-1}}{\lambda'_i + \lambda'_{i-1}} \right)$$

$$(5-96) \quad b(i, j) = \left(\frac{\lambda'_{ij} \lambda'_{i+1,j}}{\lambda'_{ij} + \lambda'_{i+1,j}} \right)$$

$$(5-97) \quad c(i, j) = \left(\frac{\lambda'_{ij} \lambda'_{i,j+1}}{\lambda'_{ij} + \lambda'_{i,j+1}} \right)$$

$$(5-98) \quad d(i, j) = \frac{\Delta \theta^2 r_i}{(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \times \frac{\lambda'_{i+1/2}}{\ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_{i-1/2}}\right)}$$

$$(5-99) \quad e(i, j) = \left(\frac{\Delta \theta^2 r_i}{(r_{i+1/2} - r_{i-1/2})} \times \frac{\lambda'_{i+1/2}}{\ln\left(\frac{r_{i+1/2}}{r_{i-1/2}}\right)} \right)$$

Note that $r_0 = r_w$ and $r_{m+1} = r_e$.

In the θ direction $p_{i,M+1} = p_{i,j}$ and $p_{i,0} = p_{i,M}$.

Consequently, according to equation (5-84) and knowing equation series (5-95) to (5-99) as coefficient of $p_{i,j}$, the unknown vector could be found in different ways using the MATLAB code.

After solving the Laplacian and finding the pressure for each grid block in a Polar grid according to the previous equation series and writing the appropriate MATLAB code for this step, velocities for each grid block in both directions r and θ will be found.

According to equation series (5-62) and (5-63) for r direction, and equation series (5-70) and (5-71) for θ direction, the appropriate pressure can be substituted for the

assumed grid block in these equations and the relevant velocity for that cell can be found.

The velocity distribution for all finite difference grid cells in both r and θ directions can now be from the pressure distribution.

The next step is to determine streamline time of travel for both directions in one grid cell. Time of travel in r direction is found according to equation (5-42). Parameters a and b are found from the velocity equations, (equations (5-39), (5-40) and (5-41)). Similarly for θ direction, time of travel is found according to equation (5-43) using velocity equation in θ direction and finding a and b according to equation (5-37) and (5-38).

Consequently, when time of travel for each grid cell in r and θ direction are found, then the time of flight for the streamlines' particle is fixed according to equation (5-44).

After finding time of flight for the streamline at each cell, next exit location, r_{out} and θ_{out} , can be found according to equations (5-45) and (5-46). This calculation process shall be repeated step by step for the next grid cell and at the end the streamlines' route can be visualized in Polar coordinates. Figure 3.7 shows the calculation sequence in a flow chart.

Chapter VI

Case Studies

6-1 Summary of Previous Chapters

As mentioned in previous chapters, this research includes streamline simulation in Cartesian and Polar coordinates. The solution for each coordinate system comprises of two main parts: Theoretical part and MATLAB code programming.

The goal of the theoretical part is to develop a new method for generating and analyzing streamlines in reservoirs near well bores using a finite difference method and the Pollock method in each coordinate system.

In Cartesian coordinate system, as it is mentioned in chapter III and chapter IV, the pressure distribution is found by solving the Laplace equation using finite difference method, (details of the pressure solution are described in chapter IV). Then, one

streamline particle is assumed at the entrance point of one grid block at the outer boundaries. Exit coordinate of streamline's particle for the grid block can be found according to the Pollock method, equation series (3-6) to (3-20). Hence, the new exit point will be the entrance point for the new grid block. This calculation procedure can be reiterated for next grids.

This procedure continues until the next boundary condition (e.g. the well bore) is encountered. At the final step, all these entrance and exit points connect together and constitute the streamline.

The same procedure can be used for new entrance points at the boundary to produce more streamline paths. By using this method streamline behavior and fluid flow, all across the reservoir can be simulated in a Cartesian coordinate system.

In a Polar coordinate system, the relevant equations for pressure distribution are developed for isotropic medium case according to chapter V. Then, equations for velocity and time of travel in r and θ directions are developed, (equation series (5-35) to (5-46)). In the third step, radial, tangential and theta transmissibility equations are developed and substituted in Darcy's equation and face velocity equations, (equation series (5-47) to (5-77)). Consequently, all these known factors are substituted in general discretized Laplacian equation, equation (5-78) and equation (5-84).

After solving the Laplacian and finding the pressure for every grid block in a Polar coordinate system, the velocities for each grid block in both r and θ directions are found, (equation series (5-62) to (5-71)). The pressure for the assumed grid block, which has been calculated before, can be substituted in these equations and the velocity for that cell can be found.

At the next step, time of travel in r direction, (the time needed for a particle to travel with the velocity $u_r(r)$ from the entrance point to the opposite angular face) and time of travel in θ direction, (the time needed for the particle to travel with velocity $u_\theta(\theta)$ from the entrance point to the opposite face in radial direction) are calculated. Consequently time of flight, (the minimum of time of travel in r and θ directions) for streamlines in every cell is found from equation series (5-38) to (5-42). Subsequently next exit location can be found via these equations.

For other grid cells the same calculations could be repeated step by step and at the end, the streamlines' path can be visualized in the Polar coordinate system according to the specified boundary conditions.

The second main part of this research is programming and developing streamline simulation code using MATLAB. In the theoretical part of the research, all relevant equations for modeling are developed. In this part, the MATLAB code is developed according to all theoretical equations. Some examples are shown in this chapter and details of the MATLAB code are presented in the Appendix. The developed

MATLAB code has strong ability to visualize all streamlines with different boundary conditions and heterogeneous reservoirs.

Two separate types of MATLAB codes are developed for streamline simulation in Cartesian and Polar coordinate systems. The code developed in the Cartesian coordinate system includes two main parts: main file and subroutines. Permeability, pressure and velocity for each node are found by subroutines and other calculations are conducted in the main file.

The MATLAB code developed in the Polar coordinate system includes main route and two subroutines. All the calculations are done in main route and the sub routines do plotting.

Various outputs are resulted from the codes depending on the case studies and requirements. The main output is a visualization of streamlines for different boundary conditions.

Five case studies are presented in this thesis. The numerical results are compared with theoretical expectation.

6-2 Case Studies in Cartesian Geometries

6-2-1 Homogenous and Isotropic Medium

In this case study (Figure 6.1), the inflow boundary is the vertical boundary at the left. A no-flow boundary condition is assumed at both horizontal boundaries. The inflow boundary has higher pressure than the exit boundary on the right side. This case study is assumed to be in a homogenous medium.

Basic Assumptions

- 1- Isotropic and homogenous medium for the given reservoir
- 2- No-flow boundary condition for horizontal boundaries

Permeability Distribution

$$K_x(i, j) = 0.2 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2$$

$$K_y(i, j) = 0.2 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2$$

(i, j) : Grid cells numbering

Grid Cells Numbering (N, M)

The problem is solved for two cases of 100 by 100 ($M=N=100$) and 50 by 50 ($M=N=50$) grid cells.

N is the number of grid cell(s) in horizontal direction.

M is the number of grid cell(s) in vertical direction.

Grid Cell Length (L)

Dimensions of each grid cell in x and y directions are one meter.

$$\Delta x = 1.0 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta y = 1.0 \text{ m}$$

The relevant total length of reservoir is equal to the number of grid cells in each direction multiplied by the grid cell length:

$$\begin{aligned} L_x &= 100 \times 1\text{m} = 100\text{m} \\ L_y &= 100 \times 1\text{m} = 100\text{m} \Rightarrow 100\text{m} \times 100\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} L_x &= 50 \times 1\text{m} = 50\text{m} \\ L_y &= 50 \times 1\text{m} = 50\text{m} \Rightarrow 50\text{m} \times 50\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Boundary Conditions

Pressure

At the entry points of the inflow boundary:

$$P(i, 1) = 1 \text{ bar}$$

and on the exit boundary:

$$P(i, N) = 0.01 \text{ bar}$$

Viscosity

$$\mu = 0.0005 \text{ Pa.s}$$

Porosity

$$\phi = 0.2$$

Physical Expectation

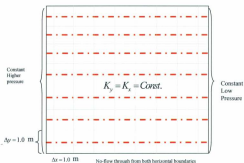


Figure 6.1 : Theoretical Expectation for First Case Study in Cartesian Coordinate System

For numerical calculations, in isotropic medium, pressures for every grid cells are found according to equations (4-11) to (4-19) and are substituted in equation (4-20). According to equation (4-20), the differential pressure has direct effect on velocity. Since, streamlines' time of travel is a function of velocity, and then from equation (3-20), the exit location can be found. Therefore, it is expected to see smooth and straight streamlines with no curvature or vertical component of displacement.

MATLAB Program Result

For details of MATLAB code, refer to Appendix.

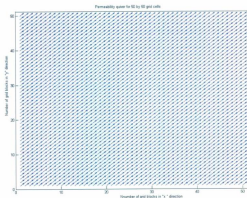


Figure 6.2: Permeability Quiver for 50 by 50 Grid Cells for First Case
Study in Cartesian Coordinate System

As it is shown in Figure 6.2, K_x and K_y , permeabilities in x and y directions have the same values and the quiver of permeability is the same for all grid cells.

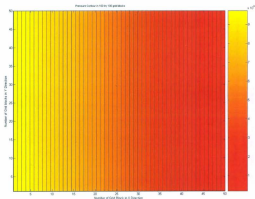


Figure 6.3: Pressure Contour in 50 by 50 Meshes for First Case Study in Cartesian coordinate system

Figure 6.3, shows pressure decreases linearly in the x -direction and is constant in y - direction.

Streamline simulation for 100x100 Finite difference grid blocks. No flow through from Horizontal Boundaries and Constant Permeabilities

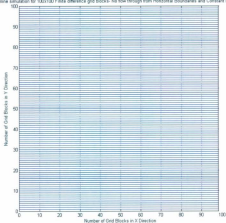


Figure 6.4: Streamline Behavior in 100 by 100 Grid Blocks for First Case
Study in Cartesian coordinate system

Figure 6.4 shows streamline behavior in 100 by 100 grids according to the previous assumptions. As shown in the Figure 6.4, all streamlines are horizontal from high pressure to low pressure boundary condition with no vertical movements. There is one streamline per vertical grid cell.

6-2-2 Low Permeability Region in the Middle of an otherwise homogeneous Reservoir

In this case study the streamline behaviour is analyzed in an isotropic, heterogeneous reservoir. A low permeability region is located in the central part of reservoir and the background permeability has a higher value.

Basic Assumption

- 1- No-flow through horizontal boundaries
- 2- Heterogeneous and Isotropic medium

Permeability Distribution

In this case study different permeabilities are assumed in different locations.

Low Permeability Region

$$K_x(i, j) = 0.1 \times 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2$$

$$K_y(i, j) = 0.1 \times 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2$$

Background Permeability

$$K_x(i, j) = 0.2 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2$$

$$K_y(i, j) = 0.2 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2$$

(i, j) : Grid cells numbering

Grid Cells Numbering (N, M)

The problem is solved for two cases of 100 by 100 ($M=N=100$) or 50 by 50 ($M=N=50$) grid cells.

N is the number of grid cell(s) in horizontal direction.

M is the number of grid cell(s) in vertical direction.

Grid Cell Length (L)

Horizontal and vertical dimensions of each grid cell are one meter.

$$\Delta x = 1.0 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta y = 1.0 \text{ m}$$

Total Length

The relevant total length of reservoir is equal to:

$$\begin{aligned} L_x &= 100 \times 1\text{m} = 100\text{m} \\ L_y &= 100 \times 1\text{m} = 100\text{m} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow 100\text{m} \times 100\text{m}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} L_x &= 50 \times 1\text{m} = 50\text{m} \\ L_y &= 50 \times 1\text{m} = 50\text{m} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow 50\text{m} \times 50\text{m}$$

Boundary Condition

At the entry points of the inflow boundary:

$$P(i,1) = 1 \text{ bar}$$

and on the exit boundary:

$$P(i, N) = 0.01 \text{ bar}$$

N is the number of grid cell(s) in horizontal rows.

Viscosity

$$\mu = 0.0005 \text{ Pa.s}$$

Porosity

$$\phi = 0.2$$

Physical Expectation

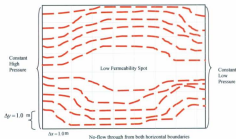
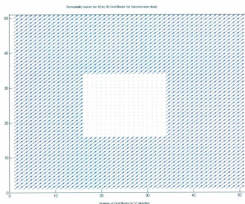


Figure 6.5: Theoretical Expectation for Second Case Study in Cartesian Coordinate System

A constant high pressure in the inflow boundary on the left side of the reservoir and a constant lower pressure on the outflow boundary are assumed. A low permeability region is assumed at the middle of the reservoir, and other parts have constant higher permeability. The Pressure distribution is calculated according to equations (4-10), (4-11) and (4-18). In one grid cell streamlines exit point is found according to equation (4-6). When there is lower permeability, lower velocities will be found. In the equation (3-16), with low velocity, a larger time of travel will be found. In other words, reaching to the next grid cell that has lower permeability takes more time in the low permeability region. Hence, according to equation (3-22), minimum time of travel is the actual time of flight, which means that streamlines' particle prefers to pass through higher permeability region and move around low permeability regions. Therefore, according to the given boundary conditions, it is expected to see streamlines bypass the low permeability region, (Figure 6.5).

MATLAB Program Result

For details of MATLAB code, refer to Appendix.



**Figure 6.6: Permeability Quiver for 50 by 50 Grid Cells for Second Case Study
in Cartesian Coordinate System**

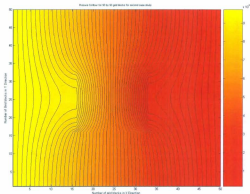


Figure 6.7: Pressure Contour for 50 by 50 Grid Cells for Second Case Study in Cartesian coordinate system

As it is shown in the Figure 6.7, pressure contours in the low permeability area are closer which is because of higher-pressure gradient when permeability is lower.

Streamline simulation in assumed 100 by 100 grid cells for second case study

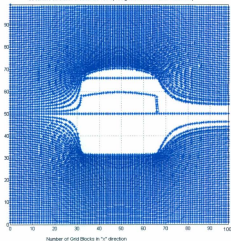


Figure 6.8: Streamline Simulation in 100 by 100 Grid Cells for Second Case
Study in Cartesian coordinate system

Figure 6.8, shows the output of numerical simulation where streamlines tend to move around the low permeability region and by pass it. There is a minor asymmetry in the streamlines in the middle of the reservoir which is supposed to be in low permeability area. The asymmetry comes from a numerical error in MATLAB script that could not be tracked

6-2-3 Assuming a Well in the Corner of the Region

In this case study, (Figure 6.9), the inflow boundary is the vertical boundary on the left hand side. In the exit boundary, on the right side of the reservoir, a well is assumed with lower pressures at the upper corner and the rest of the right hand side vertical boundary is assumed as no-flow boundary. The no-flow boundary condition is assumed at both horizontal boundaries. This case study is assumed to be in an isotropic, homogeneous reservoir.

Basic Assumption

- 1- Isotropic and homogeneous medium

Permeability Distribution

$$K_x(i, j) = 0.2 \times 10^{-16} \text{ m}^2$$

$$K_y(i, j) = 0.2 \times 10^{-16} \text{ m}^2$$

(i, j) : Grid cells numbering

Grid Cells Numbering (N, M)

The problem is solved for two cases of 100 by 100 ($M=N=100$) or 50 by 50 ($M=N=50$) grid cells.

N is the number of grid cell(s) in horizontal direction.

M is the number of grid cell(s) in vertical direction.

Grid Cell Length

Horizontal and vertical dimensions of each grid cell are equal to one meter.

$$\Delta x = 1.0 \text{ m}, \Delta y = 1.0 \text{ m}$$

Total Length

The relevant total length of reservoir is:

$$\begin{aligned} L_x &= 100 \times 1\text{m} = 100\text{m} \\ L_y &= 100 \times 1\text{m} = 100\text{m} \Rightarrow 100\text{m} \times 100\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} L_x &= 50 \times 1\text{m} = 50\text{m} \\ L_y &= 50 \times 1\text{m} = 50\text{m} \Rightarrow 50\text{m} \times 50\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Boundary Condition

At the inflow boundary:

$$P(i,1) = 1 \text{ bar}$$

and on the exit boundary:

$$P(T,N) = 0.001 \text{ bar}$$

T is the number of grid cells in vertical rows in well bore region.

$$\frac{T}{10} \leq T \leq M \quad (M \text{ is the total number of grid cells in vertical rows})$$

Viscosity

$$\mu = 0.0005 \text{ Pa.s}$$

Porosity

$$\phi = 0.2$$

Physical Expectation

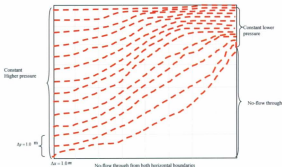


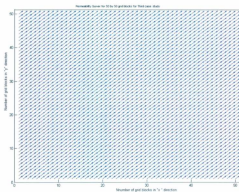
Figure 6.9: Theoretical Expectation in Third Case Study in Cartesian Coordinate System

According to equation (3- 6), larger differential pressures result in larger velocities. Then, based on equation (3-16), time of travel in the direction with larger differential pressure is less than the other direction and consequently streamlines' particle tend to go in the direction with larger differential pressure.

Therefore, according to the boundary conditions and assumptions, it is expected to see streamlines moving toward the upper, right corner and collect in the sink, (well) area.

MATLAB Program Result

For details of MATLAB code, refer to the Appendix.



**Figure 6.10: Permeability Quiver for 50 by 50 Grid Cells for Third Case Study
in Cartesian Coordinate System**

As it is shown in the figure 6.10, K_x and K_y in both directions have same values and the quiver of both K_x and K_y has the same direction in all grid cells.

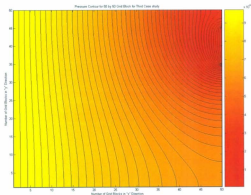


Figure 6.11: Pressure Contour for Assumed 50 by 50 Grid Cells in Cartesian Coordinate System

Figure 6.11 shows pressure decreasing from high-pressure boundary at the left to lower pressure boundary at the well area.

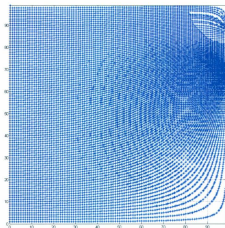


Figure 6.12: Streamline Simulation for 100 by 100 Grid Cells for Third Case
Study in Cartesian coordinate system

As it is shown in Figure 6.12, streamlines smoothly tend to go toward the well area and collect in the lower pressure boundary (sink).

6-3 Case Studies in Radial Geometries

6-3-1 Isotropic and Homogeneous Medium

In this case study, (Figure 6.13), higher pressure is assumed at the outer boundary (inflow) and lower pressure is assumed in the center (well). Isotropic, homogeneous medium is assumed for the given reservoir.

Basic Assumption

- 1- Isotropic homogeneous medium
- 2- Constant pressure at the boundaries

Permeability Distribution

In this case, permeability is constant.

$$K_r(i, j) = 2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2$$

Boundary Condition

Pressure

Pressure at the center of the ring, (well);

$$P_w = 0.2 \text{ bar}$$

Pressure at the inflow boundary;

$$P_e = 1.0 \text{ bar}$$

P_w : Well pressure

P_e : Pressure at the outer boundary

Radius

$$r_w = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$r_e = 1.10 \text{ m}$$

Viscosity

$$\mu = 0.001 \text{ Pa.s}$$

Porosity

$$\phi = 0.2$$

Grid Cells Numbering

Number of the rings (N) = 10

Number of sectors (M) = 60

Grid Cells Measurements

The angle for each sector is $\frac{2\pi}{60}$

The radius, r for the rings increases exponentially

Physical Expectation

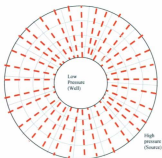


Figure 6.13: Theoretical Expectation for the First Case Study in Radial Geometry

The pressure distribution is found according to equation series (5-88) to (5-91). Then, these found pressures are substituted in equation series (5-64), (5-65), (5-72) and (5-73) and velocities in r and θ -directions are found. Radial and tangential transmissibility are found according to equation series (5-54) to (5-57). Note that theta transmissibility is not used in this case because of isotropic case. After finding time of flight according to equations (5-42), (5-43) and (5-44), the results are substituted in equation (5-45) and (5-46) and r and θ for exit coordinates are found. With high pressure at the outer boundary and lower pressure in the center of the rings, it is expected to see streamlines being radial, gathering in the low-pressure area (well).

MATLAB Program Result

For details of MATLAB code, refer to the Appendix.

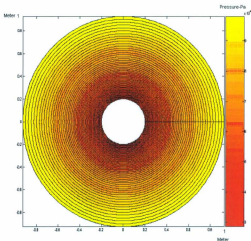


Figure 6.14: Pressure Contour in Polar Coordinates System for the First Case Study in Radial Geometry

Pressure distribution is shown in Figure 6.14, decreasing from high pressure at the outer boundary to lower pressure in the center.

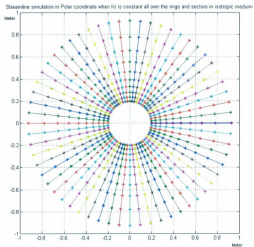


Figure 6.15: Streamline Simulation in Polar Coordinate for the First Case Study in Radial Geometry System

As it is shown in Figure 6.15, all streamlines move toward the center of the rings radially.

6-3-2 Low Permeability Region in the Middle of an otherwise homogeneous, isotropic Reservoir

In this case study the streamline behaviour is analyzed in an isotropic, heterogeneous reservoir in Polar coordinate system. A low permeability region is located in the reservoir and the background permeability has a higher value.

Basic Assumption

- 1- Heterogeneous, Isotropic medium
- 2- Constant pressure at the boundaries

Permeability Distribution

- 1- Permeability in low permeability region;

$$K_r(i, j) = 0.1 \times 10^{-18} \text{ m}^2$$

- 2- Permeability in other areas:

$$K_r(i, j) = 2 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2$$

(i, j) : Grid Cells numbering in Polar coordinate system in r and θ direction

Boundary Conditions

Pressure

Pressure at the center of the ring, (well);

$$P_w = 0.2 \text{ bar}$$

Pressure at the inflow boundary;

$$P_e = 1.0 \text{ bar}$$

P_w : Well pressure

P_e : Pressure at the outer boundary

Radius

$$r_w = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$r_e = 100.0 \text{ m}$$

Viscosity

$$\mu = 0.001 \text{ Pa.s}$$

Porosity

$$\phi = 0.2$$

Grid Cells Numbering

Number of the rings (N) = 80

Number of sectors (M) = 80

Grid Cells Measurements

The angle for each sector is $\frac{2\pi}{80}$

The radius, r for different rings increases exponentially.

Physical Expectation

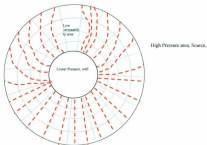


Figure 6.16: Theoretical Expectation for the Second Case Study in Radial Geometry

When there is low permeability region in the grid cells, then radial and tangential transmissibility have smaller values according to equations (5-54) to (5-57). Therefore velocities in r direction have smaller values compared to θ direction,

based on equation series (5-64), (5-65), (5-72) and (5-73). Then, it takes more time for streamlines' particle (time of travel) to reach to the other side of the grid cell and according to equation (5-44) time of flight will be equal to the time of travel in θ direction. Consequently, streamlines' particle changes its path to in the θ direction and gets around the lower permeability region.

MATLAB Program Result

For details of MATLAB code, refer to the Appendix.

Pressure distribution is shown in Figure 6.17. Generally, pressure contours are decreasing from high pressure at the outer boundary to lower pressure in the center. As it is presented in the graph, heterogeneity causes deformed contour shapes because of higher pressure gradient at low permeability area.

When low permeability region is assumed in the middle of the reservoir, as is shown in Figure 6.18, streamlines try to move around the low permeability region. In figure 6.18 the main goal has been capturing the path of streamlines near the low permeability region.

There is a minor asymmetry in the streamlines on the other side of the reservoir that comes from a numerical error in MATLAB script that could not be tracked. The conclusion then is that there is a minor programming error which adds noise on top of

otherwise sound solutions. The behavior shown in the figures would not have been possible had there been a major modeling error.

As mentioned before the shape of streamlines in the low permeability region conforms to what we expect from theory.

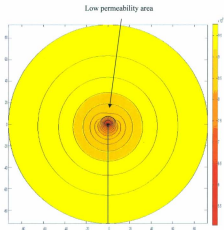


Figure 6.17: Pressure contour in Polar Coordinate for the second Case Study in Radial Geometry

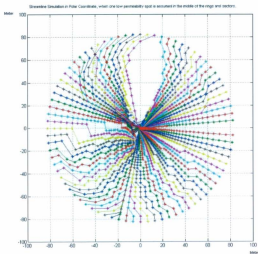


Figure 6.18: Streamline Simulation in Polar Coordinate for Second Case Study in Radial Geometry

Chapter VII

Research Novelty, Conclusions and Recommendations

7-1 Summary and Conclusions

This research presents a methodology in Cartesian and Polar coordinates for generating and analyzing streamlines in reservoirs near wellbores in finite difference grids using the Pollock method.

Given an entry point of a streamline into a grid cell, Pollock's method starts by mapping the grid cell onto the unit square. Each component of the velocity field is then approximated in reference space by a linear function, in which case the streamline path in each direction is given as an exponential function of the travel time. To trace the streamline, Pollock's method determines the travel time through the grid block as the minimum time to exit each spatial direction, which is given by a logarithmic expression. Then the travel time is used to compute the exit point. The

exit point is mapped back into physical space to give the entry point of the next cell, and so on.

This method demonstrates how streamlines behave when mechanical and geological factors change in the reservoir and effects on route of stream path lines. By using this proposed method, stream path lines can be visualized for any given boundary conditions.

This method has the strong ability for considering large finite difference grids with thousands of grid blocks and various potential fluid flow mechanical factors, such as pressure, velocity and viscosity and also various geological factors.

All these processes are working for both Cartesian and Polar geometries with two different variables (x, y) and (r, θ) , respectively.

In this research, five case studies have been examined to ensure acceptable and stable results when applied to real physical examples.

7-2 Research Novelty

To our knowledge, streamline simulation in near well bore regions using radial geometry has not been done before.

Numerical analytical tools are regularly used in the oil and gas industry as means to establish the optimal procedure to maximize the efficiency of the project in computation time, less error calculation and in a cost effective manner. Several researches show streamline-based simulation is more powerful and time-efficient than older modeling methods. Some of the benefits of streamline method in calculation process are as follows (Thiele 2001):

- **Flow Visualization:**

Flow visualization is one of the interesting issues for academic and industries because it shows flow path lines and the geometric condition of wells. Using flow visualization allows for the opportunity to follow streamline behaviour in a reservoir and gives the ability to analyze well conditions and reservoir modeling with respect to streamline movements.

- **Full Field Modeling**

When there is a problem in a reservoir, most of the time, considering a small model in a limited area to solve a problem in that location will not give real results because of all interaction and effects that come from outer boundaries; thus, the best way to solve the problem is modeling the entire reservoir. When all parts of the reservoir are considered in calculation, all the influences and cell communications will also be considered.

- **Efficiency and Computational Speed**

Streamline simulation method has more ability to simplify computation and is more efficient and faster in approaching the result compared with more conventional calculation methods.

- **Flow Physics- Starting With the Simplest Model**

In streamline simulation, the problem, solving can start with the simplest model, which is the fastest. Then progressing flow physics and model complexities can be added.

7-3 Recommendations for Future Research

This research developed a comprehensive approach to simulate streamlines near a well bore in a reservoir. With further research, the proposed method has great potential to improve upon the initial assumptions, which will lead to more accurate and practical results.

- 7-3-1 In this research, oil streamline is simulated in two dimensions in Cartesian coordinate in x and y direction. This research can be modified in three dimensions, adding z dimension to model streamline behaviour in reservoirs.

7-3-2 In this research, isotropic medium is assumed. The next step could be refined by choosing an anisotropic medium for the reservoir.

7-3-3 In this research, fluid is assumed to be incompressible; therefore, further research that uses compressible flows in a case study close to real conditions is recommended.

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Appendix

Source Code for Streamline Simulation

This appendix includes five parts, which is described in following pages.

This MATLAB code is developed originally by MARJAN HASHEM.

```

% Streamline Simulation Near Well Bore
% By MARIAN HASHEM

% Developed MATLAB Program for Streamline
Simulation
% This Code developed originally by MARIAN
HASHEM

% First Case Study in Cartesian Coordinates
% Main case
clc;
clear all;
close all;
format long e

Y = input('Number of Nodes in Y ');
X = input('Number of Nodes in X ');

% Boundary values can be set along the
corner or in the middle
reply = input('Corner or Middle
boundary conditions C/M [C]: ', 's');

%Maximum Error abs(x2-x1)
maxerr= input('Desired Maximum Error
1.00001: ');
if isempty(reply)
    reply = 'C';
end
if isempty(maxerr)
    maxerr = .00001;
end

global X Y
global Xs Ys
global P
global Vx Vy
global Xs Ys
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vxp Vyp
global qp
global i j
global rr
global As Ay Vxp Vyp
% fid2 = fopen('rr current.dat','w');
% fprintf(fid2,' %s %s %s\n',
Vxp Ay Vyp ./n/n');

permeabilities

reply=lower(reply);
if reply=='c'
    pressure
    size
        for i=Floor(X/3):Floor(2*X/3)
            P(i,1)=1241;
        end
    end

M=(0.5*10^-3);
velocities

for b=1:X+1
    x(b)=(b-1);
end
for c=1:Y+1
    y(c)=(c-1);

```

```

end

Xp(1,1)=0;
Yp(1,1)= 0;
Xpp=Xp(1,1);
Ypp=Yp(1,1);
Vxp(1,1)=Xs(1,1);
Vyp(1,1)=Ys(1,1);
i=1;
j=1;

Xi;
Yi;

while (Ogpp<Ox-1) & (Ypp<Y) &
(i<(Y+1)) & (j<(Ox-3));

    location
    if (rr==1);
        break
    end
    ill;
    if (Ye(i,j)==0 & Xs(i,j)==0)
        qp=Ox(i,j)-x(j);
        if (qp==0.98 && qp==1.1)
            ???;
            Xp(i,j+1)=Xs(i,j);
            Yp(i,j+1)=Ys(i,j);
            Xpp=Xp(i,j+1);
            Ypp=Yp(i,j+1);
            i=i;
            j=j+1;
        else
            5555;
            Xp(i+1,j)=Xs(i,j);
            Yp(i+1,j)=Ys(i,j);
            Xpp=Xp(i+1,j);
            Ypp=Yp(i+1,j);
            i=i+1;
            j=j;
        end
        rr=0;
    else
        5787;
        rr=1;
        break
    end
end

end

fprintf(fid2,' %s %s %s\n',
Vxp Ay Vyp ./L/n/n');
fprintf(fid2,'if if %s %s %s\n',
Xs,Ys,As,Vxp,Ay,Vyp);
plotFinal
hold on
Xp=zeros(G,1);
Yp=zeros(G,1);

Vxp=zeros(G,1);
Vyp=zeros(G,1);

for m=2:Y;

```

```

Xp(m,1)=0;
Yp(m,1)=m-1;
Xpp=Xp(m,1);
Ypp=Yp(m,1);
Vp(m,1)=Vx(m,1);
Vyp(m,1)=Vy(m,1);
i=m;
j=1;

while (Cqpp<Ct-1) & (Ypp<Y) &
(i<(Y+1)) & (j<(X+1))

location ;
% sign
if rr==1;
break
end

if (Ye(i,j))==0 & Xe(i,j)==0)
    qp=Xe(i,j)-x(i);
    if (qp>0.98 && qp<1.1)
        ???;
        Xp(i,j+1)=Xe(i,j);
        Yp(i,j+1)=Ye(i,j);
        Xpp=Xp(i,j+1);
        Ypp=Yp(i,j+1);
        i=i;
        j=j+1;
    else
        5555;
        Xp(i+1,j)=Xe(i,j);
        Yp(i+1,j)=Ye(i,j);
        Xpp=Xp(i+1,j);
        Ypp=Yp(i+1,j);
        i=i+1;
        j=j;
    end
    rr==0;
else
    rr==1;
    break
end

end
x(i);

fprintf(fid2, ' Xe Ye Ax
Vp Ay Vyp /l/n/n');
fprintf(fid2, '%d %d %e %e %e
%e/n',Xe,Ye,Ax,Vp,Ay,Vyp);
plotFinalforYdirection
hold on
Xp=axis(X,Y);
Yp=axis(X,Y);

end

for m=1:1
Xp(m,1)=0;
Yp(m,1)=m-1;
Xpp=Xp(m,1);
Ypp=Yp(m,1);

```

```

Vp(m,1)=Vx(m-1,1);
Vyp(m,1)=Vy(m,1);
i=m;
j=1;

while ((Xpp<(X-1)) & (Ypp<Y) &
(i<-(Y+1)) & (j<(X)))
    while (Xpp<(X-1))

location ;
% sign
if (rr==1);
break
end
if (Ye(i,j))>0 & Xe(i,j)>0)
    qp=Xe(i,j)-x(i);

    if (qp>0.98 && qp<1.1)
        ???;
        Xp(i,j+1)=Xe(i,j);
        Yp(i,j+1)=Ye(i,j);
        Xpp=Xp(i,j+1);
        Ypp=Yp(i,j+1);
        i=i;
        j=j+1;
    else
        5555;
        Xp(i+1,j)=Xe(i,j);
        Yp(i+1,j)=Ye(i,j);
        Xpp=Xp(i+1,j);
        Ypp=Yp(i+1,j);
        i=i+1;
        j=j;
    end
    rr==0;
else
    rr==1;
    break
end

end
x(i);

if (rr==1);
break
end
end
fprintf(fid2, ' Xe Ye Ax
Vp Ay Vyp /l/n/n');
fprintf(fid2, '%d %d %e %e %e %e
%e/n',Xe,Ye,Ax,Vp,Ay,Vyp);
plotFinalforYdirection
end

```

```
% Streamline Simulation Near Well Bore
% By MARIAN HASHEM

% Developed MATLAB Program for Streamline
Simulation
% This Code developed originally by MARIAN
HASHEM
```

```
% First Case Study in Cartesian Coordinate
% Subroutine for finding Permeability
```

```
function permeabilities
global X Y
global Kx Ky
global P
global vx vy
global xe ye
global massr maer errormatrix
global x y
global xpp ypp
global xp yp
global vxp vyp
global qp
global i j
global rr
global Ax Ay Vxp Vyp

for i=1:Y
for j=1:X
    Kx(i,j)=(0.2*(10^-2));
    Ky(i,j)=(0.2*(10^-2));
end
end
Ax
Ay
```

```
% Streamline Simulation Near Well Bore
% By MARIAN HASHEM
```

```
% Developed MATLAB Program for Streamline
Simulation
% This Code developed originally by MARIAN
HASHEM
```

```
% First Case Study in Cartesian Coordinate
% Subroutine for finding the Velocity
```

```
function velocities
global X Y
global Kx Ky
global P
global vx vy
global xe ye
global massr maer errormatrix
global x y
global xpp ypp
global xp yp
global vxp vyp
global qp
global i j
global rr
global Ax Ay Vxp Vyp
```

```
m=(0.5*(10^-3));
Vx=zeros(Y+1,X+1);
Vy=zeros(Y+1,X+1);
for i=1:(Y+1)
```

```
    Vx(i,1)=(0.005);
end
for i=2:Y+1
    for j=2:X
        Vx(i-1,j)=(-1)*(0.6*(1-1,j-1)*(P(i-1,j)-P(i-1,j-1))/(0.5*(10^-3)));
    end
end
for i=Y+1
    for j=1:(X+1)
        Vx(i,j)=Vx(i-1,j);
    end
end

for i=2:Y
    for j=2:X+1
        Vy(i,j-1)=(-1)*(0.5*(1-1,j-1)*(P(i,j)-P(i-1,j-1))/(0.5*(10^-3)));
    end
end

Vx
Vy
quiver (Vx,Vy)
hold on
```

```
% Streamline Simulation Near Well Bore
% By MARIAN HASHEM
```

```
% Developed MATLAB Program for Streamline
Simulation
% This Code developed originally by MARIAN
HASHEM
```

```
% First Case Study in Cartesian Coordinate
% Subroutine for finding the pressure distribution all
across the grid blocks
```

```
function pressure
global X Y
global Kx Ky
global P
global vx vy
global xe ye
global massr maer errormatrix
global x y
global xpp ypp
global xp yp
global vxp vyp
global qp
global i j
global rr
global Ax Ay Vxp Vyp
P=zeros(Y,X);
for i=1:Y
    P(i,1)=100000;
    for i=1:X
        P(i,X)= 1000;
    end
end

maer=1;
```

```

errorMatrix=zeros(X,Y);
iteration=0;
while maxErr>maxerr
    for i=1:Y
        for j=2:X-1
            tempval=P(i,j);
            x=1.;
            y=1.;

            if i==1
                P(i,j)=(P(i,j-1)+P(i,j+1)+2*P(i+1,j))/4;
            elseif i==Y
                P(i,j)=(P(i,j-1)+P(i,j+1)+2*P(i-1,j))/4;
            else
                P(i,j)=(P(i,j+1)+P(i,j-1)+P(i+1,j)+P(i-1,j))/4;
            end

            end

            end
            maxErr=max(max(errorMatrix));
            iteration=iteration+1;
        end

    for i=1:Y
        for j=1:X
            P(i,j);
        end
    end

    contour (P,50, 'displayname',
'PRESSURE');colormap autumn;
figure
iteration;
P

% Stochastic Simulation Near Wall Flow
% By MARIAN HASHEM

% Developed MATLAB Program for Stochastic
Simulation
% This Code developed originally by MARIAN
HASHEM

% First Case Study in Cartesian Coordinate
% Subroutine for finding the exit coordinate of the
streamline Particle

function location
global X Y
global Ex Ey
global P
global Vx Vy
global Xc Yc

```

```

global maxErr maxr errorMatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vxp Yxp
global Gg
global i j
global rt
global Ax Ay Vxp Ypp
% fid2 = fopen('any name.dat','w');

% input('first model')
disp ('first model')
%rt=0
if (Vx(i,j)> 0 & Vx(i,j+1)> 0 &
Vx(i,j+1)>Vx(i,j+1)+Vy(i,j)> 0 &
Vy(i+1,j)> 0 & Vy(i,j)>Vy(i+1,j))
    disp(' 1-1 ')
    Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/(x(i+1)-x(i));
    Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Gp(i,j)-
x(i))/Vx(i,j);
    Tx(i,j)=(x(i+1)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
    Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
    Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Gp(i,j)-
y(i))/Vy(i,j);
    Ty(i,j)=(y(i+1)-
Yp(i,j))/Vy(i,j);
    if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
    end

    Tx(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
    Xc(i,j)=(Tx(i,j)*
Vxp(i,j))+x(i);
    Yc(i,j)=(Ty(i,j)*
Vyp(i,j))+y(i);
    Xc(i,j);
    Yc(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)>0 &
Vx(i,j+1)>Vx(i,j+1)+Vy(i,j)>0 &
Vy(i+1,j)>0 & Vy(i,j)>Vy(i+1,j))
    disp(' 2-1 ')
    Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/(x(i+1)-x(i));
    Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Gp(i,j)-
x(i))/Vx(i,j);
    Tx(i,j)=(x(i+1)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
    Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
    Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Gp(i,j)-
y(i))/Vy(i,j);
    Ty(i,j)=(y(i+1)-
Yp(i,j))/Vy(i,j);
    if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
    end

    Tx(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));

```

```

    Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vep(L,j))/w(L,j);

Ye(L,j)=(CL/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))/y(L,j);
    Xe(L,j);
    elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)==Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)<Vy(L,j+1))
    disp('3-1')
    Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vep(L,j)=( Ae(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(L,j))/w(L,j);
    %
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Wx(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j));
    Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
    Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vep(L,j))/w(L,j);

Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))/y(L,j);
    Xe(L,j);
    Xe(L,j);

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)==Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j+1)>0)
    disp('4-1')
    Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vep(L,j)=( Ae(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(L,j))/w(L,j);
    %
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Wx(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j));
    Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j);
    Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vep(L,j))/w(L,j);

Ye(L,j)=y(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
Xe(L,j);

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)==Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j+1)>0)
    disp('5-1')

```

```

    Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vep(L,j)=( Ae(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(L,j))/w(L,j);
    %
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Wx(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j));
    Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
    %
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=(y(L,j+1)-Yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
    Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vep(L,j))/w(L,j);

Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))/y(L,j);
    Xe(L,j);
    Xe(L,j);

%
% - second model")
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)==Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L,j+1)>0)
    disp('6-1')
    if Vyp(L,j)<0
        %
        Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
        Vep(L,j)=( Ae(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(L,j))/w(L,j);
        %
        Tx(L,j)=(L/Wx(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j));
        Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
        Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j));
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
        %
        Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j));
        if Tx(L,j)<0
            Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j);
        Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vep(L,j))/w(L,j);
        %
        Xe(L,j)= x(L,j);
        %
        Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))/y(L,j);
        if Vyp(L,j)<0
            disp('6-1-1')
        %
        Ye(L,j)=y(L,j);
        Xe(L,j);
        Ye(L,j);

else Vyp(L,j)>0

```

```

disap('6-1-2')
%
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)+
Vx(L,j))/Cx(j+1)-x(j))
Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
x(j)))+Vx(L,j)
%
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=Cx(j+1)-
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
%
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/Cy(L+1)-y(L))
%
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,j)
%
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
Vxp(L,j)+x(j)
%
Tm(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
Vyp(L,j)+y(L)
%
Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log(Vyp(L,j)+exp(Ay(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))/y(L))
Xe(L,j)=
Vx(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)> Vy(L+1,j) )
disap('7-1')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j))
Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
x(j)))+Vx(L,j)
%
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=Cx(j+1)-
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
%
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/Cy(L+1)-y(L))
%
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,j)
%
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
Vxp(L,j)+x(j)
%
Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log(Vyp(L,j)+exp(Ay(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))/y(L))
Xe(L,j)=
Vx(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)< Vy(L+1,j) )
disap('8-2')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j))
Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
x(j)))+Vx(L,j)
%
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=Cx(j+1)-
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)

```

```

%
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=Cx(j+1)-
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
%
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/Cy(L+1)-y(L))
%
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,j)
%
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
Vxp(L,j)+x(j)
%
Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log(Vyp(L,j)+exp(Ay(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))/y(L))
Xe(L,j)=
Vx(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)= Vy(L+1,j) )
disap('9-2')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/Cx(j+1)-x(j))
Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
x(j)))+Vx(L,j)
%
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=Cx(j+1)-
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
%
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/Cy(L+1)-y(L))
%
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,j)
%
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
Vxp(L,j)+x(j)
%
Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log(Vyp(L,j)+exp(Ay(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))/y(L))
Xe(L,j)=
Vx(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)=0 )
disap('10-1')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j))
Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
x(j)))+Vx(L,j)
%
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=Cx(j+1)-
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)

```



```

    Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*(Tp(L,3)-
y(L))+Vy(L,3);
    Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3));
    Ty(L,3)=(Cy(L)-
Tp(L,3))/Vy(L,3);
    IF Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    IF Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
    Xc(L,3)=(Tm(L,3)*
Vyp(L,3))/x(L);
    Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(
L,3))-Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))+y(L);
    Xc(L,3);
    Ye(L,3);

%      - third model
elseif (Vc(L,3)>0 & Vc(L,3+1)>0 &
Vc(L,3)=Vc(L,3+1) & Vy(L,3)=0 &
Vy(L+1,3)>0 )
    disp(' -11-1')

    Ac(L,3)=(Vc(L,3+1)-
Vc(L,3))/(x(L+1)-x(L));
    Vvp(L,3)=(Ac(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L))+Vc(L,3);
    Tx(L,3)=(L/Ac(L,3))*log
(Vc(L,3+1)/Vvp(L,3));
    Tx(L,3)=(x(L+1)-
Xp(L,3))/Vc(L,3);
    Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*(Tp(L,3)-
y(L))+Vy(L,3);
    Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3));
    Ty(L,3)=(y(L+1)-
Tp(L,3))/Vy(L+1,3);
    IF Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    IF Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
    Xc(L,3)=(Tm(L,3)*
Vvp(L,3))/x(L);
    Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(
L,3))-Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))+y(L);
    Xc(L,3);
    Ye(L,3);

elseif (Vc(L,3)>0 & Vc(L,3+1)>0 &
Vc(L,3)=Vc(L,3+1) & Vy(L,3)=0 &
Vy(L+1,3)=0 )
    disp(' -11-1')

    Ac(L,3)=(Vc(L,3+1)-
Vc(L,3))/(x(L+1)-x(L));
    Vvp(L,3)=(Ac(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L))+Vc(L,3);
    Tx(L,3)=(L/Ac(L,3))*log
(Vc(L,3+1)/Vvp(L,3));
    Tx(L,3)=(x(L+1)-
Xp(L,3))/Vc(L,3);
    IF Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,3)=Tx(L,3);
    Xc(L,3)=(Tm(L,3)*
Vvp(L,3))/x(L);
    Ye(L,3)=y(L);
    Xc(L,3);
    Ye(L,3);

disp(' - second model')

%      - first model
elseif (Vc(L,3)>0 & Vc(L,3+1)>0 &
Vc(L,3)=Vc(L,3+1) & Vy(L,3)>0 &
Vy(L+1,3)>0 & Vy(L,3)=Vy(L+1,3))
    disp(' -1-2')

    Ac(L,3)=(Vc(L,3+1)-
Vc(L,3))/(x(L+1)-x(L));
    Vvp(L,3)=(Ac(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L))+Vc(L,3);
    Tx(L,3)=(L/Ac(L,3))*log
(Vc(L,3+1)/Vvp(L,3));
    Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*(Tp(L,3)-
y(L))+Vy(L,3);
    Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3));
    Ty(L,3)=(y(L+1)-
Tp(L,3))/Vy(L+1,3);
    IF Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    IF Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
    Xc(L,3)=(Tm(L,3)*
Vyp(L,3))/x(L);
    Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(
L,3))-Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))+y(L);
    Xc(L,3);
    Ye(L,3);

```

```

    Vvp(L,3)=(Ac(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L))+Vc(L,3);
    Tx(L,3)=(L/Ac(L,3))*log
(Vc(L,3+1)/Vvp(L,3));
    Tx(L,3)=(x(L+1)-
Xp(L,3))/Vc(L,3);
    Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*(Tp(L,3)-
y(L))+Vy(L,3);
    Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3));
    Ty(L,3)=(y(L+1)-
Tp(L,3))/Vy(L+1,3);
    IF Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    IF Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
    Xc(L,3)=(Tm(L,3)*
Vvp(L,3))/x(L);
    Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(
L,3))-Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))+y(L);
    Xc(L,3);
    Ye(L,3);

elseif (Vc(L,3)>0 & Vc(L,3+1)>0 &
Vc(L,3)=Vc(L,3+1) & Vy(L,3)=0 &
Vy(L+1,3)=0 )
    disp(' -11-1')

    Ac(L,3)=(Vc(L,3+1)-
Vc(L,3))/(x(L+1)-x(L));
    Vvp(L,3)=(Ac(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L))+Vc(L,3);
    Tx(L,3)=(L/Ac(L,3))*log
(Vc(L,3+1)/Vvp(L,3));
    Tx(L,3)=(x(L+1)-
Xp(L,3))/Vc(L,3);
    IF Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,3)=Tx(L,3);
    Xc(L,3)=(Tm(L,3)*
Vvp(L,3))/x(L);
    Ye(L,3)=y(L);
    Xc(L,3);
    Ye(L,3);

disp(' - second model')

%      - first model
elseif (Vc(L,3)>0 & Vc(L,3+1)>0 &
Vc(L,3)=Vc(L,3+1) & Vy(L,3)>0 &
Vy(L+1,3)>0 & Vy(L,3)=Vy(L+1,3))
    disp(' -1-2')

    Ac(L,3)=(Vc(L,3+1)-
Vc(L,3))/(x(L+1)-x(L));
    Vvp(L,3)=(Ac(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L))+Vc(L,3);
    Tx(L,3)=(L/Ac(L,3))*log
(Vc(L,3+1)/Vvp(L,3));
    Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*(Tp(L,3)-
y(L))+Vy(L,3);
    Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3));
    Ty(L,3)=(y(L+1)-
Tp(L,3))/Vy(L+1,3);
    IF Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    IF Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
    Xc(L,3)=(Tm(L,3)*
Vyp(L,3))/x(L);
    Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(
L,3))-Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))+y(L);
    Xc(L,3);
    Ye(L,3);

```

```

8      Ty(1,j)=1/Ry(1,j))*log
(Wy(1,j))/Vyp(1,j))
      Ty(1,j)=Wy(1,j)-
      Tp(1,j))/Wy(1,j)
      if Ty(1,j)<0
        Ty(1,j)=Ty(1,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(1,j)<0
        Tx(1,j)=-Tx(1,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(1,j)=min (Tx(1,j),Ty(1,j))

Xo(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*((Vap(1,j)*exp(Ax(
1,j)* Tm(1,j)))-Vx(1,j))/x(1)
      Vx(1,j)=(Tm(1,j)*
      Vap(1,j))/y(1)
      Xo(1,j)=
      Vx(1,j)

elseif (Vx(1,j)>0 & Vx(1,j+1)>0 &
Vx(1,j)/Vx(1,j+1)< Vp(1,j)>0 &
Vy(1+1,j)>0 & Vy(1,j)/Vy(1+1,j)
disp(' -2-2')
      Ax(1,j)=(Vx(1,j)+1)-
      Vx(1,j)/(x(1)+1)-x(1)
      Vap(1,j)=(Ax(1,j)*Qp(1,j)-
      x(1))/Vx(1,j)
      Tx(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*log
      (Vx(1,j+1)/Vap(1,j))
      Ry(1,j)=(Vy(1+1,j)-
      Vy(1,j))/y(1+1)-y(1)
      Vyp(1,j)=(Ry(1,j)*Qp(1,j)-
      y(1))/Vy(1,j)
      Ty(1,j)=(1/Ry(1,j))*log
      (Vy(1+1,j)/Vyp(1,j))
      if Ty(1,j)<0
        Ty(1,j)=-Ty(1,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(1,j)<0
        Tx(1,j)=-Tx(1,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(1,j)=min (Tx(1,j),Ty(1,j))

Re(1,j)=(1/Re(1,j))*((Vap(1,j)*exp(Ax(
1,j)* Tm(1,j)))-Vx(1,j))/x(1)
      Re(1,j)=(1/Ry(1,j))*((Vyp(1,j)*exp(Ry(
1,j)* Tm(1,j)))-Vy(1,j))/y(1)
      Re(1,j)=
      Re(1,j)
elseif (Vx(1,j)>0 & Vx(1,j+1)>0 &
Vx(1,j)/Vx(1,j+1)< Vy(1,j)>0 &
Vy(1+1,j)>0 & Vy(1,j)/Vy(1+1,j)
disp(' -3-2')
      Ax(1,j)=(Vx(1,j+1)-
      Vx(1,j)/(x(1)+1)-x(1)
      Vap(1,j)=(Ax(1,j)*Qp(1,j)-
      x(1))/Vx(1,j)
      Tx(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*log
      (Vx(1,j+1)/Vap(1,j))
      Ry(1,j)=(Vy(1+1,j)-
      Vy(1,j))/y(1+1)-y(1)
      Vyp(1,j)=(Ry(1,j)*Qp(1,j)-
      y(1))/Vy(1,j)
      Ty(1,j)=(1/Ry(1,j))*log
      (Vy(1+1,j)/Vyp(1,j))
      if Ty(1,j)<0
        Ty(1,j)=-Ty(1,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(1,j)<0
        Tx(1,j)=-Tx(1,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(1,j)=min (Tx(1,j),Ty(1,j))

Xo(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*((Vap(1,j)*exp(Ax(
1,j)* Tm(1,j)))-Vx(1,j))/x(1)
      Vx(1,j)=(Tm(1,j)*
      Vap(1,j))/y(1)
      Xo(1,j)=
      Vx(1,j)

elseif (Vx(1,j)>0 & Vx(1,j+1)>0 &
Vx(1,j)/Vx(1,j+1)< Vp(1,j)>0 &
Vy(1+1,j)=0
disp(' -5-2')
      Ax(1,j)=(Vx(1,j+1)-
      Vx(1,j)/(x(1)+1)-x(1)
      Vap(1,j)=(Ax(1,j)*Qp(1,j)-
      x(1))/Vx(1,j)
      Tx(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*log
      (Vx(1,j+1)/Vap(1,j))
      Ry(1,j)=(Vy(1+1,j)-
      Vy(1,j))/y(1+1)-y(1)
      Vyp(1,j)=(Ry(1,j)*Qp(1,j)-
      y(1))/Vy(1,j)
      Ty(1,j)=(1/Ry(1,j))*log
      (Vy(1+1,j)/Vyp(1,j))
      if Ty(1,j)<0
        Ty(1,j)=-Ty(1,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(1,j)<0
        Tx(1,j)=-Tx(1,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(1,j)=min (Tx(1,j),Ty(1,j))

Xo(1,j)=(1/Re(1,j))*((Vap(1,j)*exp(Ax(
1,j)* Tm(1,j)))-Vx(1,j))/x(1)
      Re(1,j)=(1/Ry(1,j))*((Vyp(1,j)*exp(Ry(
1,j)* Tm(1,j)))-Vy(1,j))/y(1)
      Re(1,j)=
      Re(1,j)

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```

      Tx(1,j)=-Tx(1,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(1,j)=min (Tx(1,j),Ty(1,j))
      Tm(1,j)=Tx(1,j)

Re(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*((Vap(1,j)*exp(Ax(
1,j)* Tm(1,j)))-Vx(1,j))/x(1)
      Re(1,j)=(1/Ry(1,j))*((Vyp(1,j)*exp(Ry(
1,j)* Tm(1,j)))-Vy(1,j))/y(1)
      Re(1,j)=y(1)
      Re(1,j)=
      Re(1,j)
elseif (Vx(1,j)>0 & Vx(1,j+1)>0 &
Vx(1,j)/Vx(1,j+1)< Vy(1,j)>0 &
Vy(1+1,j)<0
disp(' -4-2')
      Ax(1,j)=(Vx(1,j+1)-
      Vx(1,j)/(x(1)+1)-x(1)
      Vap(1,j)=(Ax(1,j)*Qp(1,j)-
      x(1))/Vx(1,j)
      Tx(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*log
      (Vx(1,j+1)/Vap(1,j))
      if Tx(1,j)<0
        Tx(1,j)=-Tx(1,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(1,j)=Tx(1,j)

Xo(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*((Vap(1,j)*exp(Ax(
1,j)* Tm(1,j)))-Vx(1,j))/x(1)
      Vx(1,j)=(Tm(1,j)*
      Vap(1,j))/y(1)
      Xo(1,j)=
      Vx(1,j)

elseif (Vx(1,j)>0 & Vx(1,j+1)>0 &
Vx(1,j)/Vx(1,j+1)< Vp(1,j)>0 &
Vy(1+1,j)=0
disp(' -5-2')
      Ax(1,j)=(Vx(1,j+1)-
      Vx(1,j)/(x(1)+1)-x(1)
      Vap(1,j)=(Ax(1,j)*Qp(1,j)-
      x(1))/Vx(1,j)
      Tx(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*log
      (Vx(1,j+1)/Vap(1,j))
      Ry(1,j)=(Vy(1+1,j)-
      Vy(1,j))/y(1+1)-y(1)
      Vyp(1,j)=(Ry(1,j)*Qp(1,j)-
      y(1))/Vy(1,j)
      Ty(1,j)=(1/Ry(1,j))*log
      (Vy(1+1,j)/Vyp(1,j))
      if Ty(1,j)<0
        Ty(1,j)=-Ty(1,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(1,j)<0
        Tx(1,j)=-Tx(1,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(1,j)=min (Tx(1,j),Ty(1,j))

Xo(1,j)=(1/Re(1,j))*((Vap(1,j)*exp(Ax(
1,j)* Tm(1,j)))-Vx(1,j))/x(1)
      Re(1,j)=(1/Ry(1,j))*((Vyp(1,j)*exp(Ry(
1,j)* Tm(1,j)))-Vy(1,j))/y(1)
      Re(1,j)=
      Re(1,j)

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    Ty(1,3)=0.5*(1-
Vp(1,3)/Vp(1,1))
    IF Ty(1,3)<0
        Ty(1,3)=-Ty(1,3)*(-1)
    end
    IF Tx(1,3)<0
        Tx(1,3)=-Tx(1,3)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(1,3)=min (Tx(1,3),Ty(1,3))

    Xe(1,3)=(L/Wx(1,3))*((Vop(1,3)*exp(Ax(
1,3)* Tm(1,3))-Vx(1,3)))+(x(1,3)
    Ye(1,3)=Tm(1,3)*
Vyp(1,3)+y(1,3)
    Xe(1,3)
    Ye(1,3)

elseif (Vx(1,3)>0 & Vx(1,3+1)>0 &
Vx(1,3)>Vx(1,3+1) & Vy(1,3)<0 &
Vy(1+1,3)=0)
    diag(' -10-2')

    Ax(1,3)=(Vx(1,3+1)-Vx(1,3))/(x(3)+1)-
x(1,3)
    Vop(1,3)=(Ax(1,3)*Op(1,3)-
x(1,3))/Vx(1,3)
    Tx(1,3)=(L/Wx(1,3))*log
(Vx(1,3+1)/Vop(1,3))
    Ky(1,3)=(Vy(1+1,3)-
Vy(1,3))/(y(1+1)-y(1,3))
    Vyp(1,3)=(Ky(1,3)*Op(1,3)-
y(1,3))/Vy(1,3)
    Ty(1,3)=(y(1)-
Ty(1,3))/Vy(1,3)
    IF Ty(1,3)<0
        Ty(1,3)=-Ty(1,3)*(-1)
    end
    IF Tx(1,3)<0
        Tx(1,3)=-Tx(1,3)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(1,3)=Tx(1,3)

    Xe(1,3)=(L/Wx(1,3))*((Vop(1,3)*exp(Ax(
1,3)* Tm(1,3))-Vx(1,3)))+(x(1,3)
    Ye(1,3)=y(1,3)
    Xe(1,3)
    Ye(1,3)

% - third model
elseif (Vx(1,3)>0 & Vx(1,3+1)>0 &
Vx(1,3)>Vx(1,3+1) & Vy(1,3)=0 &
Vy(1+1,3)>0)
    diag(' -11-2')

    Ax(1,3)=(Vx(1,3+1)-
Vx(1,3))/(x(3)+1)-x(1,3)
    Vop(1,3)=(Ax(1,3)*Op(1,3)-
x(1,3))/Vx(1,3)
    Tx(1,3)=(L/Wx(1,3))*log
(Vx(1,3+1)/Vop(1,3))
    IF Tx(1,3)<0
        Tx(1,3)=-Tx(1,3)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(1,3)=Tx(1,3)

    Xe(1,3)=(L/Wx(1,3))*((Vop(1,3)*exp(Ax(
1,3)* Tm(1,3))-Vx(1,3)))+(x(1,3)
    Ye(1,3)=y(1,3)
    Xe(1,3)
    Ye(1,3)

```

```

    Ty(1,3)=-Ty(1,3)*(-1)
    end
    IF Tx(1,3)<0
        Tx(1,3)=-Tx(1,3)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(1,3)=min (Tx(1,3),Ty(1,3))

    Xe(1,3)=(L/Wx(1,3))*((Vop(1,3)*exp(Ax(
1,3)* Tm(1,3))-Vx(1,3)))+(x(1,3)
    Ye(1,3)=(L/Ky(1,3))*((Vyp(1,3)*exp(Ay(
1,3)* Tm(1,3))-Vy(1,3)))+(y(1,3)
    Xe(1,3)=x(1,3)
    Ye(1,3)

elseif (Vx(1,3)>0 & Vx(1,3+1)>0 &
Vx(1,3)>Vx(1,3+1) & Vy(1,3)=0 &
Vy(1+1,3)<0)
    diag(' -12-2')

    Ax(1,3)=(Vx(1,3+1)-
Vx(1,3))/(x(3)+1)-x(1,3)
    Vop(1,3)=(Ax(1,3)*Op(1,3)-
x(1,3))/Vx(1,3)
    Tx(1,3)=(L/Wx(1,3))*log
(Vx(1,3+1)/Vop(1,3))
    Ky(1,3)=(Vy(1+1,3)-
Vy(1,3))/(y(1+1)-y(1,3))
    Vyp(1,3)=(Ky(1,3)*Op(1,3)-
y(1,3))/Vy(1,3)
    Ty(1,3)=(L/Ky(1,3))*log
(Vy(1+1,3)/Vyp(1,3))
    Ty(1,3)=(y(1)-
Ty(1,3))/Vy(1,3)
    IF Ty(1,3)<0
        Ty(1,3)=-Ty(1,3)*(-1)
    end
    IF Tx(1,3)<0
        Tx(1,3)=-Tx(1,3)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(1,3)=min (Tx(1,3),Ty(1,3))

    Xe(1,3)=(L/Wx(1,3))*((Vop(1,3)*exp(Ax(
1,3)* Tm(1,3))-Vx(1,3)))+(x(1,3)
    Ye(1,3)=(L/Ky(1,3))*((Vyp(1,3)*exp(Ay(
1,3)* Tm(1,3))-Vy(1,3)))+(y(1,3)
    Xe(1,3)
    Ye(1,3)

elseif (Vx(1,3)>0 & Vx(1,3+1)>0 &
Vx(1,3)>Vx(1,3+1) & Vy(1,3)=0 &
Vy(1+1,3)=0)
    diag(' -13-2')

    Ax(1,3)=(Vx(1,3+1)-
Vx(1,3))/(x(3)+1)-x(1,3)
    Vop(1,3)=(Ax(1,3)*Op(1,3)-
x(1,3))/Vx(1,3)
    Tx(1,3)=(L/Wx(1,3))*log
(Vx(1,3+1)/Vop(1,3))
    IF Tx(1,3)<0
        Tx(1,3)=-Tx(1,3)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(1,3)=Tx(1,3)

    Xe(1,3)=(L/Wx(1,3))*((Vop(1,3)*exp(Ax(
1,3)* Tm(1,3))-Vx(1,3)))+(x(1,3)
    Ye(1,3)=y(1,3)
    Xe(1,3)
    Ye(1,3)

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diap(' - THIRD model')

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)+Vx(L,j+1)< Vp(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)>Vy(L+1,j))
diap(' -1-3')
Ax(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j))
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
Vp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1,j)-
y(L,j))/Ty(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vp(L,j)*exp(Ax
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ve(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vp(L,j)+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ve(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)+Vx(L,j+1)< Vp(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)>Vy(L+1,j))
diap(' -2-2 ')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j))
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vp(L,j)*exp(Ax
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ve(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vp(L,j)+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ve(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)+Vx(L,j+1)< Vp(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)>Vy(L+1,j))
diap(' -2-3')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j))
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vp(L,j)*exp(Ax
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ve(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vp(L,j)+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ve(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)+Vx(L,j+1)< Vp(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)>Vy(L+1,j))
diap(' -3-3')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j))
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vp(L,j)*exp(Ax
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ve(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vp(L,j)+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ve(L,j)

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Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j))
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
Vp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1,j)-
y(L,j))/Ty(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vp(L,j)*exp(Ax
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ve(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vp(L,j)+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ve(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)+Vx(L,j+1)< Vp(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)>Vy(L+1,j))
diap(' -4-3')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j))
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vp(L,j)*exp(Ax
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ve(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vp(L,j)+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ve(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)+Vx(L,j+1)< Vp(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)>Vy(L+1,j))
diap(' -5-3')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j))
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vp(L,j)*exp(Ax
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ve(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vp(L,j)+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ve(L,j)

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    Tm(L,5)=min (Tx(L,5),Ty(L,5));

    Xe(L,5)=(CL/Ax(L,5))^(Oxp(L,5)*exp(Ax(L,5)* Tm(L,5))-(Vx(L,5))+(x(5)));

    Ye(L,5)=(CL/Ay(L,5))^(Oyp(L,5)*exp(Ay(L,5)* Tm(L,5))-(Vy(L,5))+(y(5)));
    Xe(L,5);
    Ye(L,5);

elseif (Vx(L,5)>0 & Vx(L,5+1)>0 & Vx(L,5)*Vx(L,5+1)& Vy(L,5)<0 & Vy(L,5)>0 )
    disp(' -6-3' )
    Ax(L,5)=(Vx(L,5+1)-Vx(L,5))/(x(5+1)-x(5));
    Vxp(L,5)= Ax(L,5)*Oxp(L,5)-x(5));+Vx(L,5);
    Tx(L,5)=(CL/Ax(L,5))*log (Vx(L,5+1)/Vxp(L,5));
    Ay(L,5)=(Vy(L+1)-Vy(L,5))/(y(5+1)-y(5));
    Vyp(L,5)= (Ay(L,5)*Oyp(L,5)-y(5))+Vy(L,5);
    Ty(L,5)=(CL/Ay(L,5))*log (Vy(L+1,5)/Vyp(L,5));

    if Tx(L,5)<0
        Tm(L,5)=Tx(L,5)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,5)=Tx(L,5);

    Xe(L,5)=(CL/Ax(L,5))^(Vxp(L,5)*exp(Ax(L,5)* Tm(L,5))-(Vx(L,5))+(x(5)));
    % Xe(L,5)= x(5);
    %
    Ye(L,5)=(CL/Ay(L,5))^(Vyp(L,5)*exp(Ay(L,5)* Tm(L,5))-(Vy(L,5))+(y(5)));
    if Vyp(L,5)<0
        disp(' -6-3-1' )
        Ye(L,5)=y(5);
        Xe(L,5);
        Ye(L,5);

        else Vyp(L,5)>0
            disp(' -6-3-2' )
            Ax(L,5)=(Vx(L,5+1)-Vx(L,5))/(x(5+1)-x(5));
            Vxp(L,5)= (Ax(L,5)*Oxp(L,5)-x(5))+Vx(L,5);
            Tx(L,5)=(CL/Ax(L,5))*log (Vx(L,5+1)/Vxp(L,5));
            if Tx(L,5)<0
                Tm(L,5)=Tx(L,5)*(-1);
            end
            Tm(L,5)=Tx(L,5);

            Xe(L,5)=(CL/Ax(L,5))^(Vxp(L,5)*exp(Ax(L,5)* Tm(L,5))-(Vx(L,5))+(x(5)));
            Ye(L,5)=y(5+1);
            Xe(L,5);
            Ye(L,5);
        end
    elseif (Vx(L,5)>0 & Vx(L,5+1)>0 & Vx(L,5)*Vx(L,5+1)& Vy(L,5)<0 & Vy(L,5)>0 & Vy(L,5)> Vy(L+1,5) )
        disp(' -7-3' )

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```

        Ax(L,5)=(Vx(L,5+1)-Vx(L,5))/(x(5+1)-x(5));
        Vxp(L,5)= (Ax(L,5)*Oxp(L,5)-x(5))+Vx(L,5);
        Tx(L,5)=(CL/Ax(L,5))*log (Vx(L,5+1)/Vxp(L,5));
        Ay(L,5)=(Vy(L+1,5)-Vy(L,5))/(y(5+1)-y(5));
        Vyp(L,5)= (Ay(L,5)*Oyp(L,5)-y(5))+Vy(L,5);
        Ty(L,5)=(CL/Ay(L,5))*log (Vy(L+1,5)/Vyp(L,5));
        if Ty(L,5)<0
            Ty(L,5)=Ty(L,5)*(-1);
        end
        if Tx(L,5)<0
            Tm(L,5)=Tx(L,5)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,5)=min (Tx(L,5),Ty(L,5));

    Xe(L,5)=(CL/Ax(L,5))^(Vxp(L,5)*exp(Ax(L,5)* Tm(L,5))-(Vx(L,5))+(x(5)));

    Ye(L,5)=(CL/Ay(L,5))^(Vyp(L,5)*exp(Ay(L,5)* Tm(L,5))-(Vy(L,5))+(y(5)));
    Xe(L,5);
    Ye(L,5);

elseif (Vx(L,5)>0 & Vx(L,5+1)>0 & Vx(L,5)*Vx(L,5+1)& Vy(L,5)<0 & Vy(L,5)>0 & Vy(L,5)> Vy(L+1,5) )
    disp(' -8-3' )
    Ax(L,5)=(Vx(L,5+1)-Vx(L,5))/(x(5+1)-x(5));
    Vxp(L,5)= Ax(L,5)*Oxp(L,5)-x(5))+Vx(L,5);
    Tx(L,5)=(CL/Ax(L,5))*log (Vx(L,5+1)/Vxp(L,5));
    Ay(L,5)=(Vy(L+1,5)-Vy(L,5))/(y(5+1)-y(5));
    Vyp(L,5)= (Ay(L,5)*Oyp(L,5)-y(5))+Vy(L,5);
    Ty(L,5)=(CL/Ay(L,5))*log (Vy(L+1,5)/Vyp(L,5));
    if Ty(L,5)<0
        Ty(L,5)=Ty(L,5)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,5)<0
        Tm(L,5)=Tx(L,5)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,5)=min (Tx(L,5),Ty(L,5));

    Xe(L,5)=(CL/Ax(L,5))^(Vxp(L,5)*exp(Ax(L,5)* Tm(L,5))-(Vx(L,5))+(x(5)));

    Ye(L,5)=(CL/Ay(L,5))^(Vyp(L,5)*exp(Ay(L,5)* Tm(L,5))-(Vy(L,5))+(y(5)));
    Xe(L,5);
    Ye(L,5);

elseif (Vx(L,5)>0 & Vx(L,5+1)>0 & Vx(L,5)*Vx(L,5+1)& Vy(L,5)<0 & Vy(L,5)>0 & Vy(L,5)> Vy(L+1,5) )
    Ax(L,5)=(Vx(L,5+1)-Vx(L,5))/(x(5+1)-x(5));
    Vxp(L,5)= Ax(L,5)*Oxp(L,5)-x(5))+Vx(L,5);
    Tx(L,5)=(CL/Ax(L,5))*log (Vx(L,5+1)/Vxp(L,5));

```

```

      Ayl,j)=(Vyl,i+1,j)-
Vyl,j)/(y(i+1)-y(i));
      Vyp(i,j)=(Ayl,i,j)*(Tyl,i,j)-
y(i))/(Vyl,i,j);
      Ty(i,j)=(1/(y(i)-
Tyl,j))/(Vyl,i,j);
      if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
      end
      if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
      Xc(i,j)=(1/Axc(i,j))*(Oxp(i,j)*exp(Axc
      i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Xc(i,j));
      Yc(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
      Vyp(i,j))+y(i);
      Xc(i,j)=
      Yc(i,j);
      elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 &
      Vx(i,j)+1>0 & Vx(i,j)<Ox(i,j)+1 &
      Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)==0 )
        disp(' -10 -3')
      Axi,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-Vx(i,j))/(Ox(i,j)-
      x(i));
      Vxp(i,j)=(Axi,i,j)*(Oxp(i,j)-
      x(i))/(Vx(i,j));
      Tx(i,j)=(1/Axi(i,j))*log
      (Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
      Ayl,j)=(Vyl,i+1,j)-
      Yl,j)/(y(i+1)-y(i));
      Vyp(i,j)=(Ayl,i,j)*(Tyl,i,j)-
      y(i))/(Vyl,i,j);
      Ty(i,j)=(1/(y(i)-
      Tyl,j))/(Vyl,i,j);
      if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
      end
      if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
      Xc(i,j)=(1/Axc(i,j))*(Vxp(i,j)*exp(Axc
      i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Xc(i,j));
      Yc(i,j)=(1/Ayl(i,j))*(Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ayl
      i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Yl,j);
      Xc(i,j)=
      Yc(i,j);
      %
      % - third model
      elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j)+1>0
      & Vx(i,j)<Ox(i,j)+1 & Vy(i,j)==0 &
      Vy(i+1,j)>0 )
        disp(' -11 -3')
      Axi,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
      Vx(i,j))/(x(i+1)-x(i));
      Vxp(i,j)=(Axi,i,j)*(Oxp(i,j)-
      x(i))/(Vx(i,j));
      Tx(i,j)=(1/Axi(i,j))*log
      (Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));

```

```

      Ayl,j)=(Vyl,i+1,j)-
      Yl,j)/(y(i+1)-y(i));
      Vyp(i,j)=(Ayl,i,j)*(Tyl,i,j)-
      y(i))/(Vyl,i,j);
      Ty(i,j)=(1/(y(i)-
      Tyl,j))/(Vyl,i,j);
      if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
      end
      if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
      Xc(i,j)=(1/Axc(i,j))*(Vxp(i,j)*exp(Axc
      i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Xc(i,j));
      Yc(i,j)=(1/Ayl(i,j))*(Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ayl
      i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Yl,j);
      Xc(i,j)=
      Yc(i,j);
      elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j)+1>0
      & Vx(i,j)<Ox(i,j)+1 & Vy(i,j)==0 &
      Vy(i+1,j)<0 )
        disp(' -12 -3')
      Axi,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
      Vx(i,j))/(x(i+1)-x(i));
      Vxp(i,j)=(Axi,i,j)*(Oxp(i,j)-
      x(i))/(Vx(i,j));
      Tx(i,j)=(1/Axi(i,j))*log
      (Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
      Ayl,j)=(Vyl,i+1,j)-
      Yl,j)/(y(i+1)-y(i));
      Vyp(i,j)=(Ayl,i,j)*(Tyl,i,j)-
      y(i))/(Vyl,i,j);
      Ty(i,j)=(1/(y(i)-
      Tyl,j))/(Vyl,i,j);
      if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
      end
      if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
      Xc(i,j)=(1/Axc(i,j))*(Vxp(i,j)*exp(Axc
      i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Xc(i,j));
      Yc(i,j)=(1/Ayl(i,j))*(Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ayl
      i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Yl,j);
      Xc(i,j)=
      Yc(i,j);
      elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 &
      Vx(i,j)+1>0 & Vx(i,j)<Ox(i,j)+1 &
      Vy(i,j)==0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0 )
        disp(' -13 -3')
      Axi,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
      Vx(i,j))/(x(i+1)-x(i));
      Vxp(i,j)=(Axi,i,j)*(Oxp(i,j)-
      x(i))/(Vx(i,j));
      Tx(i,j)=(1/Axi(i,j))*log
      (Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
      if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
      end

```

```

    Tm(1,3)=Tm(1,3);

    Re(1,3)=(1/Rx(1,3))*((Vxp(1,3))*exp(Ax(
    1,3))* Tm(1,3))-Vx(1,3))*x(1,3);
    Te(1,3)=y(1,3);
    Re(1,3);
    Te(1,3);

    disp(' - FOUR model')

    % - first model
    elseif (Vx(1,3)>0 & Vx(1,3)+1<0 &
    Vy(1,3)>0 & Vy(1+1,3)>0 &
    Vp(1,3)=Vp(1+1,3))
        disp(' -1-4')
        Ay(1,3)=(Vy(1+1,3)-
        Vy(1,3))/(Vp(1+1,3)-p(1,3));
        Vyp(1,3)=Ay(1,3)*(Vp(1,3)-
        y(1,3))+Vy(1,3);
        %
        Tp(1,3)=(1/Rp(1,3))*log
        (Vy(1+1,3)/Vyp(1,3));
        Ty(1,3)=Op(1+1,3)-
        Yp(1,3)/Vp(1,3);
        if Ty(1,3)<0
            Ty(1,3) =Ty(1,3)*(-1);
        end
        Te(1,3)=Ty(1,3);
        Re(1,3)=x(1,3);
        Te(1,3)=Tm(1,3)*
        Vxp(1,3)+y(1,3);
        Re(1,3);
        Te(1,3);

        elseif (Vx(1,3)>0 & Vx(1,3)+1<0 &
        Vy(1,3)>0 & Vy(1+1,3)>0 &
        Vy(1,3)>Vy(1+1,3))
            disp(' -2-4')
            Ay(1,3)=(Vy(1+1,3)-
            Vy(1,3))/(y(1+1,3)-y(1,3));
            Vyp(1,3)=Ay(1,3)*(Vp(1,3)-
            y(1,3))+Vy(1,3);
            Ty(1,3)=(1/Ry(1,3))*log
            (Vy(1+1,3)/Vyp(1,3));
            if Ty(1,3)<0
                Ty(1,3) =Ty(1,3)*(-1);
            end
            if Ty(1,3)<0
                Ty(1,3) =Ty(1,3)*(-1);
            end
            Tm(1,3)=Ty(1,3);
            Re(1,3)=x(1,3);

    Te(1,3)=(1/Ry(1,3))*((Vyp(1,3))*exp(Ay(
    1,3))* Tm(1,3))-Vy(1,3))*y(1,3);
    Re(1,3);
    Te(1,3);

    elseif (Vx(1,3)>0 & Vx(1,3)+1<0 &
    Vp(1,3)>0 & Vy(1+1,3)>0 &
    Vp(1,3)<Vp(1+1,3))
        disp(' -3-4')
        Ay(1,3)=(Vy(1+1,3)-
        Vy(1,3))/(Vp(1+1,3)-p(1,3));
        Vyp(1,3)=Ay(1,3)*(Vp(1,3)-
        y(1,3))+Vy(1,3);
        Tp(1,3)=(1/Rp(1,3))*log
        (Vp(1+1,3)/Vyp(1,3));

```

```

    if Ty(1,3)<0
        Ty(1,3) =Ty(1,3)*(-1);
    end

    Tm(1,3)=Ty(1,3);
    Re(1,3)=x(1,3);

    Te(1,3)=(1/Ry(1,3))*((Vyp(1,3))*exp(Ay(
    1,3))* Tm(1,3))-Vy(1,3))*y(1,3);
    Re(1,3);
    Te(1,3);

    elseif (Vx(1,3)>0 & Vx(1,3)+1<0
    & Vy(1,3)>0 & Vy(1+1,3)<0 &
    disp(' -4-4 ')
    disp('I dont know')
    444
    cr=1
    555
    return
    666

    elseif (Vx(1,3)>0 &
    Vx(1,3)+1<0 & Vy(1,3)>0 & Vy(1+1,3)<0
    )
        disp(' -5-4')
        Ay(1,3)=(Vy(1+1,3)-
        Vy(1,3))/(Vp(1+1,3)-p(1,3));
        Vyp(1,3)=Ay(1,3)*(Vp(1,3)-
        y(1,3))+Vy(1,3);
        Tp(1,3)=Op(1,3)-Vp(1,3)/Vy(1,3);
        if Ty(1,3)<0
            Ty(1,3) =Ty(1,3)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(1,3)=Ty(1,3);
        Re(1,3)=x(1,3);

    Te(1,3)=(1/Ry(1,3))*((Vyp(1,3))*exp(Ay(
    1,3))* Tm(1,3))-Vy(1,3))*y(1,3);
    Re(1,3);
    Te(1,3);

    elseif (Vx(1,3)>0 & Vx(1,3)+1<0
    & Vy(1,3)<0 & Vy(1+1,3)>0 )
        disp(' -6-4')
        Ay(1,3)=(Vy(1+1,3)-
        Vy(1,3))/(y(1+1,3)-y(1,3));
        Vyp(1,3)=Ay(1,3)*(Vp(1,3)-
        y(1,3))+Vy(1,3);
        Re(1,3)=x(1,3);
        if Vyp(1,3)<0
            disp(' -6-4-1')
            Vy(1,3)=y(1,3);
            Re(1,3);
            Te(1,3);

        else Vyp(1,3)>0
            disp(' -6-4-2')
            Re(1,3)=x(1,3);
            Te(1,3)=y(1+1,3);
            Re(1,3);
            Te(1,3);
        end
    elseif (Vx(1,3)>0 &
    Vx(1,3)+1<0 & Vy(1,3)<0 & Vy(1+1,3)<0 &
    Vy(1,3)> Vy(1+1,3) )

```



```

    Tx(L,j)=Gx(j+1)+
    Xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j);
    Ay(L,j)=(Cy(L+1,j)-
    Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vvp(L,j)=(Gy(L,j)*(Vp(L,j)-
    y(L))+Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Wp(L,j))*log
    (Vy(L+1,j)/Vvp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-
    Tp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
    % Xx(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
    Vvp(L,j))/x(L,j);
    Xx(L,j)=(L/Xx(L,j))*((Vvp(L,j)*exp(Gx(
    L,j))-Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))/x(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
    Vvp(L,j))/x(L,j);
    Xx(L,j);
    Vx(L,j);
    elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)==0 &
    y(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 &
    Vy(L,j)>Vy(L+1,j))
        disp(' -2-5')
        Xx(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
        Vx(L,j))/(x(L+1)-x(L));
        Vvp(L,j)=(Xx(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
        x(L))+Vx(L,j);
        % Tx(L,j)=(L/Xx(L,j))*log
        (Vx(L,j+1)/Vvp(L,j));
        Tx(L,j)=(x(L+1)-
        Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
        Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
        Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
        Vvp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Vp(L,j)-
        y(L))+Vy(L,j);
        Ty(L,j)=(L/Wp(L,j))*log
        (Vy(L+1,j)/Vvp(L,j));
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        if Tx(L,j)<0
            Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
        % Xx(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
        Vvp(L,j))/x(L,j);
    Xx(L,j)=(L/Xx(L,j))*((Vvp(L,j)*exp(Gx(
    L,j))-Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))/x(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
    Vvp(L,j))/x(L,j);
    Xx(L,j);
    Vx(L,j);
    elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)==0
    & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 &
    Vy(L,j)<Vy(L+1,j))
        disp(' -3-5')
        Xx(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
        Vx(L,j))/(x(L+1)-x(L));
        Vvp(L,j)=(Xx(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
        x(L))+Vx(L,j);

```

```

    %
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Xx(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vvp(L,j));
    Tx(L,j)=(x(L+1)-
    Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
    Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vvp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Vp(L,j)-
    y(L))+Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Wp(L,j))*log
    (Vy(L+1,j)/Vvp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
    % Xx(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
    Vvp(L,j))/x(L,j);
    Xx(L,j)=(L/Xx(L,j))*((Vvp(L,j)*exp(Gx(
    L,j))-Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))/x(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
    Vvp(L,j))/x(L,j);
    Xx(L,j);
    Vx(L,j);
    elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
    Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
    )
        disp(' -4-5')
        disp('I dont know')
        xx=1
    elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
    Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)==0
    )
        disp(' -5-5')
        disp('I dont know')
        xx=1
    %
    % - second model
    elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
    Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
    )
        disp(' -6-5')
        Xx(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
        Vx(L,j))/(x(L+1)-x(L));
        Vvp(L,j)=(Xx(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
        x(L))+Vx(L,j);
        % Tx(L,j)=(L/Xx(L,j))*log
        (Vx(L,j+1)/Vvp(L,j));
        Tx(L,j)=(x(L+1)-
        Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
        Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
        Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
        Vvp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Vp(L,j)-
        y(L))+Vy(L,j);
        Ty(L,j)=(L/Wp(L,j))*log
        (Vy(L+1,j)/Vvp(L,j));
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j);
        % Xx(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
        Vvp(L,j))/x(L,j);

```

```

Xe(L,j):=1/L/Ax(L,j)*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))-x(j))
% Xe(L,j):= x(j)
%
Ye(L,j):=1/L/Ay(L,j)*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))-y(j))
if Vyp(L,j)>0
    disp(' -6-5-1')
    Ye(L,j):=y(j)
    Xe(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)
else Vyp(L,j)>0
    disp(' -6-5-2')
% Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(j)+1)-x(j))
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j))* (Xp(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j)
% Tx(L,j):=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Tx(L,j):=(x(j)+1)-
Xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j):=Tx(L,j)
% Xe(L,j):=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))+x(j)
Xe(L,j):=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j))
% Xe(L,j):=y(j+1)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)
end
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
& Vy(L,j)> Vy(L+1,j) )
    disp(' -7-5')
    Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(j)+1)-x(j))
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j))* (Xp(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j)
% Tx(L,j):=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Tx(L,j):=(x(j)+1)-
Xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j))* (Yp(L,j)-
y(L))+Vy(L,j)
% Ty(L,j):=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
% Xe(L,j):=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))+x(j)
Xe(L,j):=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j))
% Xe(L,j):=(1/L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L))
Xe(L,j)

```

```

Ye(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
& Vy(L,j)< Vy(L+1,j) )
    disp(' -8-5')
    Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(j)+1)-x(j))
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j))* (Xp(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j)
% Tx(L,j):=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Tx(L,j):=(x(j)+1)-
Xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j))* (Yp(L,j)-
y(L))+Vy(L,j)
% Ty(L,j):=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
% Xe(L,j):=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))+x(j)
Xe(L,j):=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j))
% Xe(L,j):=(1/L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L))
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
& Vy(L,j)< Vy(L+1,j) )
    disp(' -9-5')
    Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(j)+1)-x(j))
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j))* (Xp(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j)
% Tx(L,j):=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Tx(L,j):=(x(j)+1)-
Xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j))* (Yp(L,j)-
y(L))+Vy(L,j)
% Ty(L,j):=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
% Xe(L,j):=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))+x(j)
Xe(L,j):=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j))

```

```

    Te(L,j)=(Te(L,j))*
Vyp(L,j)=y(L);
    Re(L,j)=
    Be(L,j)=
        elseif (Wx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Wy(L+1,j)==0
)
    diag(' -12-5')
    Ax(L,j)=(Wx(L,j+2)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(L,j)*Vx(L,j);
    % Te(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j));
    Tx(L,j)=x(L,j+1)-
Xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j);
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*(Tp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j);
    % Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=Op(L,j)-
Tp(L,j)/Vy(L,j);
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Te(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    % Xe(L,j)=(Te(L,j))*
Vep(L,j)=x(L);
    Xe(L,j)=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vep(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j))* Te(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L);
    Ye(L,j)=(1/L/Ay(L,j))*((Vep(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j))* Te(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
    Xe(L,j)=
    Ye(L,j)=
    % - third model
    elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)==0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
)
    diag(' -11-5')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vep(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j);
    % Te(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Wx(L,j+2)/Vep(L,j));
    Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*(Tp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j);
    % Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1,j)-
Tp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0

```

```

        Te(L,j)=-Te(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1,j)-
Tp(L,j))/Vy(L+1,j);
    Te(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
    % Xe(L,j)=(Te(L,j))*
Xep(L,j)=x(L);
    Xe(L,j)=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Xep(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j))* Te(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L);
    Ye(L,j)=(1/L/Ay(L,j))*((Xep(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j))* Te(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
    Xe(L,j)=
    Ye(L,j)=
    elseif (Wx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Wy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
)
    diag(' -12-5')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vep(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j);
    % Te(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Wx(L,j+2)/Vep(L,j));
    Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*(Tp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j);
    % Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=Op(L,j)-
Tp(L,j)/Vy(L,j);
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Te(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
    % Xe(L,j)=(Te(L,j))*
Vep(L,j)=x(L);
    Xe(L,j)=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Xep(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j))* Te(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L);
    Ye(L,j)=(1/L/Ay(L,j))*((Xep(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j))* Te(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
    Xe(L,j)=
    Ye(L,j)=
    elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)==0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0
)
    diag(' -11-5')
    diag('I dont know')
    r=0;
    %
    diag(' -sixth model')
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)==Vy(L+1,j))
    diag(' -1-6')

```

```

      IF ( Vxp(1,3)<0)
        disp(' -3-6-2')
        Ap(1,3)=(Vp(1,3)-
Vp(1,3))/cp(1,1)-y(1,1)
        Vp(1,3)=(Ap(1,3)*(Rp(1,3)-
y(1,1))+Vp(1,3))
      & Ty(1,3)=(1/Ap(1,3))*log
(Vy(1,1,3))/Vp(1,3))
      Ty(1,3)=(Vp(1,3)-
Vp(1,3))/Vp(1,3)
      IF Ty(1,3)<0
        Ty(1,3)=Ty(1,3)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(1,3)=Ty(1,3)
      Xm(1,3)=x(1,3)
      Ym(1,3)=(Tm(1,3)*
Vp(1,3))+y(1,3)
      Xm(1,3)
      Ym(1,3)
      else ( Vxp(1,3)> 0)
        disp(' -1-6-2')
        Ap(1,3)=(Vp(1,3)-
Vy(1,3))/ty(1,1)-y(1,1)
        Vp(1,3)=(Ap(1,3)*Vp(1,3)-
y(1,3))+Vy(1,3)
      & Ty(1,3)=(1/Ap(1,3))*log
(Vy(1,1,3))/Vp(1,3))
      Ty(1,3)=(y(1,1)-
Vp(1,3))/Vy(1,3)
      IF Ty(1,3)<0
        Ty(1,3)=Ty(1,3)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(1,3)=Ty(1,3)
      Xm(1,3)=x(1,3)
      Ym(1,3)=(Tm(1,3)*
Vp(1,3))+y(1,3)
      Xm(1,3)
      Ym(1,3)
      end
      elseif (Vx(1,3)<0 & Vx(1,3+1)>0 &
Vy(1,3)>0 & Vy(1+1,3)>0 &
Ty(1,3)>Vy(1+1,3))
        disp(' -2-6')
        IF ( Vxp(1,3)<0)
          disp(' -2-6-1')
          Ap(1,3)=(Vp(1+1,3)-
Vy(1,3))/ty(1+1,1)-y(1,3)
          Vp(1,3)=(Ap(1,3)*Vp(1,3)-
y(1,3))+Vy(1,3)
          Ty(1,3)=(1/Ap(1,3))*log
(Vy(1+1,3))/Vp(1,3))
          IF Ty(1,3)<0
            Ty(1,3)=Ty(1,3)*(-1)
          end
          Tm(1,3)=Ty(1,3)
          Xm(1,3)=x(1,3)
          Ym(1,3)=(Tm(1,3)*
Vp(1,3))+y(1,3)
          Xm(1,3)
          Ym(1,3)
        end
        elseif (Vx(1,3)>0 & Vx(1,3+1)>0 &
Vy(1,3)>0 & Vy(1+1,3)>0 &
Ty(1,3)>Vy(1+1,3))
          disp(' -4-6')
          Ap(1,3)=(Vp(1+1,3)-
Vy(1,3))/ty(1+1,1)-y(1,3)
          Vp(1,3)=(Ap(1,3)*Vp(1,3)-
y(1,3))+Vy(1,3)
          Ty(1,3)=(1/Ap(1,3))*log
(Vy(1+1,3))/Vp(1,3))
          IF Ty(1,3)<0
            Ty(1,3)=Ty(1,3)*(-1)
          end
          Tm(1,3)=Ty(1,3)
          Xm(1,3)=x(1,3)
          Ym(1,3)=(Tm(1,3)*
Vp(1,3))+y(1,3)
          Xm(1,3)
          Ym(1,3)
        end
      end
      Tm(1,3)=Ty(1,3)
      Xm(1,3)=x(1,3)
      Ym(1,3)=(Tm(1,3)*
Vp(1,3))+y(1,3)
      Xm(1,3)
      Ym(1,3)
    end
    elseif (Vx(1,3)<0 & Vx(1,3+1)>0 &
Vy(1,3)>0 & Vy(1+1,3)<0 &
Ty(1,3)>Vy(1+1,3))
      disp(' -4-6')
      Ap(1,3)=(Vx(1,3+1)-
Vx(1,3))/tm(1,3)-x(1,1)
      Vp(1,3)=(Xm(1,3)*Qp(1,3)-
x(1,3))+Vx(1,3)

```

```

      Ty(1,3)=(1/Ap(1,3))*log
(Vy(1+1,3))/Vp(1,3))
      IF Ty(1,3)<0
        Ty(1,3)=Ty(1,3)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(1,3)=Ty(1,3)
      Xm(1,3)=x(1,3)
      Ym(1,3)=(Tm(1,3)*
Vp(1,3))+y(1,3)
      Xm(1,3)
      Ym(1,3)
    end
    elseif (Vx(1,3)<0 & Vx(1,3+1)>0 &
Vy(1,3)>0 & Vy(1+1,3)>0 &
Ty(1,3)>Vy(1+1,3))
      disp(' -3-6')
      IF ( Vxp(1,3)<0)
        disp(' -3-6-1')
        Ap(1,3)=(Vp(1+1,3)-
Vx(1,3))/tm(1,3)-x(1,1)
        Vp(1,3)=(Xm(1,3)*Rp(1,3)-
x(1,1))+Vx(1,3)
        Ap(1,3)=(Vp(1+1,3)-
Vy(1,3))/cp(1,1)-y(1,1)
        Vp(1,3)=(Ap(1,3)*(Rp(1,3)-
y(1,1))+Vp(1,3))
        Ty(1,3)=(1/Ap(1,3))*log
(Vy(1+1,3))/Vp(1,3))
        IF Ty(1,3)<0
          Ty(1,3)=Ty(1,3)*(-1)
        end
        Tm(1,3)=Ty(1,3)
        Xm(1,3)=x(1,3)
        Ym(1,3)=(Tm(1,3)*
Vp(1,3))+y(1,3)
        Xm(1,3)
        Ym(1,3)
      end
      Ty(1,3)=(1/Ap(1,3))*log(Vp(1,3)*exp(Ap(
1,3)* Tm(1,3))-Vy(1,3))+y(1,3)
      Xm(1,3)
      Ym(1,3)
      else ( Vxp(1,3)> 0)
        disp(' -3-6-2')
        Ap(1,3)=(Vp(1+1,3)-
Vy(1,3))/ty(1+1,1)-y(1,1)
        Vp(1,3)=(Ap(1,3)*Vp(1,3)-
y(1,1))+Vy(1,3)
        Ty(1,3)=(1/Ap(1,3))*log
(Vy(1+1,3))/Vp(1,3))
        IF Ty(1,3)<0
          Ty(1,3)=Ty(1,3)*(-1)
        end
        Tm(1,3)=Ty(1,3)
        Xm(1,3)=x(1,3)
        Ym(1,3)=(Tm(1,3)*
Vp(1,3))+y(1,3)
        Xm(1,3)
        Ym(1,3)
      end
      Ty(1,3)=(1/Ap(1,3))*log(Vp(1,3)*exp(Ap(
1,3)* Tm(1,3))-Vy(1,3))+y(1,3)
      Xm(1,3)
      Ym(1,3)
    end
    elseif (Vx(1,3)<0 & Vx(1,3+1)>0
& Vy(1,3)>0 & Vy(1+1,3)<0 &
Ty(1,3)>Vy(1+1,3))
      disp(' -4-6')
      Ap(1,3)=(Vx(1,3+1)-
Vx(1,3))/tm(1,3)-x(1,1)
      Vp(1,3)=(Xm(1,3)*Qp(1,3)-
x(1,3))+Vx(1,3)

```

```

      if ( Vap(L,j)<0)
        disp(' -4-6-2')
        Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)
        Ye(L,j)=y(L,j)
        Xe(L,j)
        Ye(L,j)
      else( Vap(L,j)>0)
        disp(' -4-6-2')
        Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)+1
        Ye(L,j)=y(L,j)
        Xe(L,j)
        Ye(L,j)
      end

      elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)==0
)
        disp(' -5-6')

        Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1-
Vx(L,j+1))/(x(L+1)-x(L))
        Vap(L,j)=
(Ax(L,j)*(Vp(L,j)-x(L))+Vx(L,j))
        if ( Vap(L,j)<0)
          disp(' -5-6-1')
        %
        %
        Tx(L,j)=(1/Vx(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j))
        %
        Te(L,j)=(x(L)+1-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
        Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Tp(L,j)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,j)
        %
        %
        Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
        Ty(L,j)=(y(L)-Tp(L,j))/Vy(L,j)
        if Ty(L,j)<0
          Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
        end

        Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
        Re(L,j)=m(L,j)

        Te(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L))
        Re(L,j)
        Ye(L,j)
      elseif Vyp(L,j)>0
        disp(' -5-6-2')
        Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Tp(L,j)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,j)
        %
        %
        Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
        Ty(L,j)=(y(L)-Tp(L,j))/Vy(L,j)
        if Ty(L,j)<0
          Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
        end

        Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
        Re(L,j)=m(L,j)+0.5

        Te(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L))
        Xe(L,j)
        Ye(L,j)
      end
    end
  end
end

```

```

%
%
% - second model
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0
& Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 )
  disp(' -6-6')
  if Vyp(L,j)<0
    disp(' -6-6-1')
    Te(L,j)=y(L,j)
  else Vyp(L,j)>0
    disp(' -6-6-2')
    Te(L,j)=y(L+1,j)
  end
  if Vap(L,j)<0
    disp(' -6-6-3')
    Re(L,j)=x(L,j)
  else Vap(L,j)>0
    disp(' -6-6-4')
    Re(L,j)=x(L,j)+1
  end

  elseif (Tx(L,j)<0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 &
Vy(L,j)> Vy(L+1,j) )
    disp(' -7-6 ')
    if Vap(L,j)<0
      disp(' -7-6-1')
      Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
      Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Tp(L,j)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,j)
      Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
      if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
      end

      Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
      Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)

      Ye(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L))
      Xe(L,j)
      Ye(L,j)
    else Vap(L,j)>0
      disp(' -7-6-2')
      Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
      Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Tp(L,j)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,j)
      Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
      if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
      end

      Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
      Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)+1

      Ye(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L))
      Xe(L,j)
      Ye(L,j)
    end
  end
  elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0
& Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)<
Vy(L+1,j) )
    disp(' -8-6')

```

```

    if Vxp(1,1)<0
        diag(' -9-6-1')
        Ap(1,1)=(Wy(1+1,1)-
        Vy(1,1))/(y(1+1)-y(1))
        Vxp(1,1)=(Ap(1,1)*(Tp(1,1)-
        y(1)))+Vy(1,1)
        Ty(1,1)=(1/Ap(1,1))*log
        (Vy(1+1,1)/Vyp(1,1))
        if Ty(1,1)<0
            Ty(1,1)=-Ty(1,1)*(-1)
        end
        Tm(1,1)=Ty(1,1)
        Xm(1,1)=x(1)

        Ye(1,1)=(1/Ay(1,1))*(Cyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
        1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Vy(1,1))+y(1)
        Xe(1,1)
        Ye(1,1)
        else Vxp(1,1)>0
            diag(' -9-6-2')
            Ap(1,1)=Cyp(1+1,1)-
            Vy(1,1)/(y(1+1)-y(1))
            Vxp(1,1)=(Ap(1,1)*Cyp(1,1)-
            y(1)))+Vy(1,1)
            Ty(1,1)=(1/Ap(1,1))*log
            (Vy(1+1,1)/Vyp(1,1))
            if Ty(1,1)<0
                Ty(1,1)=-Ty(1,1)*(-1)
            end
            Tm(1,1)=Ty(1,1)
            Xm(1,1)=x(1+1)

            Ye(1,1)=(1/Ay(1,1))*((Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
            1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Vy(1,1))+y(1)
            Xe(1,1)
            Ye(1,1)
            end
            elseif (Vx(1,1)<0 & Vx(1,1+1)>0
            & Vy(1,1)<0 & Vy(1+1,1)>0 & Vy(1,1)=
            Vy(1+1,1))
                diag(' -9-6 -')
                if Vxp(1,1)<0
                    diag(' -9-6-1')
                    Ap(1,1)=(Wy(1+1,1)-
                    Vy(1,1))/(y(1+1)-y(1))
                    Vxp(1,1)=(Ap(1,1)*(Tp(1,1)-
                    y(1)))+Vy(1,1)
                    Ty(1,1)=(1/Ap(1,1))*log
                    (Vy(1+1,1)/Vyp(1,1))
                    if Ty(1,1)<0
                        Ty(1,1)=-Ty(1,1)*(-1)
                    end
                    Tm(1,1)=Ty(1,1)
                    Xm(1,1)=x(1)

                    Ye(1,1)=(1/Ay(1,1))*((Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
                    1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Vy(1,1))+y(1)
                    Xe(1,1)
                    Ye(1,1)
                    end
                    else Vxp(1,1)>0
                        diag(' -9-6-2')
                        Ap(1,1)=Cyp(1+1,1)-
                        Vy(1,1)/(y(1+1)-y(1))
                        Vxp(1,1)=(Ap(1,1)*Cyp(1,1)-
                        y(1)))+Vy(1,1)
                        Ty(1,1)=(1/Ap(1,1))*log
                        (Vy(1+1,1)/Vyp(1,1))
                        if Ty(1,1)<0
                            Ty(1,1)=-Ty(1,1)*(-1)
                        end
                        Tm(1,1)=Ty(1,1)
                        Xm(1,1)=x(1+1)

                        Ye(1,1)=(1/Ay(1,1))*((Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
                        1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Vy(1,1))+y(1)
                        Xe(1,1)
                        Ye(1,1)
                        end
                    end
                end
            end
            elseif (Vx(1,1)<0 & Vx(1,1+1)>0
            & Vy(1,1)<0 & Vy(1+1,1)>0 & Vy(1,1)=
            Vy(1+1,1))
                diag(' -9-6 -')
                if Vxp(1,1)<0
                    diag(' -9-6-1')
                    Ap(1,1)=(Wy(1+1,1)-
                    Vy(1,1))/(y(1+1)-y(1))
                    Vxp(1,1)=(Ap(1,1)*(Tp(1,1)-
                    y(1)))+Vy(1,1)
                    Ty(1,1)=(1/Ap(1,1))*log
                    (Vy(1+1,1)/Vyp(1,1))
                    if Ty(1,1)<0
                        Ty(1,1)=-Ty(1,1)*(-1)
                    end
                    Tm(1,1)=Ty(1,1)
                    Xm(1,1)=x(1)

                    Ye(1,1)=(1/Ay(1,1))*((Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
                    1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Vy(1,1))+y(1)
                    Xe(1,1)
                    Ye(1,1)
                    end
                    else Vxp(1,1)>0
                        diag(' -9-6-2')
                        Ap(1,1)=Cyp(1+1,1)-
                        Vy(1,1)/(y(1+1)-y(1))
                        Vxp(1,1)=(Ap(1,1)*Cyp(1,1)-
                        y(1)))+Vy(1,1)
                        Ty(1,1)=(1/Ap(1,1))*log
                        (Vy(1+1,1)/Vyp(1,1))
                        if Ty(1,1)<0
                            Ty(1,1)=-Ty(1,1)*(-1)
                        end
                        Tm(1,1)=Ty(1,1)
                        Xm(1,1)=x(1+1)

                        Ye(1,1)=(1/Ay(1,1))*((Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
                        1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Vy(1,1))+y(1)
                        Xe(1,1)
                        Ye(1,1)
                        end
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end

```

```

        Ty(1,1)=(Ty(1,1)-
        Tp(1,1))/Vy(1,1))
        if Ty(1,1)<0
            Ty(1,1)=-Ty(1,1)*(-1)
        end
        Tm(1,1)=Ty(1,1)
        Xm(1,1)=x(1+1)
        Ye(1,1)=(Tm(1,1)*
        Vyp(1,1))+y(1)
        Xe(1,1)
        Ye(1,1)
        end
        elseif (Vx(1,1)<0 &
        Vx(1,1+1)>0 & Vy(1,1)<0 & Vy(1+1,1)>0)
        )
            diag(' -9-6-')
            Ax(1,1)=(Vx(1,1+1)-Vx(1,1))/(x(1+1)-
            x(1))
            Vxp(1,1)=(Ax(1,1)*(Xp(1,1)-
            x(1)))+Vx(1,1)
            if Vxp(1,1)<0
                diag(' -9-6-1')
                Ap(1,1)=Cyp(1+1,1)-
                Vy(1,1)/(y(1+1)-y(1))
                Vxp(1,1)=(Ap(1,1)*(Tp(1,1)-
                y(1)))+Vy(1,1)
                Ty(1,1)=(1/Ap(1,1))*log
                (Vy(1+1,1)/Vyp(1,1))
                Ty(1,1)=Cyp(1,1)-
                Vp(1,1)/Vy(1,1)
                if Ty(1,1)<0
                    Ty(1,1)=-Ty(1,1)*(-1)
                end
                Tm(1,1)=Ty(1,1)
                Xm(1,1)=x(1)

                Ye(1,1)=(1/Ay(1,1))*((Cyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
                1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Vy(1,1))+y(1)
                Xe(1,1)
                Ye(1,1)
                else Vxp(1,1)>0
                    diag(' -9-6-2')
                    Ap(1,1)=(Wy(1+1,1)-
                    Vy(1,1))/(y(1+1)-y(1))
                    Vxp(1,1)=(Ap(1,1)*Cyp(1,1)-
                    y(1)))+Vy(1,1)
                    Ty(1,1)=(1/Ap(1,1))*log
                    (Vy(1+1,1)/Vyp(1,1))
                    Ty(1,1)=(Ty(1,1)-
                    Tp(1,1))/Vy(1,1)
                    if Ty(1,1)<0
                        Ty(1,1)=-Ty(1,1)*(-1)
                    end
                    Tm(1,1)=Ty(1,1)
                    Xm(1,1)=x(1+1)

                    Ye(1,1)=(1/Ay(1,1))*((Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
                    1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Vy(1,1))+y(1)
                    Xe(1,1)
                    Ye(1,1)
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end

```

```

* ~ third model
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0
& Vy(L,j)==0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 )
  diap(' -11-6-1')

  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x[j+1]-x[j]);
  Vxp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x[j])*Vx(L,j);
  if Vxp(L,j)<0
    diap(' -11-6-1')
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y[L+1]-y[L]);
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y[L])*Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=(y[L+1]-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L+1,j)
    if Ty(L,j)<0
      Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end

    Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
    Xm(L,j)=x[j];

  Ye(L,j)=1/(Ry(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y[L];
  Xe(L,j);
  Ye(L,j);
  else Vxp(L,j)>0
    diap(' -11-6-2')
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y[L+1]-y[L]);
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y[L])*Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=(y[L+1]-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L+1,j)
    if Ty(L,j)<0
      Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end

    Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
    Xm(L,j)=x[j+1];

  Ye(L,j)=1/(Ry(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y[L];
  Xe(L,j);
  Ye(L,j);
  end
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)==0 & Vy(L+1,j)==0
)
  diap(' -13-6-1')

  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x[j+1]-x[j]);
  Vxp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x[j])*Vx(L,j);
  if Vxp(L,j)<0
    diap(' -13-6-1')
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y[L+1]-y[L]);
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y[L])*Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=(y[L+1]-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L+1,j)
    if Ty(L,j)<0
      Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end

    Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
    Xm(L,j)=x[j+1];

  Ye(L,j)=1/(Ry(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y[L];
  Xe(L,j);
  Ye(L,j);
  end
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
)
  diap(' -13-6-2')

  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x[j+1]-x[j]);
  Vxp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x[j])*Vx(L,j);
  if Vxp(L,j)<0
    diap(' -13-6-2')
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y[L+1]-y[L]);
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y[L])*Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=(y[L+1]-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L+1,j)
    if Ty(L,j)<0
      Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end

    Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
    Xm(L,j)=x[j+1];

  Ye(L,j)=1/(Ry(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y[L];
  Xe(L,j);
  Ye(L,j);
  end
diap(' -seventh model')

```

```

  Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y[L])*Vy(L,j);
  Ty(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
  Ty(L,j)=(y[L+1]-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L+1,j)
  if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
  end

  Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
  Xm(L,j)=x[j];

  Ye(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y[L];
  Xe(L,j);
  Ye(L,j);
  else Vxp(L,j)>0
    diap(' -12-6-2')
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y[L+1]-y[L]);
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y[L])*Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=(y[L+1]-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L+1,j)
    if Ty(L,j)<0
      Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end

    Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
    Xm(L,j)=x[j+1];

  Ye(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y[L];
  Xe(L,j);
  Ye(L,j);
  end

  elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)==0 & Vy(L+1,j)==0
)
    diap(' -13-6-1')

    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x[j+1]-x[j]);
    Vxp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x[j])*Vx(L,j);
    if Vxp(L,j)<0
      diap(' -13-6-1')
      Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y[L+1]-y[L]);
      Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y[L])*Vy(L,j);
      Ty(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
      Ty(L,j)=(y[L+1]-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L+1,j)
      if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
      end

      Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
      Xm(L,j)=x[j+1];

      diap(' -seventh model')
    end
  end

```

* - first model


```

elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 & Vx(i,j+1)<0 &
Vx(i,j)==Vx(i,j+1) & Vy(i,j)>0 &
Vy(i+1,j)>0 & Vy(i,j)==Vy(i+1,j))
disp('1-7')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)+1)-
Vx(i,j)/(x(i)+1)-x(i);
Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i))/Vx(i,j);
%
Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
Tx(i,j)=(x(i)-1);
Xp(i,j)=Vx(i,j)-1;
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Tp(i,j)-
y(i))/Vy(i,j);
%
Ty(i,j)=(L/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
Ty(i,j)=(y(i+1)-
yp(i))/Vy(i,j);
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min(Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xe(i,j)=(Tm(i,j))*
Vxp(i,j)+x(i);
Ye(i,j)=(Tm(i,j))*
Vyp(i,j)+y(i);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 & Vx(i,j+1)<0 &
Vx(i,j)==Vx(i,j+1) & Vy(i,j)>0 &
Vy(i+1,j)>0 & Vy(i,j)==Vy(i+1,j))
disp('2-7')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/(x(i)+1)-x(i);
Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i))/Vx(i,j);
%
Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
Tx(i,j)=(x(i)-1);
Xp(i,j)=Vx(i,j)-1;
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Tp(i,j)-
y(i))/Vy(i,j);
Ty(i,j)=(L/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min(Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xe(i,j)=(Tm(i,j))*
Vxp(i,j)+x(i);
Ye(i,j)=(Tm(i,j))*
Vyp(i,j)+y(i);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 & Vx(i,j+1)<0 &
Vx(i,j)==Vx(i,j+1) & Vy(i,j)>0 &
Vy(i+1,j)>0 & Vy(i,j)<Vy(i+1,j))
disp('3-7')

```

```

Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/(x(i)+1)-x(i);
Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i))/Vx(i,j);
%
Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
Tx(i,j)=(x(i)-1);
Xp(i,j)=Vx(i,j)-1;
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Tp(i,j)-
y(i))/Vy(i,j);
Ty(i,j)=(L/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min(Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xe(i,j)=(Tm(i,j))*
Vxp(i,j)+x(i);
Ye(i,j)=(Tm(i,j))*
Vyp(i,j)+y(i);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 & Vx(i,j+1)<0
& Vx(i,j)==Vx(i,j+1) & Vy(i,j)>0 &
Vy(i+1,j)<0)
disp('4-7')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/(x(i)+1)-x(i);
Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i))/Vx(i,j);
%
Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
Tx(i,j)=(x(i)-1);
Xp(i,j)=Vx(i,j)-1;
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=Tx(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=(Tm(i,j))*
Vxp(i,j)+x(i);
Ye(i,j)=y(i);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vx(i,j)==Vx(i,j+1) &
Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0)
disp('5-7')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/(x(i)+1)-x(i);
Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i))/Vx(i,j);
%
Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
Tx(i,j)=(x(i)-1);
Xp(i,j)=Vx(i,j)-1;
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Tp(i,j)-
y(i))/Vy(i,j);
Ty(i,j)=(L/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));

```

```

    Ty(1,1)=exp(11-Exp(1,1))/y(1,1);
    if Ty(1,1)<0
        Ty(1,1)=Ty(1,1)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(1,1)<0
        Tx(1,1)=Tx(1,1)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(1,1)=min (Tx(1,1),Ty(1,1));
    Xc(1,1)=Tm(1,1)*
Vap(1,1)=x(1);

Ye(1,1)=(1/Ly(1,1))*C(Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
1,1))* Tm(1,1))-Vy(1,1))/y(1,1);
Xe(1,1);
Ye(1,1);

%
% - second model
elseif (Vx(1,1)<0 & Vx(1,1)+1<0
& Vy(1,1)=Vx(1,1)+1 & Vy(1,1)<0 &
Vy(1+1,1)>0 )
    disp(' -6-7')
    Ac(1,1)=(Vx(1,1)+1)-
Vx(1,1))/x(1)+1-x(1);
    Vap(1,1)= (Ac(1,1))*Exp(1,1)-
x(1))/Vx(1,1);
    %
    Tx(1,1)=(1/Ac(1,1))*log
(Vx(1,1)+1)/Vap(1,1);
    Tm(1,1)=(x(1)-
xp(1,1))/Vx(1,1);
    Ay(1,1)=(Vy(1+1,1)-
Vy(1,1))/y(1+1)-y(1));
    Vyp(1,1)=(Ay(1,1))*Tp(1,1)-
y(1))/Vy(1,1);
    if Vyp(1,1)<0
        disp(' -6-7-1')
    %
    Ty(1,1)=(1/Ay(1,1))*log
(Vy(1+1,1)/Vyp(1,1));
    if Ty(1,1)<0
        Ty(1,1)=Ty(1,1)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(1,1)<0
        Tx(1,1)=Tx(1,1)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(1,1)=min (Tx(1,1),Ty(1,1));
    Xc(1,1)=Tm(1,1)*
Vap(1,1)+x(1);
    Ye(1,1)=(1/Ly(1,1))*C(Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
1,1))* Tm(1,1))-Vy(1,1))/y(1,1);
    Xe(1,1);
    Ye(1,1);
    elseif (Vx(1,1)<0 & Vx(1,1)+1<0
& Vx(1,1)=Vx(1,1)+1 & Vy(1,1)<0 &
Vy(1+1,1)<0 & Vy(1,1)=Vy(1+1,1) )
    disp(' -8-7')
    Ac(1,1)=(Vx(1,1)+1)-
Vx(1,1))/x(1)+1-x(1);
    Vap(1,1)= (Ac(1,1))*Exp(1,1)-
x(1))/Vx(1,1);
    %
    Tx(1,1)=(1/Ac(1,1))*log
(Vx(1,1)+1)/Vap(1,1);
    Tm(1,1)=(x(1)-
xp(1,1))/Vx(1,1);
    Ay(1,1)=(Vy(1+1,1)-
Vy(1,1))/y(1+1)-y(1));
    Vyp(1,1)=(Ay(1,1))*Tp(1,1)-
y(1))/Vy(1,1);
    if Ty(1,1)<0
        Ty(1,1)=Ty(1,1)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(1,1)<0
        Tx(1,1)=Tx(1,1)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(1,1)=min (Tx(1,1),Ty(1,1));
    Xc(1,1)=Tm(1,1)*
Vap(1,1)+x(1);
    Ye(1,1)=(1/Ly(1,1))*C(Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
1,1))* Tm(1,1))-Vy(1,1))/y(1,1);
    Xe(1,1);
    Ye(1,1);
    else Vyp(1,1)>0
        disp(' -6-7-2')
    %
    Ac(1,1)=(Vx(1,1)+1)-
Vx(1,1))/x(1)+1-x(1);
    Vap(1,1)= (Ac(1,1))*Exp(1,1)-
x(1))/Vx(1,1);
    %
    Tx(1,1)=(1/Ac(1,1))*log
(Vx(1,1)+1)/Vap(1,1);
    Tm(1,1)=(x(1)-
xp(1,1))/Vx(1,1);
    if Ty(1,1)<0
        Ty(1,1)=Ty(1,1)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(1,1)<0
        Tx(1,1)=Tx(1,1)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(1,1)=min (Tx(1,1),Ty(1,1));
    Xc(1,1)=Tm(1,1)*
Vap(1,1)+x(1);

```

```

    if Tx(1,1)<0
        Tx(1,1)=Tx(1,1)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(1,1)=Tx(1,1);
    Xc(1,1)=Tm(1,1)*
Vap(1,1)+x(1);
    Ye(1,1)=y(1+1);
    Xe(1,1);
    Ye(1,1);
    elseif (Vx(1,1)<0 &
Vx(1,1)+1<0 & Vx(1,1)=Vx(1,1)+1 &
Vy(1,1)<0 & Vy(1+1,1)<0 & Vy(1,1)=
Vy(1+1,1) )
    disp(' -7-7')
    Ac(1,1)=(Vx(1,1)+1)-
Vx(1,1))/x(1)+1-x(1);
    Vap(1,1)= (Ac(1,1))*Exp(1,1)-
x(1))/Vx(1,1);
    %
    Tx(1,1)=(1/Ac(1,1))*log
(Vx(1,1)+1)/Vap(1,1);
    Tm(1,1)=(x(1)-
xp(1,1))/Vx(1,1);
    Ay(1,1)=(Vy(1+1,1)-
Vy(1,1))/y(1+1)-y(1));
    Vyp(1,1)=(Ay(1,1))*Tp(1,1)-
y(1))/Vy(1,1);
    Ty(1,1)=(1/Ay(1,1))*log
(Vy(1+1,1)/Vyp(1,1));
    if Ty(1,1)<0
        Ty(1,1)=Ty(1,1)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(1,1)<0
        Tx(1,1)=Tx(1,1)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(1,1)=min (Tx(1,1),Ty(1,1));
    Xc(1,1)=Tm(1,1)*
Vap(1,1)+x(1);
    Ye(1,1)=(1/Ly(1,1))*C(Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
1,1))* Tm(1,1))-Vy(1,1))/y(1,1);
    Xe(1,1);
    Ye(1,1);
    elseif (Vx(1,1)<0 & Vx(1,1)+1<0
& Vx(1,1)=Vx(1,1)+1 & Vy(1,1)<0 &
Vy(1+1,1)<0 & Vy(1,1)=Vy(1+1,1) )
    disp(' -8-7')
    Ac(1,1)=(Vx(1,1)+1)-
Vx(1,1))/x(1)+1-x(1);
    Vap(1,1)= (Ac(1,1))*Exp(1,1)-
x(1))/Vx(1,1);
    %
    Tx(1,1)=(1/Ac(1,1))*log
(Vx(1,1)+1)/Vap(1,1);
    Tm(1,1)=(x(1)-
xp(1,1))/Vx(1,1);
    Ay(1,1)=(Vy(1+1,1)-
Vy(1,1))/y(1+1)-y(1));
    Vyp(1,1)=(Ay(1,1))*Tp(1,1)-
y(1))/Vy(1,1);
    Ty(1,1)=(1/Ay(1,1))*log
(Vy(1+1,1)/Vyp(1,1));
    if Ty(1,1)<0
        Ty(1,1)=Ty(1,1)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(1,1)<0
        Tx(1,1)=Tx(1,1)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(1,1)=min (Tx(1,1),Ty(1,1));
    Xc(1,1)=Tm(1,1)*
Vap(1,1)+x(1);

```

```

Vx(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vyl(L,j))*y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=
Ve(L,j)=
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)=Vy(L,j+1) )
disp(' -9-7')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)+
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Vyp(L,j)+Vyp(L,j+1))/
x(L,j))
Vx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
%
Vx(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j)
Tm(L,j)=(x(L,j)-
xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Vyp(L,j)+
y(L,j))/Vyp(L,j)
%
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L,j)-
yp(L,j))/Ty(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tm(L,j)<0
Tm(L,j) =Tm(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tm(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j)+x(L,j))
Ve(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ve(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)&
Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j+1)<0 )
disp(' -10-7 ')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)+
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Vyp(L,j)+Vyp(L,j+1))/
x(L,j))
Vx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
%
Vx(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j)
Tm(L,j)=(x(L,j)-
xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Vyp(L,j)+
y(L,j))/Vyp(L,j)
%
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L,j)-
yp(L,j))/Ty(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tm(L,j)<0
Tm(L,j) =Tm(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tm(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j)+x(L,j))

```

```

Vx(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vyl(L,j))*y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=
Ve(L,j)=
%
- third model
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L,j+1)<0 )
disp(' -11-7')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)+
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Vyp(L,j)+Vyp(L,j+1))/
x(L,j))
Vx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Tm(L,j)=(x(L,j)-
xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Vyp(L,j)+
y(L,j))/Vyp(L,j)
%
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L,j)-
yp(L,j))/Ty(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tm(L,j)<0
Tm(L,j) =Tm(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tm(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j)+x(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=x(L,j)
Vx(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vyl(L,j))*y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=
Ve(L,j)=
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L,j+1)<0 )
disp(' -12-7')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)+
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Vyp(L,j)+Vyp(L,j+1))/
x(L,j))
Vx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Tm(L,j)=(x(L,j)-
xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Vyp(L,j)+
y(L,j))/Vyp(L,j)
%
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L,j)-
yp(L,j))/Ty(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tm(L,j)<0
Tm(L,j) =Tm(L,j)*(-1)
end

```

```

      Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
      Xc(L,3)=Tm(L,3)*
Vop(L,3)=Xc(L,3);

Ye(L,3)=(CL/Ay(L,3))*C*Vp(L,3)*exp(Ay(
L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vp(L,3)+p(L,3);
Xc(L,3);
Ye(L,3);
elseif (We(L,3)<0 &
Ve(L,3)+1<0 & Ve(L,3)=We(L,3)+1 &
Vy(L,3)=0 & Vy(L,3)=0 )
  diap(' -13-7')
  Ae(L,3)=(Ve(L,3)+1-
Ve(L,3))/(x(L,3)+1-x(L,3));
  Vop(L,3)=(Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L,3))/Vx(L,3);
  Te(L,3)=(L/Ae(L,3))*log
  (Ve(L,3)+1)/Vop(L,3);
  Tx(L,3)=(x(L,3)-
Ep(L,3))/Ve(L,3);
  if Tx(L,3)<0
    Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)+(-1);
  end
  Tm(L,3)=Tx(L,3);
  Xc(L,3)=(Tm(L,3)*
Vop(L,3)+x(L,3);
  Ye(L,3)=y(L,3);
  Xc(L,3);
  Ye(L,3);
  diap(' - eighth model')

% - first model
elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Vx(L,3)+1<0 &
Ve(L,3)>Ve(L,3)+1 & Vy(L,3)>0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L,3)=Vy(L,3)+1)
  diap(' -1-6')
  Ae(L,3)=(Ve(L,3)+1-
Ve(L,3))/(x(L,3)+1-x(L,3));
  Vop(L,3)=(Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L,3))/Vx(L,3);
  Te(L,3)=(L/Ae(L,3))*log
  (Ve(L,3)+1)/Vop(L,3);
  Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L,3)+1-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L,3)+1-y(L,3));
  Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
y(L,3)+Vy(L,3);
  Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
  (Vy(L,3)+1)/Vyp(L,3);
  Tp(L,3)=(y(L,3)+1-
Tp(L,3))/Vy(L,3);
  if Ty(L,3)<0
    Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)+(-1);
  end
  if Tx(L,3)<0
    Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)+(-1);
  end
  Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
  Xc(L,3)=(L/Ae(L,3))*C*Vop(L,3)*exp(Ae(
L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3)+x(L,3);
  Ye(L,3)=(Tm(L,3)*
Vop(L,3)+y(L,3);
  Xc(L,3);
  Ye(L,3);

```

```

elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Vx(L,3)+1<0 &
Vx(L,3)=Vx(L,3)+1 & Vy(L,3)>0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L,3)=Vy(L,3)+1)
  diap(' -2-8')
  Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)+1-x(L,3));
  Vop(L,3)=(Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L,3))/Vx(L,3);
  Te(L,3)=(L/Ae(L,3))*log
  (Vx(L,3)+1)/Vop(L,3);
  Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L,3)+1-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L,3)+1-y(L,3));
  Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
y(L,3)+Vy(L,3);
  Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
  (Vy(L,3)+1)/Vyp(L,3);
  if Ty(L,3)<0
    Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)+(-1);
  end
  if Tx(L,3)<0
    Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)+(-1);
  end
  Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
  Xc(L,3)=(L/Ae(L,3))*C*Vop(L,3)*exp(Ae(
L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3)+x(L,3);
  Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*C*Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(
L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3)+y(L,3);
  Xc(L,3);
  Ye(L,3);
elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Vx(L,3)+1<0 &
Vx(L,3)=Vx(L,3)+1 & Vy(L,3)>0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L,3)=Vy(L,3)+1)
  diap(' -3-8')
  Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)+1-x(L,3));
  Vop(L,3)=(Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L,3))/Vx(L,3);
  Te(L,3)=(L/Ae(L,3))*log
  (Vx(L,3)+1)/Vop(L,3);
  Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L,3)+1-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L,3)+1-y(L,3));
  Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
y(L,3)+Vy(L,3);
  Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
  (Vy(L,3)+1)/Vyp(L,3);
  if Ty(L,3)<0
    Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)+(-1);
  end
  if Tx(L,3)<0
    Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)+(-1);
  end
  Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
  Xc(L,3)=(L/Ae(L,3))*C*Vop(L,3)*exp(Ae(
L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3)+x(L,3);
  Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*C*Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(
L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3)+y(L,3);
  Xc(L,3);
  Ye(L,3);
elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Vx(L,3)+1<0 &
Vx(L,3)=Vx(L,3)+1 & Vy(L,3)>0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L,3)=0 )
  diap(' -4-8')
  Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)+1-x(L,3));
  Vop(L,3)=(Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L,3))/Vx(L,3);

```

```

Tw(L,j):=1/As(L,j)*log
(Xe(L,j):=1/Exp(L,j))*
    if Tw(L,j) < Tw(L,j)*(-1)*
    end
    Tw(L,j):=Tw(L,j)
Xe(L,j):=C(L/As(L,j))*Exp(L,j)*exp(As(L,j)*Tw(L,j))-Xe(L,j)*exp(L,j)
    Tw(L,j):=log(L)
    Xe(L,j):=
    Tw(L,j):=
    elseif (Xe(L,j)<0 &
    Xe(L,j+1)<0 & Xe(L,j)*Xe(L,j+1)<0
    Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j+1)<0 )
        disp('5-6 ')
        Ae(L,j):=Xe(L,j)+1-
    Xe(L,j):=Xc(L,j+1-x(L,j))
        Vp(L,j):= Ae(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
        m(j)*Xe(L,j)
        Tw(L,j):=1/As(L,j)*log
        (Xe(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j))
        Ry(L,j):=Vy(L,j)-
    Vy(L,j):=Vy(L,j)-Qp(L,j)
        Vp(L,j):=Qp(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
        y(L,j)+Vy(L,j)
        Ry(L,j):=1/L/Ry(L,j)*log
        (Vy(L,j)/Vp(L,j))
        Ty(L,j):=Ty(L)-Vp(L,j)/Ry(L,j)
        if Ty(L,j) < Ty(L,j)*(-1)
        end
        if Tw(L,j)<0
            Tw(L,j):=Tw(L,j)*(-1)
        end
        Tw(L,j):=min (Tw(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j):=1/L/As(L,j)* (Vp(L,j)*exp(As(L,j)*Tw(L,j))-Xe(L,j)+x(L,j))
Tw(L,j):=1/L/Ry(L,j)* (Vp(L,j)*exp(Ry(L,j)*Tw(L,j))-Vy(L,j)+y(L,j))
    Tw(L,j):=
    Tw(L,j):=
    elseif (Xe(L,j)<0 & Xe(L,j+1)<0
    & Xe(L,j)*Xe(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 &
    Vy(L,j+1)<0 )
        disp('6-6')
        Ae(L,j):=Xe(L,j)+1-
    Xe(L,j):=Xc(L,j+1-x(L,j))
        Vp(L,j):= (Ae(L,j))*Qp(L,j)-
        m(j)*Xe(L,j)
        Tw(L,j):=1/As(L,j)*log
        (Xe(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j))
        Ry(L,j):=Vy(L,j)-
    Vy(L,j):=Vy(L,j)-y(L,j)
        Vp(L,j):=Ry(L,j)*Ty(L,j)-
        y(L,j)+Vy(L,j)
        if Vp(L,j)<0
            disp('6-6-1')
        &
        Ty(L,j):=1/L/Ry(L,j)*log
        (Vp(L,j)/Vp(L,j))
        if Tw(L,j)<0
            Tw(L,j):=Tw(L,j)*(-1)

```

```

en
    Tw(1,j)=Tw(1,j)
    Re(1,j)=(1/Wx(1,j))*((Vyp(1,j)*exp(Ax(
    1,j)* Tw(1,j))-Vx(1,j)))+x(1)
    4
    Re(1,j)=x(1)
    4
    Tw(1,j)=(1/Wy(1,j))*((Vyp(1,j)*exp(Ay(
    1,j)* Tw(1,j))-Vy(1,j)))+y(1)
    4
    Re(1,j)=y(1)
    4
    Tw(1,j)=
    else Vyp(1,j)>0
        disp(' -6-6-2')
        Ax(1,j)=(Vx(1,j)+1)-
    Vx(1,j)/(1+exp(-x(1,j)))
        Vyp(1,j)= (Ax(1,j)* (Ep(1,j)-
    x(1)))+Vx(1,j)
        Tw(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*log
    (Vx(1,j)+1)/Vyp(1,j))
        if Tw(1,j)<0
            Tw(1,j)=Tw(1,j)*(-1)
        end
        Tw(1,j)=Tw(1,j)+
    Re(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*((Vyp(1,j)*exp(Ax(
    1,j)* Tw(1,j))-Vx(1,j)))+x(1)
    4
    Re(1,j)=y(1)+2)
    Ax(1,j)=
    Vy(1,j)=
    end
    elseif (Tw(1,j)<0 &
    Vx(1,j)<0 & Vx(1,j)+1 > Vx(1,j)+1) &
    Vy(1,j)<0 & Vy(1,j)+1 < Vy(1,j)+1 & Vy(1,j)>
    Vy(1,j)
        disp(' -3-8 -8')
        Ax(1,j)=(Vx(1,j)+1)-
    Vx(1,j)/(1+exp(-x(1,j)))
        Tw(1,j)= (Ax(1,j)* (Ep(1,j)-
    x(1)))+Vx(1,j)
        Tw(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*log
    (Vx(1,j)+1)/Vyp(1,j)
        Ay(1,j)= (Ep(1,j)-
    Vy(1,j))/(Vx(1,j)-y(1))
        Vyp(1,j)=Vyp(1,j)* (Ep(1,j)-
    y(1))+Ay(1,j)
        Ty(1,j)=(1/Vyp(1,j))*log
    (Vy(1,j)+1)/Vyp(1,j)
        if Ty(1,j)<0
            Ty(1,j)=Ty(1,j)*(-1)
        end
        if Tw(1,j)<0
            Tw(1,j)=Tw(1,j)*(-1)
        end
        Tw(1,j)=min (Tw(1,j),Ty(1,j))
    Re(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*((Vyp(1,j)*exp(Ax(
    1,j)* Tw(1,j))-Vx(1,j)))+x(1)
    4
    Tw(1,j)=(1/Wy(1,j))*((Vyp(1,j)*exp(Ay(
    1,j)* Tw(1,j))-Vy(1,j)))+y(1)
    4
    Re(1,j)=
    Tw(1,j)=
    elseif (Vx(1,j)<0 & Vx(1,j)+1 < Vx(1,j)+1 &
    Vy(1,j)+1 < Vy(1,j)+1 & Vy(1,j)<0 & Vy(1,j)+1 >
    Vy(1,j)+1)
        disp(' -6-6-1')

```

```

      Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/dx(j+1)-x(j));
      Vxp(L,j)=Ax(L,j)*Rp(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j);
      Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
      Ay(L,j)=Cy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j)/Cy(L+1)-y(L);
      Vyp(L,j)=Ap(L,j)*Tp(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
      Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
      if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
      end
      if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Xx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*C(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j))-Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j);
Yx(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*C(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j))-Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
      Xx(L,j);
      Yx(L,j);
      elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vy(L,j)>Vy(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)=Vy(L+1,j))
      disp('9-8')
      Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/x(j+1)-x(j));
      Vxp(L,j)=Ax(L,j)*Rp(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j);
      Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
      Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/y(L+1)-y(L);
      Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*Tp(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
      Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
      if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
      end
      if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Xx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*C(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j))-Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j);
Yx(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*C(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j))-Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
      Xx(L,j);
      Yx(L,j);
      elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vy(L,j)>Vy(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0)
      disp('10-8')
      Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-Vx(L,j))/x(j+1)-
x(j));
      Vxp(L,j)=Ax(L,j)*Rp(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j);
      Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
      Ay(L,j)=Cy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j)/Cy(L+1)-y(L);
      Vyp(L,j)=Ap(L,j)*Tp(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
      Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
      if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
      end
      if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Xx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*C(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j))-Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j);
Yx(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*C(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j))-Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
      Xx(L,j);
      Yx(L,j);
      elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vy(L,j)>Vy(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0)

```

```

      Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
      Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/y(L+1)-y(L);
      Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*Tp(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
      Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
      if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
      end
      if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Xx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*C(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j))-Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j);
Yx(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*C(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j))-Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
      Xx(L,j);
      Yx(L,j);
      % - third model
      elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0)
      disp('11-8')
      Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/x(j+1)-x(j));
      Vxp(L,j)=Ax(L,j)*Rp(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j);
      Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
      Ay(L,j)=Cy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j)/Cy(L+1)-y(L);
      Vyp(L,j)=Ap(L,j)*Tp(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
      Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
      if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
      end
      if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Xx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*C(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j))-Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j);
Yx(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*C(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j))-Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
      Xx(L,j);
      Yx(L,j);
      elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vy(L,j)>Vy(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0)

```

```

      disp(' -12-6')
      Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)-w(L,3))
      Vxp(L,3)= (Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
w(L,3))*Vx(L,3)
      Tx(L,3)=(1/Ae(L,3))*log
      (Vx(L,3)/Vxp(L,3))
      Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
      Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Yp(L,3)-
y(L,3))/Vy(L,3)
      Ty(L,3)=(1/Vy(L,3))*log
      (Vp(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
      Ty(L,3)=(y(L+1)-
Vp(L,3))/Vy(L+1,3)
      if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=Ty(L,3)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3))
      Xe(L,3)=(1/Ae(L,3))*((Vxp(L,3)*exp(Ae(L,3)*
Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))/w(L,3))
      Ye(L,3)=(1/Vy(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(L,3)*
Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))/y(L,3))
      Xe(L,3)
      Ye(L,3)
      elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Vx(L,3)+1>0 &
Vx(L,3)+1>0 & Vx(L,3)+Vx(L,3)+1>0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L+1,3)>0 )
        disp(' -12-6')
        Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)-w(L,3))
        Vxp(L,3)= (Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
w(L,3))*Vx(L,3)
        Tx(L,3)=(1/Ae(L,3))*log
      (Vx(L,3)/Vxp(L,3))
      if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(L,3)=Tx(L,3)
      Xe(L,3)=(1/Ae(L,3))*((Vxp(L,3)*exp(Ae(L,3)*
Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))/w(L,3))
      Ye(L,3)=y(L,3)
      Xe(L,3)
      Ye(L,3)
    elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Vx(L,3)+1>0 &
Vx(L,3)+1>0 & Vx(L,3)+Vx(L,3)+1>0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L,3)>Vy(L+1,3))
      disp(' -3-9')
      Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)-w(L,3))
      Vxp(L,3)= (Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
w(L,3))*Vx(L,3)
      Tx(L,3)=(1/Ae(L,3))*log
      (Vx(L,3)/Vxp(L,3))
      Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
      Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Yp(L,3)-
y(L,3))/Vy(L,3)
      Ty(L,3)=(1/Vy(L,3))*log
      (Vp(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
      if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3))
      Xe(L,3)=(1/Ae(L,3))*((Vxp(L,3)*exp(Ae(L,3)*
Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))/w(L,3))
      Ye(L,3)=(1/Vy(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(L,3)*
Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))/y(L,3))
      Xe(L,3)
      Ye(L,3)
      elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Vx(L,3)+1>0 &
Vx(L,3)+1>0 & Vx(L,3)+Vx(L,3)+1>0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L,3)>Vy(L+1,3))
        disp(' -3-9')
        Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)-w(L,3))
        Vxp(L,3)= (Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
w(L,3))*Vx(L,3)
        Tx(L,3)=(1/Ae(L,3))*log
      (Vx(L,3)/Vxp(L,3))
      Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
      Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Yp(L,3)-
y(L,3))/Vy(L,3)
      Ty(L,3)=(1/Vy(L,3))*log
      (Vp(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
      if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
      end

```

```

      Ty(L,3)=(y(L+1)-
Vp(L,3))/Vy(L,3)
      if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3))
      Xe(L,3)=(1/Ae(L,3))*((Vxp(L,3)*exp(Ae(L,3)*
Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))/w(L,3))
      Ye(L,3)=(1/Vy(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(L,3)*
Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))/y(L,3))
      Xe(L,3)
      Ye(L,3)
    elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Vx(L,3)+1>0 &
Vx(L,3)+1>0 & Vx(L,3)+Vx(L,3)+1>0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L,3)>Vy(L+1,3))
      disp(' -3-9')
      Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)-w(L,3))
      Vxp(L,3)= (Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
w(L,3))*Vx(L,3)
      Tx(L,3)=(1/Ae(L,3))*log
      (Vx(L,3)/Vxp(L,3))
      Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
      Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Yp(L,3)-
y(L,3))/Vy(L,3)
      Ty(L,3)=(1/Vy(L,3))*log
      (Vp(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
      if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3))
      Xe(L,3)=(1/Ae(L,3))*((Vxp(L,3)*exp(Ae(L,3)*
Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))/w(L,3))
      Ye(L,3)=(1/Vy(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(L,3)*
Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))/y(L,3))
      Xe(L,3)
      Ye(L,3)
      elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Vx(L,3)+1>0 &
Vx(L,3)+1>0 & Vx(L,3)+Vx(L,3)+1>0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L,3)>Vy(L+1,3))
        disp(' -3-9')
        Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)-w(L,3))
        Vxp(L,3)= (Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
w(L,3))*Vx(L,3)
        Tx(L,3)=(1/Ae(L,3))*log
      (Vx(L,3)/Vxp(L,3))
      Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
      Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Yp(L,3)-
y(L,3))/Vy(L,3)
      Ty(L,3)=(1/Vy(L,3))*log
      (Vp(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
      if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
      end

```

```

    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))

    Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vap(L,j)*exp(Ax(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Ax(L,j))+a(L,j))
    Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vap(L,j)*exp(Ay(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Ay(L,j))+p(L,j))
    Xe(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
    & Vx(L,j)<Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)>0 &
    Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
        diap('4-9 ')
        Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
        Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
        Vap(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)+
        a(L,j)+Vx(L,j)
        Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
        (Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
        end
        Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
    Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vap(L,j)*exp(Ax(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+a(L,j))
    Ye(L,j)=y(L,j)
    Xe(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
    Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vx(L,j)<Vx(L,j+1)&
    Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)=0 )
        diap('5-9')
        Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
        Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
        Vap(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)+
        a(L,j))+Vx(L,j)
        Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
        (Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
        end
        Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
    Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vap(L,j)*exp(Ax(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+a(L,j))
    Ye(L,j)=y(L,j)
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0 &
    Vx(L,j)<Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
    & Vy(L+1,j) )
        diap('7-9')
        Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
        Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
        Vap(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)+
        a(L,j))+Vx(L,j)
        Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
        (Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
        Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
        Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Ty(L,j)+
        p(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
        Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
        (Vyp(L,j)/Vyp(L,j))
        if Tx(L,j)<0
            Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
        end
        Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
    Xe(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vap(L,j)*exp(Ax(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+a(L,j))
    Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+p(L,j))
    Xe(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)
    k
    - second model
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
    & Vx(L,j)<Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)<0 &
    Vy(L+1,j)>0 )

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        diap('6-9')
        Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
        Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
        Vap(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)+
        a(L,j))+Vx(L,j)
        Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
        (Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
        Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
        Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Ty(L,j)+
        p(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
        if Vyp(L,j)<0
            diap('6-9-1')
            Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
            (Vyp(L,j)/Vyp(L,j))
            if Tx(L,j)<0
                Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
            end
            Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
        Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vap(L,j)*exp(Ax(
        L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+a(L,j))
        Ye(L,j)=y(L,j)
        Xe(L,j)
        Ye(L,j)
        else Vyp(L,j)>0
            diap('6-9-2')
            Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
            Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
            Vap(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)+
            a(L,j)+Vx(L,j)
            Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
            (Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
            if Ty(L,j)<0
                Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
            end
            Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
        Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vap(L,j)*exp(Ax(
        L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+a(L,j))
        Ye(L,j)=x(L,j)
        Xe(L,j)
        Ye(L,j)
        elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
        Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vx(L,j)<Vx(L,j+1)&
        Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)>
        Vy(L+1,j) )
            diap('7-9')
            Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
            Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
            Vap(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)+
            a(L,j))+Vx(L,j)
            Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
            (Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
            Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
            Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
            Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Ty(L,j)+
            p(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
            Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
            (Vyp(L,j)/Vyp(L,j))
            if Ty(L,j)<0
                Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
            end

```



```

end
if Tx(L,3)<0
    Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-30)
end
Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3))

Xe(L,3)=(CL/Ax(L,3))*((Xp(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Ve(L,3)))/x(L,3)

Ye(L,3)=(CL/Ay(L,3))*((Yp(L,3)*exp(Ay(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3)))/y(L,3)
Xe(L,3):
Ye(L,3):
elseif (Ve(L,3)<0 & We(L,3)<0 &
    & Ve(L,3)<Ve(L,3)+14 & Vy(L,3)<0 &
    & Vy(L+1,3)<0 & Vy(L,3)<Vy(L+1,3) )
    disp(' -8-9 ')

    Ae(L,3)=(Ve(L,3)+1-
    Ve(L,3))/(x(L,3)+1-x(L,3))
    Xp(L,3)=(Ax(L,3)*Xp(L,3)-
    x(L,3))*Ve(L,3)
    Te(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*log
    (We(L,3+1)/Vep(L,3))
    Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
    Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
    Yp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Yp(L,3)-
    y(L,3))*Vy(L,3)
    Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
    (Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
    if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1)
    end
    if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3))

Xe(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*((Xp(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Ve(L,3)))/x(L,3)
Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*((Yp(L,3)*exp(Ay(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3)))/y(L,3)
Xe(L,3):
Ye(L,3):
elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Ve(L,3)<0
    & Ve(L,3)<Ve(L,3)+14 & Vy(L,3)<0 &
    & Vy(L+1,3)<0 & Vy(L,3)<Vy(L+1,3) )
    disp(' -9-9 ')

    Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1-
    Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)+1-x(L,3))
    Xp(L,3)=(Ax(L,3)*Xp(L,3)-
    x(L,3))*Vx(L,3)
    Te(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*log
    (Vx(L,3+1)/Vep(L,3))
    Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
    Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
    Yp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Yp(L,3)-
    y(L,3))*Vy(L,3)
    Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
    (Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
    if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1)
    end
    if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3))

```

```

We(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*((Xp(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Ve(L,3)))/x(L,3)
Xe(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*((Xp(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Ve(L,3)))/x(L,3)
Ye(L,3):
Xe(L,3):
elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 &
    & Ve(L,3)<0 & Ve(L,3)<Ve(L,3)+14
    & Vy(L,3)<0 & Vy(L+1,3)<0 )
    disp(' -10-9 ')

    Ae(L,3)=(We(L,3)+1-We(L,3))/(x(L,3)+1-
    x(L,3))
    Xp(L,3)=(Ax(L,3)*Xp(L,3)-
    x(L,3))*We(L,3)
    Te(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*log
    (Vx(L,3+1)/Vep(L,3))
    Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
    Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
    Yp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Yp(L,3)-
    y(L,3))*Vy(L,3)
    Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
    (Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
    if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1)
    end
    if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3))

Xe(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*((Xp(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Ve(L,3)))/x(L,3)
Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*((Yp(L,3)*exp(Ay(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3)))/y(L,3)
Xe(L,3):
Ye(L,3):

% - third model
elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Ve(L,3)<0
    & Ve(L,3)<Ve(L,3)+14 & Vy(L,3)<0 &
    & Vy(L+1,3)<0 )
    disp(' -11-9 ')

    Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1-
    Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)+1-x(L,3))
    Xp(L,3)=(Ax(L,3)*Xp(L,3)-
    x(L,3))*Vx(L,3)
    Te(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*log
    (Vx(L,3+1)/Vep(L,3))
    Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
    Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
    Yp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Yp(L,3)-
    y(L,3))*Vy(L,3)
    Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
    (Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
    if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1)
    end
    if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3))

```

```

      Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xm(L,j)=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j));

Ym(L,j)=(1/L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j));
Xm(L,j);
Ym(L,j);

elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vy(L,j)<Vy(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j+1)<0 &
Vy(L,j+1)<0 )
  disp(' -12-9')
  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
  Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
  Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
  Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j));
  Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
  Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j));
  Ty(L,j)=(1/y(L,j+1)-
Vp(L,j))/Vy(L,j+1);
  if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
  end
  if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
  end
  Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xm(L,j)=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j));
Ym(L,j)=(1/L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j));
Xm(L,j);
Ym(L,j);

elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0 &
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j+1)>0 &
Vy(L,j)>Vy(L,j+1))
  disp(' -2-10')
  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
  Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
  Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
  Tx(L,j)=(1/x(L,j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
  Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j));
  Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
  Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j));
  if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
  end
  if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
  end
  Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xm(L,j)=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j));
Ym(L,j)=(1/L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j));
Xm(L,j);
Ym(L,j);

elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0 &
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j+1)>0 &
Vy(L,j)>Vy(L,j+1))
  disp(' -2-10')
  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
  Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
  Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
  Tx(L,j)=(1/x(L,j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
  Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j));
  Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
  Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j));
  if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
  end
  if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
  end
  Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xm(L,j)=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j));
Ym(L,j)=(1/L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j));
Xm(L,j);
Ym(L,j);

disp(' -tenth model')
- first model
k

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elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 & Vx(i,j+1)==0
& Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 &
Vy(i,j)<Vy(i+1,j))
    disp(' -5-10')
    Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/Ox(i+1)-x(i));
    Vxp(i,j)= Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i));
    %
    Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
    Tx(i,j)=(Ox(i)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
    Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/Oy(i+1)-y(i));
    Vyp(i,j)=Ay(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
y(i));
    Ty(i,j)=(L/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
    if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));

Xe(i,j)=(1/L/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax
(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))+x(i));

Ye(i,j)=(1/L/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay
(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))+y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
Vx(i,j+1)==0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0
)
    disp(' -4-10')
    Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/x(i+1)-x(i));
    Vxp(i,j)= Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i));
    %
    Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
    Tx(i,j)=(x(i)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
    %
    if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(i,j)=Tx(i,j);

Xe(i,j)=(1/L/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax
(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))+x(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
Vx(i,j+1)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0
)
    disp(' -5-10')
    Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/x(i+1)-x(i));
    Vxp(i,j)= Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i));
    %
    Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
    Tx(i,j)=(x(i)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
    %
    if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(i,j)=Tx(i,j);

Xe(i,j)=(1/L/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax
(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))+x(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
Vx(i,j+1)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0
)
    disp(' -5-10')
    Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/x(i+1)-x(i));
    Vxp(i,j)= Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i));
    %
    Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
    Tx(i,j)=(x(i)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
    %
    if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(i,j)=Tx(i,j);

Xe(i,j)=(1/L/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax
(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))+x(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

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```

Tx(i,j)=(x(i)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=Ay(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
y(i));
Ty(i,j)=(L/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
Ty(i,j)=(y(i)-
Yp(i,j))/Vy(i,j);
if Ty(i,j)<0
    Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
    Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));

Xe(i,j)=(1/L/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax
(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))+x(i));
Ye(i,j)=(1/L/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay
(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))+y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

% - second model
elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
Vx(i,j+1)==0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0
)
    disp(' -6-10')
    Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/Ox(i+1)-x(i));
    Vxp(i,j)= Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i));
    %
    Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
    Tx(i,j)=(Ox(i)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
    Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/Oy(i+1)-y(i));
    Vyp(i,j)=Ay(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
y(i));
    Ty(i,j)=(L/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
    if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(i,j)=Tx(i,j);

Xe(i,j)=(1/L/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax
(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))+x(i));
Xe(i,j)= x(i);
Ye(i,j)=(1/L/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay
(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))+y(i));
Ye(i,j)=y(i);

else Vyp(i,j)>0
    disp(' -6-10-2')
    Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/x(i+1)-x(i));
    Vxp(i,j)= Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i));
    %
    Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
    Tx(i,j)=(x(i)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
    %
    if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(i,j)=Tx(i,j);

Xe(i,j)=(1/L/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax
(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))+x(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

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      &      Tx(i,j)=(1/Rx(i,j))*log
      (Rx(i,j+1)/Wp(i,j))
      Tx(i,j)=(1/Rx(j))
      Rp(i,j)/Rx(i,j))*(-10)
      if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-10)
      end
      Tm(i,j)=Tx(i,j)
      Rx(i,j)=(1/Rx(i,j))*((Wp(i,j)*exp(Rx
      i,j)*Tx(i,j))-Rx(i,j))+x(i))
      Rx(i,j)=y(i+1)
      Rx(i,j)
      Tx(i,j)
      elseif (Rx(i,j)<0 &
      Vx(i,j+1)>0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0
      & Vy(i,j)< Vy(i+1,j) )
        disp(' -8-10')
        Rx(i,j)=(Rx(i,j)+1)-
        Vx(i,j)/(x(i)+1)-x(i))
        Wp(i,j)=(Rx(i,j)*Rp(i,j)-
        x(i))/Rx(i,j)
      &      Tx(i,j)=(1/Rx(i,j))*log
      (Vx(i,j+1)/Wp(i,j))
      Tx(i,j)=(1/Rx(j))
      Rp(i,j)/Vx(i,j))
      Rx(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
      Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i))
      Vp(i,j)=(Rx(i,j)*Rp(i,j)-
      y(i))/Vy(i,j)
      Ty(i,j)=(1/Ry(i,j))*log
      (Vy(i+1,j)/Vp(i,j))
      if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-10)
      end
      if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-10)
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))
      Rx(i,j)=(1/Rx(i,j))*((Vp(i,j)*exp(Rx
      i,j)*Tx(i,j))-Vx(i,j))+x(i))
      Vp(i,j)=(Tx(i,j)-Tm(i,j))*
      Vy(i,j)+y(i)
      Rx(i,j)
      Vy(i,j)
      elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
      Vx(i,j+1)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0
      & Vy(i,j)< Vy(i+1,j) )
        disp(' -8-10')
        Rx(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)+1)-
        Vp(i,j)/(x(i)+1)-x(i))
        Wp(i,j)=(Rx(i,j)*Rp(i,j)-
        x(i))/Rx(i,j)
      &      Tx(i,j)=(1/Rx(i,j))*log
      (Vx(i,j+1)/Wp(i,j))
      Tx(i,j)=(1/Rx(j))
      Rp(i,j)/Vx(i,j))
      Rx(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
      Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i))
      Vp(i,j)=(Rx(i,j)*Rp(i,j)-
      y(i))/Vy(i,j)
      Ty(i,j)=(1/Ry(i,j))*log
      (Vy(i+1,j)/Vp(i,j))
      if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-10)
      end

```

```

      if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-10)
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))
      Rx(i,j)=(1/Rx(i,j))*((Vp(i,j)*exp(Rx
      i,j)*Tx(i,j))-Vx(i,j))+x(i))
      Vp(i,j)=(Rx(i,j)-Tm(i,j))*
      Vy(i,j)+y(i)
      Rx(i,j)
      Vy(i,j)
      elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
      Vx(i,j+1)>0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0
      & Vy(i,j)< Vy(i+1,j) )
        disp(' -8-10')
        Rx(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)+1)-
        Vp(i,j)/(x(i)+1)-x(i))
        Wp(i,j)=(Rx(i,j)*Rp(i,j)-
        x(i))/Rx(i,j)
      &      Tx(i,j)=(1/Rx(i,j))*log
      (Vx(i,j+1)/Wp(i,j))
      Tx(i,j)=(1/Rx(j))
      Rp(i,j)/Vx(i,j))
      Rx(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
      Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i))
      Vp(i,j)=(Rx(i,j)*Rp(i,j)-
      y(i))/Vy(i,j)
      Ty(i,j)=(1/Ry(i,j))*log
      (Vy(i+1,j)/Vp(i,j))
      if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-10)
      end
      if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-10)
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))
      Rx(i,j)=(1/Rx(i,j))*((Vp(i,j)*exp(Rx
      i,j)*Tx(i,j))-Vx(i,j))+x(i))
      Vp(i,j)=(Tx(i,j)-Tm(i,j))*
      Vy(i,j)+y(i)
      Rx(i,j)
      Vy(i,j)
      elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
      Vx(i,j+1)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0
      & Vy(i,j)< Vy(i+1,j) )
        disp(' -8-10')
        Rx(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)+1)-
        Vp(i,j)/(x(i)+1)-x(i))
        Wp(i,j)=(Rx(i,j)*Rp(i,j)-
        x(i))/Rx(i,j)
      &      Tx(i,j)=(1/Rx(i,j))*log
      (Vx(i,j+1)/Wp(i,j))
      Tx(i,j)=(1/Rx(j))
      Rp(i,j)/Vx(i,j))
      Rx(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
      Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i))
      Vp(i,j)=(Rx(i,j)*Rp(i,j)-
      y(i))/Vy(i,j)
      Ty(i,j)=(1/Ry(i,j))*log
      (Vy(i+1,j)/Vp(i,j))
      if Ty(i,j)<0
        Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-10)
      end

```

```

      if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));

Xe(i,j)=(CL/Ax(i,j))*((Xap(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)*
Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))-x(i));
Ye(i,j)=(CL/Ay(i,j))*((Yap(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,j)*
Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))-y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

%
%      - third model
%      elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
%      Vy(i+1,j)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0
%      )
%      disp('11-10')
%
%      Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)+1-
%      Vx(i,j))/(x(i)+1-x(i));
%      Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Xp(i,j)-
%      x(i))/Vx(i,j);
%      Tx(i,j)=(CL/Ax(i,j))*log
%      (Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
%      Ty(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)-
%      Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
%      Ry(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
%      y(i))/Vy(i,j);
%      Ty(i,j)=(CL/Ay(i,j))*log
%      (Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
%      Ty(i,j)=(Ty(i,j)+1-
%      Tp(i,j))/Vy(i+1,j);
%      if Ty(i,j)<0
%      Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
%      end
%      if Tx(i,j)<0
%      Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
%      end
%      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));

Xe(i,j)=(CL/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)*
Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))-x(i));
Ye(i,j)=(CL/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,j)*
Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))-y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

%      elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
%      Vx(i,j)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 &
%      )
%      disp('12-10')
%
%      Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)+1-
%      Vx(i,j))/(x(i)+1-x(i));
%      Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Xp(i,j)-
%      x(i))/Vx(i,j);
%      Tx(i,j)=(CL/Ax(i,j))*log
%      (Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
%      Ty(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)-
%      Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
%      Ry(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
%      y(i))/Vy(i+1,j);
%      Ty(i,j)=(CL/Ay(i,j))*log
%      (Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
%      Ty(i,j)=(Ty(i,j)+1-

```

```

      Ty(i,j)=(Ty(i,j)+1-
      Tp(i,j))/Vy(i+1,j);
%      if Ty(i,j)<0
%      Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
%      end
%      if Tx(i,j)<0
%      Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
%      end
%      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));

Xe(i,j)=(CL/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)*
Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))-x(i));
Ye(i,j)=(CL/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,j)*
Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))-y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

%      elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
%      Vx(i,j)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 &
%      Vy(i+1,j)>0 &
%      )
%      disp('13-10 ')
%
%      Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)+1-
%      Vx(i,j))/(x(i)+1-x(i));
%      Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Xp(i,j)-
%      x(i))/Vx(i,j);
%      Tx(i,j)=(CL/Ax(i,j))*log
%      (Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
%      Ty(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)-
%      Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
%      if Ty(i,j)<0
%      Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
%      end
%      Tm(i,j)=Tx(i,j);

Xe(i,j)=(CL/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)*
Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))-x(i));
Ye(i,j)=y(i);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

%      disp('14-eleventh model')
%
%      elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 &
%      Vx(i,j)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 &
%      )
%      disp('11-11')
%
%      Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)+1-
%      Vx(i,j))/(x(i)+1-x(i));
%      Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Xp(i,j)-
%      x(i))/Vx(i,j);
%      Tx(i,j)=(CL/Ax(i,j))*log
%      (Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
%      Ty(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)-
%      Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
%      Ry(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
%      y(i))/Vy(i,j);
%      Vyp(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
%      y(i))/Vy(i,j);
%      Ty(i,j)=(CL/Ay(i,j))*log
%      (Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
%      Ty(i,j)=(Ty(i,j)+1-
%      Tp(i,j))/Vy(i,j);
%      if Ty(i,j)<0
%      Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
%      end
%      if Tx(i,j)<0
%      Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
%      end

```

```

    Tm(L,j)=min (Tm(L,j),Ty(L,j))

Xe(L,j)=c(L/Ax(L,j))* (Vmp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Xe(L,j))+x(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*
Vmp(L,j)=y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

    elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 & Wx(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)>Vy(L+1,j))
    diag(' -2-11')
    Ax(L,j)=(Wx(L,j)+
Wx(L,j)/(Ox(L,j)+x(L,j))
Vmp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j)
    Wx(L,j)=Ox(L,j)*log
(Wx(L,j+1)/Vmp(L,j))
    Tm(L,j)=Ox(L,j)+
Xp(L,j)/Wx(L,j)+1
    Ry(L,j)=Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j)/(Oy(L,j)+y(L,j))
    Vmp(L,j)=(Xp(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
    Ty(L,j)=L/Ry(L,j)*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vmp(L,j))
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    if Tm(L,j)<0
        Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tm(L,j),Ty(L,j))

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))* (Vmp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))* (Vmp(L,j)*exp(Ry(L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)
    elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 & Wx(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)<Vy(L+1,j))
    diag(' -3-11')
    Ax(L,j)=(Wx(L,j)+1-
x(L,j))/(x(L,j)+1-x(L,j))
    Vmp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j)
    Wx(L,j)=L/Ax(L,j)*log
(Wx(L,j+1)/Vmp(L,j))
    Tm(L,j)=(x(L,j)+1-
Xp(L,j))/Wx(L,j)+1
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
    Vmp(L,j)=(Xp(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
    Ty(L,j)=L/Ry(L,j)*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vmp(L,j))
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    if Tm(L,j)<0
        Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tm(L,j),Ty(L,j))

```

```

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))* (Vmp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))* (Vmp(L,j)*exp(Ry(L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)
    elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Wx(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
    diag(' -4-11')
    diag('I dont know')
    Ax(L,j)=(Wx(L,j+1)-Vx(L,j))/(Ox(L,j)+
x(L,j))
    Vmp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Ox(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j)
    Wx(L,j)=L/Ax(L,j)*log
(Wx(L,j+1)/Vmp(L,j))
    Tm(L,j)=(x(L,j)+1-
Xp(L,j))/Wx(L,j)+1
    if Tm(L,j)<0
        Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))* (Vmp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

    elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)==0 )
    diag(' -5-11')
    diag('I dont know')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(Ox(L,j)+x(L,j))
    Vmp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-x(L,j))+Vx(L,j)
    Wx(L,j)=L/Ax(L,j)*log
(Wx(L,j+1)/Vmp(L,j))
    Tm(L,j)=(x(L,j)+
Xp(L,j))/Wx(L,j)+1
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(Oy(L,j)+y(L,j))
    Vmp(L,j)=(Xp(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
    Ty(L,j)=L/Ry(L,j)*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vmp(L,j))
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    if Tm(L,j)<0
        Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tm(L,j),Ty(L,j))

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))* (Vmp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Xe(L,j))+x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))* (Vmp(L,j)*exp(Ry(L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

```



```

      Vyp(L,3)=(Kp(L,3))* (Tp(L,3)-
y(L,1))/Vp(L,3);
      Ty(L,3)=(L/Kp(L,3))*log
      (Vp(L,3)/Vp(L,3))
      Tp(L,3)=(y(L,1)-
Vp(L,3))/Vp(L,3);
      if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3) =Ty(L,3)*(-1);
      end
      if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3) =Tx(L,3)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
      Xe(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))* (Vap(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Xe(L,3))/x(L,3);
      Ye(L,3)=(Vp(L,3)-Tm(L,3))*
      Vyp(L,3)+y(L,1);
      Xe(L,3);
      Ye(L,3);

      elseif (Xe(L,3)==0 &
Vx(L,3+1)>0 & Vy(L,3)<0 & Vp(L+1,3)==0
)
        disp(' -10-11')
        Ax(L,3)=(Xe(L,3)+-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)-x(L,3));
        Vap(L,3)= (Ax(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L,3))/Ax(L,3);
        Tx(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*log
      (Vx(L,3+1)/Vap(L,3))
        Tp(L,3)=(x(L,3)+Vx(L,3))-
      Ap(L,3)/(y(L,3)-y(L,1));
        Vy(L,3)=(y(L,1)-y(L,1))/
      Vyp(L,3)+Qp(L,3)* (Tp(L,3)-
y(L,1))/Vp(L,3);
      Ty(L,3)=(L/Kp(L,3))*log
      (Vp(L,3)/Vp(L,3))
      Tp(L,3)=(y(L,1)-
      Vp(L,3))/Vp(L,3);
      if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3) =Ty(L,3)*(-1);
      end
      if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3) =Tx(L,3)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
      Xe(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))* (Vap(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Xe(L,3))/x(L,3);
      Ye(L,3)=(L/Kp(L,3))* (Vp(L,3)*exp(Kp(L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))/y(L,3);
      Xe(L,3);
      Ye(L,3);

%      - third model
      elseif (Vx(L,3)==0 &
Vx(L,3+1)>0 & Vy(L,3)==0 & Vy(L+1,3)>0
)
        disp(' -11-11 ')
        Ax(L,3)=(Vx(L,3+1)-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)-x(L,3));
        Vap(L,3)= (Ax(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L,3))/Ax(L,3);

```

```

      Tx(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*log
      (Vx(L,3+1)/Vap(L,3));
      Ty(L,3)=(y(L,3)-
      Vp(L,3))/Vp(L,3);
      Ap(L,3)=(Vy(L,3)-
      Vp(L,3))/(y(L,3)-y(L,1));
      Vyp(L,3)=(Kp(L,3))* (Tp(L,3)-
y(L,1))/Vp(L,3);
      Ty(L,3)=(L/Kp(L,3))*log
      (Vp(L,3)/Vp(L,3))
      Tp(L,3)=(y(L,3)-
      Vp(L,3))/Vp(L,3);
      if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3) =Ty(L,3)*(-1);
      end
      if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3) =Tx(L,3)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
      Xe(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))* (Vap(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Xe(L,3))/x(L,3);
      Ye(L,3)=(L/Kp(L,3))* (Vp(L,3)*exp(Kp(L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))/y(L,3);
      Xe(L,3);
      Ye(L,3);

      elseif (Xe(L,3)==0 &
Vx(L,3+1)>0 & Vy(L,3)==0 & Vy(L+1,3)<0
)
        disp(' -12-11')
        Ax(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L,3)-x(L,3));
        Vap(L,3)= (Ax(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L,3))/Ax(L,3);
        Tx(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*log
      (Vx(L,3+1)/Vap(L,3))
        Tp(L,3)=(x(L,3)+Vx(L,3))-
      Ap(L,3)/(y(L,3)-y(L,1));
        Vy(L,3)=(y(L,1)-y(L,1))/
      Vyp(L,3)+Qp(L,3)* (Tp(L,3)-
y(L,1))/Vp(L,3);
      Ty(L,3)=(L/Kp(L,3))*log
      (Vp(L,3)/Vp(L,3))
      Tp(L,3)=(y(L,3)-
      Vp(L,3))/Vp(L,3);
      if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3) =Ty(L,3)*(-1);
      end
      if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3) =Tx(L,3)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
      Xe(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))* (Vap(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Xe(L,3))/x(L,3);
      Ye(L,3)=(L/Kp(L,3))* (Vp(L,3)*exp(Kp(L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))/y(L,3);
      Xe(L,3);
      Ye(L,3);

```

```

end=1
%

```



```

disp(' -TWELVE MODEL')
elseif (Vx(L,3)==0 & Vx(L,3+1)<0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L+1,3)>0 &
Vy(L,3)==Vy(L+1,3))
disp(' -3-12')
Ax(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1)-
Vap(L,3)= GAx(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L+1)+Vx(L,3)+
Tx(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*log
(Vx(L,3+1)/Vap(L,3))
Tx(L,3)=(Cx(L,3)+1)-
Ap(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,3)=(Ap(L,3))*Qp(L,3)-
y(L+1)+Vy(L,3)+
Ty(L,3)=(L/Ap(L,3))*log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
Ty(L,3)=(y(L+1)-
Yp(L,3))/Vy(L,3)+
if Ty(L,3)<0
Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,3)<0
Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
Xe(L,3)=(1/Ax(L,3))*((Vap(L,3)*exp(Ax(
L,3))* Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))+x(L);
Ye(L,3)=(Tm(L,3))*
Vyp(L,3)+y(L);
Xe(L,3);
Ye(L,3);

elseif (Vx(L,3)==0 & Vx(L,3+1)<0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L+1,3)>0 &
Vy(L,3)~=Vy(L+1,3))
disp(' -2-12')
Ax(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1)-
Vap(L,3)= GAx(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L+1)+Vx(L,3)+
Tx(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*log
(Vx(L,3+1)/Vap(L,3))
Tx(L,3)=(Cx(L,3)+1)-
Ap(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,3)=(Ap(L,3))*Qp(L,3)-
y(L+1)+Vy(L,3)+
Ty(L,3)=(L/Ap(L,3))*log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
if Ty(L,3)<0
Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,3)<0
Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
Xe(L,3)=(1/Ax(L,3))*((Vap(L,3)*exp(Ax(
L,3))* Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))+x(L);
Ye(L,3)=(1/Ap(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ap(
L,3))* Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))+y(L);
Xe(L,3);
Ye(L,3);

```

```

Ye(L,3);
elseif (Vx(L,3)==0 & Vx(L,3+1)<0
& Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L+1,3)>0 &
Vy(L,3)~=Vy(L+1,3))
disp(' -3-12')
Ax(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1)-
Vap(L,3)= GAx(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L+1)+Vx(L,3)+
Tx(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*log
(Vx(L,3+1)/Vap(L,3))
Tx(L,3)=(Cx(L,3)+1)-
Ap(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,3)=(Ap(L,3))*Qp(L,3)-
y(L+1)+Vy(L,3)+
Ty(L,3)=(L/Ap(L,3))*log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
if Ty(L,3)<0
Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,3)<0
Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
Xe(L,3)=(1/Ax(L,3))*((Vap(L,3)*exp(Ax(
L,3))* Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))+x(L);
Ye(L,3)=(1/Ap(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ap(
L,3))* Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))+y(L);
Xe(L,3);
Ye(L,3);
elseif (Vx(L,3)==0 &
Vx(L,3+1)<0 & Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L+1,3)<0 &
disp(' -4-12')
Ax(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1)-
Vap(L,3)= GAx(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L+1)+Vx(L,3)+
Tx(L,3)=(Cx(L,3)+1)-
Ap(L,3)=(Vy(L,3)+1)-
if Tx(L,3)<0
Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,3)=Tx(L,3);
Xe(L,3)=(1/Ax(L,3))*((Vap(L,3)*exp(Ax(
L,3))* Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))+x(L);
Ye(L,3)=y(L);
Xe(L,3);
Ye(L,3);

elseif (Vx(L,3)==0 &
Vx(L,3+1)<0 & Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L+1,3)<0 &
disp(' -5-12')
Ax(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1)-
Vap(L,3)= GAx(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(L+1)+Vx(L,3)+
Tx(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*log
(Vx(L,3+1)/Vap(L,3))
Tx(L,3)=(Cx(L,3)+1)-
Ap(L,3)=(Vy(L,3)+1)-

```

```

    Ay(L,j):= (Vy(L,j)-
    Wp(L,j)/(y(L,j)-y(L,j))
    Wp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Tp(L,j)-
    y(L,j)*Wp(L,j)+
    Ty(L,j)=L/Ry(L,j))*log
    (Wp(L,j)/Wp(L,j))
    Ty(L,j):=(y(L,j)-Wp(L,j))/Vy(L,j)
    IF Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    IF Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    Xe(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Wp(L,j)*exp(Ax
    L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wx(L,j))+x(L,j)
    Ye(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Wp(L,j)*exp(Ay
    L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wp(L,j))+y(L,j)
    Xe(L,j):
    Ye(L,j):
    %
    - second model
    elseif (Wx(L,j)=0 &
    Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)>0 )
    disp(' -6-12')
    Ax(L,j):=(Wx(L,j)+1)-
    Wx(L,j)/(x(L,j)+1-x(L,j))
    Wp(L,j):=(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    x(L,j))+Wx(L,j)
    Tx(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
    (Wx(L,j)+1)/Wp(L,j)
    Ty(L,j):=(x(L,j)+1)-
    Wp(L,j)/(y(L,j)-y(L,j))
    Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L,j)+1)-
    Vy(L,j)/(y(L,j)+1-y(L,j))
    Wp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    y(L,j))+Wy(L,j)
    IF Wp(L,j)<0
    disp(' -6-12-1')
    IF Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j):=Tx(L,j)
    Xe(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Wp(L,j)*exp(Ax
    L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wx(L,j))+x(L,j)
    Ye(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Wp(L,j)*exp(Ay
    L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wp(L,j))+y(L,j)
    Xe(L,j):
    Ye(L,j):
    elseif (Wx(L,j)=0 &
    Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)>0 &
    Vy(L,j)< Vy(L,j) )
    disp(' -6-12')
    Ax(L,j):=(Wx(L,j)+1)-
    Wx(L,j)/(x(L,j)+1-x(L,j))
    Wp(L,j):=(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    x(L,j))+Wx(L,j)
    %
    Tx(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
    (Wx(L,j)+1)/Wp(L,j)
    Ty(L,j):=(x(L,j)+1)-
    Wp(L,j)/(y(L,j)-y(L,j))
    Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L,j)+1)-
    Vy(L,j)/(y(L,j)+1-y(L,j))
    Wp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    y(L,j))+Wy(L,j)
    Ty(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
    (Wy(L,j)+1)/Wp(L,j)
    IF Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    IF Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    Xe(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Wp(L,j)*exp(Ax
    L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wx(L,j))+x(L,j)
    Ye(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Wp(L,j)*exp(Ay
    L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wp(L,j))+y(L,j)
    Xe(L,j):
    Ye(L,j):
    else Wp(L,j)>0
    disp(' -6-12-2')
    %
    Ax(L,j):=(Wx(L,j)+1)-
    Wx(L,j)/(x(L,j)+1-x(L,j))
    Wp(L,j):=(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    x(L,j))+Wx(L,j)
    %
    Tx(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
    (Wx(L,j)+1)/Wp(L,j)
    IF Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
    end

```

```

    Tm(L,j):=Tx(L,j)
    Xe(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Wp(L,j)*exp(Ax
    L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wx(L,j))+x(L,j)
    Ye(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Wp(L,j)*exp(Ay
    L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wp(L,j))+y(L,j)
    Xe(L,j):
    Ye(L,j):
    end
    elseif (Wx(L,j)=0 &
    Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)>0 &
    Vy(L,j)> Vy(L,j) )
    disp(' -7-12')
    Ax(L,j):=(Wx(L,j)+1)-
    Wx(L,j)/(x(L,j)+1-x(L,j))
    Wp(L,j):=(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    x(L,j))+Wx(L,j)
    %
    Tx(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
    (Wx(L,j)+1)/Wp(L,j)
    Ty(L,j):=(x(L,j)+1)-
    Wp(L,j)/(y(L,j)-y(L,j))
    Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L,j)+1)-
    Vy(L,j)/(y(L,j)+1-y(L,j))
    Wp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    y(L,j))+Wy(L,j)
    Ty(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
    (Wy(L,j)+1)/Wp(L,j)
    IF Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    IF Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    Xe(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Wp(L,j)*exp(Ax
    L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wx(L,j))+x(L,j)
    Ye(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Wp(L,j)*exp(Ay
    L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wp(L,j))+y(L,j)
    Xe(L,j):
    Ye(L,j):
    elseif (Wx(L,j)=0 &
    Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)>0 &
    Vy(L,j)< Vy(L,j) )
    disp(' -8-12')
    Ax(L,j):=(Wx(L,j)+1)-
    Wx(L,j)/(x(L,j)+1-x(L,j))
    Wp(L,j):=(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    x(L,j))+Wx(L,j)
    %
    Tx(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
    (Wx(L,j)+1)/Wp(L,j)
    Ty(L,j):=(x(L,j)+1)-
    Wp(L,j)/(y(L,j)-y(L,j))
    Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L,j)+1)-
    Vy(L,j)/(y(L,j)+1-y(L,j))
    Wp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    y(L,j))+Wy(L,j)
    Ty(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
    (Wy(L,j)+1)/Wp(L,j)
    IF Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    IF Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    Xe(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Wp(L,j)*exp(Ax
    L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wx(L,j))+x(L,j)
    Ye(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Wp(L,j)*exp(Ay
    L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wp(L,j))+y(L,j)
    Xe(L,j):
    Ye(L,j):

```

```

Ve(L,j)=(1/Wy(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y(L,j)
Re(L,j)=
Ve(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 &
Vy(L,j)== Vy(L+1,j) )
disp(' -9-12')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1)-x(L))/
Vap(L,j)=(Ax(L,j))* (Rp(L,j)-
x(L)))/Vx(L,j)
% Tx(L,j)=(1/Rx(L,j))*log
% (Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=(x(L)+1)-x(L))/
Xp(L,j)/Ax(L,j+1)
Ap(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vp(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))/
Vyp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j))* (Tp(L,j)-
y(L)))/Vp(L,j)
% Ty(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
% (Vp(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-y(L))/
Yp(L,j)/Ap(L,j)
% Tp(L,j)=(p(L,j)-
p(L)))/Vp(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*((Xap(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)==0
)
disp(' -10-12')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1)-x(L))/
Vap(L,j)=(Ax(L,j))* (Xp(L,j)-
x(L)))/Vx(L,j)
% Tx(L,j)=(1/Rx(L,j))*log
% (Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=(x(L)+1)-x(L))/
Xp(L,j)/Ax(L,j+1)
Ap(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vp(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))/
Vyp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j))* (Yp(L,j)-
y(L)))/Vp(L,j)
% Ty(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
% (Vp(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-y(L))/
Yp(L,j)/Ap(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*((Xap(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
)
disp(' -11-12')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1)-x(L))/
Vap(L,j)=(Ax(L,j))* (Xp(L,j)-
x(L)))/Vx(L,j)
% Tx(L,j)=(1/Rx(L,j))*log
% (Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=(x(L)+1)-x(L))/
Xp(L,j)/Ax(L,j+1)
Ap(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vp(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))/
Vyp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j))* (Yp(L,j)-
y(L)))/Vp(L,j)
% Ty(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
% (Vp(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-y(L))/
Yp(L,j)/Ap(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*((Xap(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

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```

Ve(L,j)=(1/Wy(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y(L,j)
Re(L,j)=
Ve(L,j)

% - third model
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)==0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
)
disp(' -13-12')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1)-x(L))/
Vap(L,j)=(Ax(L,j))* (Xp(L,j)-
x(L)))/Vx(L,j)
% Tx(L,j)=(1/Rx(L,j))*log
% (Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=(x(L)+1)-x(L))/
Xp(L,j)/Ax(L,j+1)
Ap(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vp(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))/
Vyp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j))* (Yp(L,j)-
y(L)))/Vp(L,j)
% Ty(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
% (Vp(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-y(L))/
Yp(L,j)/Ap(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*((Xap(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
)
disp(' -14-12')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1)-x(L))/
Vap(L,j)=(Ax(L,j))* (Xp(L,j)-
x(L)))/Vx(L,j)
% Tx(L,j)=(1/Rx(L,j))*log
% (Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=(x(L)+1)-x(L))/
Xp(L,j)/Ax(L,j+1)
Ap(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vp(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))/
Vyp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j))* (Yp(L,j)-
y(L)))/Vp(L,j)
% Ty(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
% (Vp(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-y(L))/
Yp(L,j)/Ap(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*((Xap(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

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```

    Te(i,j) = Te(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j) = min (Te(i,j), Ty(i,j));

Xe(i,j) = (1/Ax(i,j))* (Vxp(i,j)*exp(Rx(i,j)* Tm(i,j)) - We(i,j)) + x(i);
Ye(i,j) = (1/Ay(i,j))* (Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ry(i,j)* Tm(i,j)) - Wy(i,j)) + y(i);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);
elseif (We(i,j) == 0 &
Vx(i,j+1) == 0 & Vy(i,j) == 0 & Vy(i+1,j) == 0
)
    disp(' -13-12')

    Ax(i,j) = (Ax(i,j+1) +
Vx(i,j) / (x(i+1) - x(i)));
Vxp(i,j) = Ax(i,j)*Cxp(i,j) -
x(i+1)*Vx(i,j);
%
    Te(i,j) = (1/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
Tm(i,j) = (Cxp(i,j) +
Xp(i,j))/Ax(i,j);
if Te(i,j) == 0
    Te(i,j) = Te(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j) = Te(i,j);

Xe(i,j) = (1/Ax(i,j))* (Cxp(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)* Tm(i,j)) - Vx(i,j)) + x(i);
Ye(i,j) = y(i);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

disp(' - thirteenth model')

elseif (Vx(i,j) == 0 &
Vx(i,j+1) == 0 & Vy(i,j) == 0 & Vy(i+1,j) == 0
& Vy(i,j) == Vy(i+1,j))
    disp(' -1-13')
    Ay(i,j) = (Vy(i+1,j) -
Vy(i,j)) / (y(i+1) - y(i));
Vyp(i,j) = (Ay(i,j)* (Yp(i,j) -
y(i))) + Vy(i,j);
%
    Ty(i,j) = (1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
Ty(i,j) = (y(i+1) -
Yp(i,j))/Ay(i,j);
if Ty(i,j) == 0
    Ty(i,j) = Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j) = Ty(i,j);
Xe(i,j) = x(i);
Ye(i,j) = (Tm(i,j)*
Vyp(i,j) + y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j) == 0 & Vx(i,j+1) == 0 &
Vy(i,j) == 0 & Vy(i+1,j) == 0 &
Vy(i,j) == Vy(i+1,j))
    disp(' -2-13')
    Ry(i,j) = (Vy(i+1,j) -
Vy(i,j)) / (y(i+1) - y(i));

```

```

    Yp(i,j) = (Ry(i,j)* (Yp(i,j) -
y(i))) + Vy(i,j);
Ty(i,j) = (1/Ry(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Yp(i,j));
if Ty(i,j) == 0
    Ty(i,j) = Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j) = Ty(i,j);
Xe(i,j) = x(i);
Ye(i,j) = (1/Ry(i,j))* (Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ry(i,j)* Tm(i,j)) - Vy(i,j) + y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);
elseif (We(i,j) == 0 & Vx(i,j+1) == 0
& Vy(i,j) == 0 & Vy(i+1,j) == 0 &
Vy(i,j) == Vy(i+1,j))
    disp(' -3-13')
    Ap(i,j) = (Vy(i+1,j) -
Vy(i,j)) / (y(i+1) - y(i));
Vyp(i,j) = (Ap(i,j)* (Yp(i,j) -
y(i))) + Vy(i,j);
Tp(i,j) = (1/Ap(i,j))*log
(Vyp(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
if Tp(i,j) == 0
    Tp(i,j) = Tp(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j) = Tp(i,j);
Xe(i,j) = x(i);
Ye(i,j) = (1/Ap(i,j))* (Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ry(i,j)* Tm(i,j)) - Vy(i,j)) + y(i);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j) == 0 &
Vx(i,j+1) == 0 & Vy(i,j) == 0 & Vy(i+1,j) == 0
)
    disp(' -4-13')
    disp(' I dont know')
    rr=1

    elseif (Vx(i,j) == 0 &
Vx(i,j+1) == 0 & Vy(i,j) == 0 & Vy(i+1,j) == 0
)
    disp(' -5-13')
    disp(' I dont know')
    rr=1

%
% = second model
elseif (Vx(i,j) == 0 &
Vx(i,j+1) == 0 & Vy(i,j) == 0 & Vy(i+1,j) == 0
)
    disp(' -6-13 ')
    Ay(i,j) = (Vy(i+1,j) -
Vy(i,j)) / (y(i+1) - y(i));
Vyp(i,j) = (Ay(i,j)*Cyp(i,j) -
y(i+1)) + Vy(i,j);
if Vyp(i,j) == 0
        disp(' -6-13-1')
Xe(i,j) = x(i);
Ye(i,j) = y(i);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

else Vyp(i,j) == 0
        disp(' -6-13-2')
Xe(i,j) = x(i);

```



```

disp('I dont know')

cc=1
8
    else
        disp('new model')

        Vx(i,j)
        Vx(i,j+1)
        Vy(i,j)
        Vy(i+1,j)

    end
5755823
fprintf(fid2, ' %e %e %e %e\n',
    Vap, Ap, Vyp, /L/n/n');
fprintf(fid2, '%d %d %e %e %e\n',
    n, n', Rn, Rn, Rn, Rn, Vyp, Vyp);
end

```

```

% Streamline Simulation Near Well Bore
% By MARIAN HASHEM

```

```

% Developed MATLAB Program for Streamline
Simulation
% This Code developed originally by MARIAN
HASHEM

```

```

% First Case Study in Cartesian Coordinate
% Subroutine for drawing the streamline

```

```

global X Y
global Xc Yc
global P
global Vx Vy
global Xc Yc
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vap Vyp
global qq
global i j
global xx
global Ax Ay Vap Vyp
% temp = find(Xp==0);
temp = find(Xp);
xx = Xp(temp)';
yy = Yp(temp)';
xx = [Xp(1,1):xx(1)];
yy = [Yp(1,1):yy(1)];
plot(xx,yy, '-');
grid on
axis equal
axis square

```

```

% Streamline Simulation Near Well Bore
% By MARIAN HASHEM

```

```

% Developed MATLAB Program for Streamline
Simulation
% This Code developed originally by MARIAN
HASHEM

```

```

% First Case Study in Cartesian Coordinate

```

```

% Subroutine for drawing streamline in "x" Direction

```

```

global X Y
global Xc Yc
global P
global Vx Vy
global Xc Yc
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vap Vyp
global qq
global i j
global xx
global Ax Ay Vap Vyp
temp = find(Xp==0);
xx = Xp(temp)';
yy = Yp(temp)';
xx = [xx];
yy = [yy];
plot(xx,yy, '-');
grid on
axis equal
axis square

```

```

% Streamline Simulation Near Well Bore
% By MARIAN HASHEM

```

```

% Developed MATLAB Program for Streamline
Simulation
% This Code developed originally by MARIAN
HASHEM

```

```

% First Case Study in Cartesian Coordinate
% Subroutine for drawing streamline in "y" Direction

```

```

global X Y
global Xc Yc
global P
global Vx Vy
global Xc Yc
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vap Vyp
global qq
global i j
global xx
global Ax Ay Vap Vyp
temp = find(Yp==0);
xx = Xp(temp)';
yy = Yp(temp)';
xx = [xx];
yy = [yy];
plot(xx,yy, '-');
grid on
axis equal
axis square

```

```

% Streamline Simulation Near Well Bore
% By MARIAN HASHEM

```

```

% Developed MATLAB Program for Streamline
Simulation
% This Code developed originally by MARIAN
HASHEM

```

```

% First Case Study in Cartesian Coordinate
% Subroutine for drawing the streamline

```

```

function sign

```

```

global X Y
global Xc Yc
global P
global Vx Vy
global Xc Yc
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vxp Vyp
global qg
global i j
global rr

if (Ye(1,j)>0 & Xc(1,j)>0)

    qg=Xc(1,j)-Xc(j);

    if (qg<-0.98 & qg>-1.1)
        ???
        Xp(1,j+1)=Xc(1,j);
        Yp(1,j+1)=Ye(1,j);
        Xpp=Xp(1,j)+1;
        Ypp=Yp(1,j)+1;
        i=i+1
        j=j+1
    else
        5555
        Xp(i+1,j)=Xc(1,j);
        Yp(i+1,j)=Ye(1,j);
        Xpp=Xp(i+1,j);
        Ypp=Yp(i+1,j);
        i=i+1
        j=j
    end
    rr=0
else
    Yp(i,j)=Ye(i,j);
    Xp(i,j)=Xc(i,j);
    rr=1;
    return
end

```

Second Case Study in Cartesian Coordinate

```

% Streamline Simulation Near Well
% By MAJID KASHANI
% Developed MATLAB Program for
% Streamline Simulation
% This Code developed originally by
% MAJID KASHANI

```

```

% Second Case Study in Cartesian
Coordinate
% Main route

clear
clear all;
close all;
format long e

Y = input('Number of Nodes in Y ');
X = input('Number of Nodes in X ');

% Boundary values can be set along the
corner or in the middle
reply = input('Corner or Middle
boundary conditions C/M (C): ', 's');

Maximum Error abs(a2-a1)
maxerr= input('Desired Maximum Error
[.00001]: ');
if isempty(reply)
    reply = 'C';
end
if isempty(maxerr)
    maxerr = .00001;
end

global X Y
global Xc Yc
global P
global Vx Vy
global Xc Yc
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vxp Vyp
global qg ff
global i j
global rr
global Ax Ay Vxp Vyp
global K1 K2
global A H
fprintf(fid2, ' Xc Yc Ax
Vxp Ay Vyp ./1/n/n');

permeabilities

reply=lower(reply);
if reply=='c'
    pressure
else
    for i=floor(X/3):floor(2*X/3)
        P(i,1)=(2*X);
    end
end

M=(0.5*10^-3);
velocities

for b=1:K+1
    x(b)=(b-1);
end
for t=1:T+1
    y(t)=(t-1);
end

```

```

Xp=ceros(X,3);
Xp=ceros(X,3);

Xyp=ceros(X,3);
Yyp=ceros(X,3);

for m=2:M
    Xp(m,1)=0;
    Yp(m,1)=Xp(m-1);
    Xpp=Xp(m,1);
    Ypp=Yp(m,1);
    Xyp(m,1)=Xp(m,1);
    Yyp(m,1)=Yp(m,1);
    i=m;

    j=1;
    while (Xpp<Xp-1) & (Ypp<Y)
        & (1<Y1) & (j<Xp-1))
        location;
        fprintf(fid2,'%f %f %e %e %e %e\n',Xp,Yp,Xx,Xyp,Yp,Yyp);
        if rr==1;
            break
        end
        if (Ye(i,j))>0 & Xe(i,j)>0)
            Xpp
            Ypp
            Xe(i,j)
            Ye(i,j)
            x(j)
            y(j)
            i
            j
            if (abs(Ye(i,j))-Ypp)>1.25
                disp('bevin')
            end
            if (Ye(i,j)-Ypp)<0
                Ye(i,j)=fix(Ypp)-1;
            elseif (Ye(i,j)-Ypp)>0
                Ye(i,j)=fix(Ypp)+1;
            end
            end
            end
            end
            if (abs(Xe(i,j))-Xpp)>1.25
                disp('bevin')
            end
            if (Xe(i,j)-Xpp)<0
                Xe(i,j)=fix(Xpp)-1;
            elseif (Xe(i,j)-Xpp)>0
                Xe(i,j)=fix(Xpp)+1;
            end
            end
            end
            end
            if (Xe(i,j)-(fix(Xe(i,j))))==0
                B=Xe(i,j)+1
            elseif (Xe(i,j)-
(fix(Xe(i,j))))>0.5 & (Xe(i,j)-
(fix(Xe(i,j))))<1

```

```

        B=round(Xe(i,j))+1
    elseif (Xe(i,j)-
(fix(Xe(i,j))))>0 & (Xe(i,j)-
(fix(Xe(i,j))))<0.5)
        B=round(Xe(i,j))+1
    else
        B=fix(Xe(i,j))+1
    end

    if (Ye(i,j)-(fix(Ye(i,j))))==0
        A=Ye(i,j)+1
    elseif (Ye(i,j)-
(fix(Ye(i,j))))>0.5 & (Ye(i,j)-
(fix(Ye(i,j))))<1)
        A=round(Ye(i,j))+1
    elseif (Ye(i,j)-
(fix(Ye(i,j))))>0 & (Ye(i,j)-
(fix(Ye(i,j))))<0.5)
        A=round(Ye(i,j))+1
    else
        A=fix(Ye(i,j))+1
    end
    A

    Xp(A,B)=Xe(i,j);
    Yp(A,B)=Ye(i,j);
    Xpp=Xp(A,B);
    Ypp=Yp(A,B);
    i=A;
    j=B;

    rr=0;

else
    rr==1;
    break
end

x(j);

end
plotFinalForDirection
hold on
Xp=ceros(X,Y);
Yp=ceros(X,Y);

end

```



```
% Streamline Simulation Near Well
Bore
% By MARJAN HASHMI

% Developed MATLAB Program for
Streamline Simulation
% This Code developed originally by
MARJAN HASHMI

% Second Case Study in Cartesian
Coordinate
% M-File- For finding the Permeability
```

```
function permeabilities
global X Y
global Ex Ey
global F
global Vx Vy
global Xe Ye
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global e y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vxp Vyp
global qp ff
global i j
global tr
global Ax Ay Vxp Vyp
global K1 K2
global A B

for i=1:Y
for j=1:X
    Kx(i,j)=(0.2*(10^-2));
    Ky(i,j)=(0.2*(10^-2));
end
end

for i=fix(Y/2):fix((2*Y)/2)
for j=fix(X/2):fix((2*X)/2)
    Kx(i,j)=(0.1*(10^-16));
    Ky(i,j)=(0.1*(10^-16));
end
end
K1=(0.1*(10^-16));
K2=(0.2*(10^-2));

Kx;
Ky;
```

```
% Streamline Simulation Near Well
Bore
% By MARJAN HASHMI
```

```
% Developed MATLAB Program for
Streamline Simulation
% This Code developed originally by
MARJAN HASHMI
```

```
% Second Case Study in Cartesian
Coordinate
% M-File- For Finding the Velocity
```

```
function velocities
global X Y
global Ex Ey
global F
global Vx Vy
global Xe Ye
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global X Y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vxp Vyp
global qp ff
global i j
global tr
global Ax Ay Vxp Vyp
global K1 K2
global A B
```

```
M=(0.5*10^-3)
Vx=zeros(Y+1,X+1);
Vy=zeros(Y+2,X);
for i=1:(Y+1)
    Vx(i,1)=(0.005);

end
for i=2:Y+1
for j=2:X
    Vx(i-1,j)=(-1)*(0x(i-1,j-1))*(F(i-1,j)-F(i-1,j-1))/(M*y);
end
end
for i=Y+1
for j=1:(X+1)
    Vx(i,j)=Vx(i-1,j);
end
end

for i=2:Y
for j=2:X+1
    Vy(i,j-1)=(-1)*(0y(i-1,j-1))*(F(i,j-1)-F(i-1,j-1))/(M*x);
end
end

Vx;
Vy;
```



```

    Vx(1,j)
elseif (Vx(1,j)>0 & Vx(1,j+1)>0 &
Vx(1,j)==Vx(1,j+1) & Vy(1,j)>0 &
Vy(1+1,j)<0 )
    diasp('4-3')
    Ax(1,j)=(Vx(1,j+1)-
Vx(1,j))/(x(1+1)-x(1))
    Vxp(1,j)=(Ax(1,j)*(Xp(1,j)-
x(1)))
    Te(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*log
    (Vx(1,j)/(x(1+1)-x(1)))
    Tx(1,j)=(x(1+1)-
Xp(1,j))/Vx(1,j)
    if Ty(1,j)<0
        Ty(1,j)=-Ty(1,j)*(-1)
    end
    if Te(1,j)<0
        Te(1,j)=-Te(1,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(1,j)=Te(1,j)
    Xm(1,j)=(Tm(1,j)*
Vxp(1,j))/x(1)
    Vx(1,j)=y(1)
    Xx(1,j)=y(1)
    Vx(1,j)
elseif (Vx(1,j)>0 & Vx(1,j+1)>0 &
Vx(1,j)==Vx(1,j+1) & Vy(1,j)>0 &
Vy(1+1,j)==0 )
    diasp('5-1')
    Ax(1,j)=(Vx(1,j+1)-
Vx(1,j))/(x(1+1)-x(1))
    Vxp(1,j)=(Ax(1,j)*Oxp(1,j)-
x(1))
    Te(1,j)=(1/Ax(1,j))*log
    (Vx(1,j)/(x(1+1)-x(1)))
    Tx(1,j)=(x(1+1)-
Xp(1,j))/Vx(1,j)
    Ry(1,j)=(Vy(1+1,j)-
Vy(1,j))/(y(1+1)-y(1))
    Vyp(1,j)=(Ry(1,j)*(Yp(1,j)-
y(1)))+Vy(1,j)
    Ty(1,j)=(1/Ry(1,j))*log
    (Vx(1,j)/(x(1+1)-x(1)))
    if Ty(1,j)<0
        Ty(1,j)=-Ty(1,j)*(-1)
    end
    if Te(1,j)<0
        Te(1,j)=-Te(1,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(1,j)=min (Te(1,j),Ty(1,j))
    Xm(1,j)=(Tm(1,j)*
Vxp(1,j))/x(1)
    Vx(1,j)=(1/Ry(1,j))*((Vyp(1,j)-xep(Ry
1,j)*Tm(1,j))-Vy(1,j))+y(1)
    Xx(1,j)
    Te(1,j)

```

```

elseif (Vx(1,j)>0 & Vx(1,j+1)>0 &
Vx(1,j)==Vx(1,j+1) & Vy(1,j)<0 &
Vy(1+1,j)>0 )
    diasp('6-1')
    Ax(1,j)=(Vx(1,j+1)-
Vx(1,j))/(x(1+1)-x(1))
    Vxp(1,j)=(Ax(1,j)*Oxp(1,j)-
x(1))
    Te(1,j)=(x(1+1)-
Xp(1,j))/Vx(1,j)
    Ry(1,j)=(Vy(1+1,j)-
Vy(1,j))/(y(1+1)-y(1))
    Vyp(1,j)=(Ry(1,j)*(Yp(1,j)-
y(1)))+Vy(1,j)
    if Te(1,j)<0
        Te(1,j)=-Te(1,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(1,j)=Te(1,j)
    Xm(1,j)=(Tm(1,j)*
Vxp(1,j))/x(1)
    Vx(1,j)=y(1)
    Xx(1,j)
    Te(1,j)
    else Vyp(1,j)>0
        diasp('6-1-2')
        Vxp(1,j)=(Ax(1,j)*(Xp(1,j)-
x(1))+Vx(1,j)
        Te(1,j)=(x(1+1)-
Xp(1,j))/Vx(1,j)
    if Te(1,j)<0
        Te(1,j)=-Te(1,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(1,j)=Te(1,j)
    Xm(1,j)=(Tm(1,j)*
Vxp(1,j))/x(1)
    Vx(1,j)=y(1+1)
    Xx(1,j)
    Vx(1,j)
    end
elseif (Vx(1,j)>0 & Vx(1,j+1)>0 &
Vx(1,j)==Vx(1,j+1) & Vy(1,j)<0 &
Vy(1+1,j)<0 & Vy(1,j)> Vy(1+1,j) )
    diasp('7-1')
    Ax(1,j)=(Vx(1,j+1)-
Vx(1,j))/(x(1+1)-x(1))
    Vxp(1,j)=(Ax(1,j)*Oxp(1,j)-
x(1))
    Te(1,j)=(x(1+1)-
Xp(1,j))/Vx(1,j)
    Ry(1,j)=(Vy(1+1,j)-
Vy(1,j))/(y(1+1)-y(1))
    Vyp(1,j)=(Ry(1,j)*(Yp(1,j)-
y(1)))+Vy(1,j)
    Ty(1,j)=(1/Ry(1,j))*log
    (Vy(1+1,j)/Vyp(1,j))
    if Ty(1,j)<0
        Ty(1,j)=-Ty(1,j)*(-1)
    end
    if Te(1,j)<0
        Te(1,j)=-Te(1,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(1,j)=min (Te(1,j),Ty(1,j))
    Xm(1,j)=(Tm(1,j)*
Vxp(1,j))/x(1)
    Vx(1,j)=(1/Ry(1,j))*((Vyp(1,j)-xep(Ry
1,j)*Tm(1,j))-Vy(1,j))+y(1)
    Xx(1,j)
    Te(1,j)

```

```

Xx(L,j):=(Tm(L,j))*
Vxp(L,j):=x(L,j)

Ye(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))-y(L,j))
Xx(L,j):
Ye(L,j):
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)< Vy(L+1,j))
diap(' -8-1')
Xx(L,j):=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vxp(L,j):=(Xx(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j):=(x(L,j)+1)-
Xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/y(L+1-j(L,j))
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j):=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xx(L,j):=(Tm(L,j))*
Vxp(L,j):=x(L,j)

Ye(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))-y(L,j))
Xx(L,j):
Ye(L,j):
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)< Vy(L+1,j))
diap(' -9-1')
Xx(L,j):=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vxp(L,j):=(Xx(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j):=(x(L,j)+1)-
Xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/y(L+1-j(L,j))
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j):=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xx(L,j):=(Tm(L,j))*
Vxp(L,j):=x(L,j)
Ye(L,j):=(Tm(L,j))*
Ye(L,j):

```

```

Ye(L,j):
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0)
diap(' -10-1')
Xx(L,j):=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vxp(L,j):=(Xx(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j):=(x(L,j)+1)-
Xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/y(L+1-j(L,j))
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j):=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xx(L,j):=(Tm(L,j))*
Vxp(L,j):=x(L,j)

Ye(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))-y(L,j))
Xx(L,j):
Ye(L,j):
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0)
diap(' -11-1')
Xx(L,j):=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vxp(L,j):=(Xx(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j):=(x(L,j)+1)-
Xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/y(L+1-j(L,j))
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j):=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xx(L,j):=(Tm(L,j))*
Vxp(L,j):=x(L,j)

```

```

Ye(L,j):=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L))
Xe(L,j):
Ye(L,j):

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)=0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 )
diag(' -12-1') ;
Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Rp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j):=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Tx(L,j):=(x(L,j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Rp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j):=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
Ty(L,j):=(y(L+1,j)-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Xe(L,j):=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))+x(L,j);
Ye(L,j):=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L));
Xe(L,j):
Ye(L,j):
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)=0 &
Vy(L+1,j)=0 )
diag(' -13-1') ;
Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j):=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Tx(L,j):=(x(L,j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j):=Tx(L,j);
Xe(L,j):=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))+x(L,j);
Ye(L,j):=y(L,j);
Xe(L,j):
Ye(L,j):
diag(' - second model') ;

```

```

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)=0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)=Vy(L+1,j))
diag(' -1-2') ;
Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Rp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j):=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Rp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j):=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
Ty(L,j):=(y(L+1,j)-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
if Ty(L,j)<0
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Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Xe(L,j):=(1/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j));
Ye(L,j):=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j))+y(L,j);
Xe(L,j):
Ye(L,j):
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)=Vy(L+1,j))
diag(' -2-2') ;
Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j):=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j):=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Xe(L,j):=(1/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j));
Ye(L,j):=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j));
Xe(L,j):
Ye(L,j):

```

```

elseif (Wx(L,3)>0 & Wx(L,4)>0 &
Wx(L,5)>0 & Wx(L,6)>0 &
Vy(L,1)>0 & Vy(L,2)>0 & Vy(L,3)>0 &
  & diag('-6-2')
  Ax(L,3)=(Wx(L,3)+1)-
Wx(L,3)/(Ax(L,3)+1)-x(3)
  Wxp(L,3)=(Ax(L,3)*Rxp(L,3)-
x(3))/(Wx(L,3)+1)
  Tx(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*log
(Wx(L,3)+1)/Wxp(L,3)
  Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L,3)+1)-
Vy(L,3)/(Ay(L,3)+1)-y(3)
  Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Ryp(L,3)-
y(3))/(Vy(L,3)+1)
  Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
(Vy(L,3)+1)/Vyp(L,3)
  if Tx(L,3)<0
    Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
  end
  if Ty(L,3)<0
    Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1)
  end
  Tx(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3))
  Xe(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*Cexp(L,3)*exp(Ax(
L,3))*Tx(L,3))-Wx(L,3))+x(3)
  Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*Cexp(L,3)*exp(Ay(
L,3))*Ty(L,3))-Vy(L,3))+y(3)
  &
  Xe(L,3)=y(3)
  Ye(L,3)=x(3)
elseif (Wx(L,3)>0 & Wx(L,4)>0 &
Wx(L,5)>0 & Wx(L,6)>0 & Vy(L,3)>0 &
Vy(L,4)>0 &
  & diag('-6-2')
  Ax(L,3)=(Wx(L,3)+1)-
Wx(L,3)/(Ax(L,3)+1)-x(3)
  Wxp(L,3)=(Ax(L,3)*Rxp(L,3)-
x(3))/(Wx(L,3)+1)
  Tx(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*log
(Wx(L,3)+1)/Wxp(L,3)
  Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L,3)+1)-
Vy(L,3)/(Ay(L,3)+1)-y(3)
  Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Ryp(L,3)-
y(3))/(Vy(L,3)+1)
  Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*log
(Vy(L,3)+1)/Vyp(L,3)
  if Tx(L,3)<0
    Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
  end
  Ty(L,3)=Ty(L,3)
  Xe(L,3)=(L/Ax(L,3))*Cexp(L,3)*exp(Ax(
L,3))*Tx(L,3))-Wx(L,3))+x(3)
  if Vyp(L,3)<0
    & diag('-6-2-
1')
    Ye(L,3)=y(3)
    Xe(L,3)=
    Ye(L,3)
  else Vyp(L,3)>0
    & diag('-6-2-
2')
    Ae(L,3)=(Wx(L,3)+1)-
Wx(L,3)/(Ae(L,3)+1)-x(3)
    Wxp(L,3)=(Ae(L,3)*Rxp(L,3)-
x(3))/(Wx(L,3)+1)
    Tx(L,3)=(L/Ae(L,3))*log
(Wx(L,3)+1)/Wxp(L,3)
    &
    Ae(L,3)=(Vy(L,3)+1)-
Vy(L,3)/(Ae(L,3)+1)-y(3)
    if Ty(L,3)<0
      Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1)
    end
  end

```



```

    Te(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L,j)-
    Vy(L,j))/(y(L)+1)-y(L))
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*(Vp(L,j)-
    y(L)))+Vy(L,j)
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
    (Vy(L,j)/Vyp(L,j))
    Ty(L,j)=(y(L)-
    yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j)
    if Tx(L,j)>0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)**(-1)
    end
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)**(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min
    (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    % Tm(L,j)=min
    (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    % Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
    Xe(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Rx
    (L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L)
    Ye(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry
    (L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L)
    % Tx(L,j)=y(L)
    % Ye(L,j)=x(L)

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
    % disp(' -12-2')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1)-x(L))
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    x(L))+Vx(L,j)
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1)-
    Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*(yp(L,j)-
    y(L))+Vy(L,j)
    % Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
    (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
    Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-
    yp(L,j))/Vy(L+1,j)
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)**(-1)
    end
    if Tx(L,j)>0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)**(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    Xe(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Rx
    (L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L)
    Ye(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry
    (L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L)
    % Tx(L,j)=
    % Ye(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
    % disp(' -12-2')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1)-x(L))
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    x(L))+Vx(L,j)
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)**(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
    Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Rx
    (L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L)
    % Tx(L,j)=y(L)
    % Ye(L,j)

% disp(' - THIRD model')
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)<Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)<Vy(L+1,j))
    % disp(' -13-3')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1)-x(L))

```

```

    Xe(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
    % disp(' -12-2')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1)-x(L))
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    x(L))+Vx(L,j)
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1)-
    Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*(yp(L,j)-
    y(L))+Vy(L,j)
    % Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
    (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
    Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-
    yp(L,j))/Vy(L+1,j)
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)**(-1)
    end
    if Tx(L,j)>0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)**(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    Xe(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Rx
    (L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L)
    Ye(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry
    (L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L)
    % Tx(L,j)=
    % Ye(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
    % disp(' -12-2')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1)-x(L))
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    x(L))+Vx(L,j)
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)**(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
    Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Rx
    (L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L)
    % Tx(L,j)=y(L)
    % Ye(L,j)

% disp(' - THIRD model')
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)<Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)<Vy(L+1,j))
    % disp(' -13-3')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1)-x(L))

```



```

Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(j)))/Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L))/Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
Ty(L,j):=(y(L+1)-
yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Re(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))* (Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))/x(j);
Te(L,j):=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))/y(L);
Re(L,j);
Te(L,j);

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)<Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)<Vy(L+1,j))
    $ disp(' -2-3 ')
    Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(j))/Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L))/Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Re(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))* (Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))/x(j);
Te(L,j):=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))/y(L);
Re(L,j);
Te(L,j);
$
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)<Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)<Vy(L+1,j))
    $ disp(' -3-3 ')
    Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));

```

```

Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(j))/Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L))/Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Re(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))* (Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))/x(j);
Te(L,j):=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))/y(L);
Re(L,j);
Te(L,j);
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)<Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
    $ disp(' -4-3 ')
    Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(j))/Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j):=Tx(L,j);
Re(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))* (Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))/x(j);
Te(L,j):=y(L);
Re(L,j);
Te(L,j);

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)<Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)==0 )
    $ disp(' -5-3 ')
    Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(j))/Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j):=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L))/Vy(L,j);
$ Ty(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
Ty(L,j):=(y(L)-yp(L))/Vy(L,j);
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1);

```

```

end
if Tx(L,3)=0
    Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
end

Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3))

Xe(L,3)=(CL/Ax(L,3))^(Vap(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))*(x(3))
Ye(L,3)=(CL/Wy(L,3))^(Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))*(y(3))
Xe(L,3)
Ye(L,3)

%
% second model
elseif (Vx(L,3)>0 & Vx(L,3)+1>0 &
Vx(L,3)+Vx(L,3)+1 & Vy(L,3)>0 &
Vy(L+1,3)>0 )
% diap('4-3')

Ax(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1)-
Vx(L,3)/(x(3)+1-x(3))
Vap(L,3)=(Ax(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(3))/Ax(L,3)
Tx(L,3)=(CL/Ax(L,3))*log
(Vx(L,3)+1)/Vap(L,3)
Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L,3)+1)-
Vy(L,3)/(y(3)+1-y(3))
Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
y(3))/Ay(L,3)
Ty(L,3)=(CL/Wy(L,3))*log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))

if Tx(L,3)<0
    Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,3)=Tx(L,3)

Xe(L,3)=(CL/Ax(L,3))^(Vap(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))*(x(3))
if Vyp(L,3)<0
% diap('4-3-3')
    Ye(L,3)=y(3)
    Xe(L,3)
    Ye(L,3)
else Vyp(L,3)>0
% diap('4-3-2')
    Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1)-
Vx(L,3)/(x(3)+1-x(3))
Vap(L,3)=(Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(3))/Ae(L,3)
Tx(L,3)=(CL/Ae(L,3))*log
(Vx(L,3)+1)/Vap(L,3)
Ae(L,3)=(Vy(L,3)+1)-
Vy(L,3)/(y(3)+1-y(3))
Vyp(L,3)=(Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
y(3))/Ae(L,3)
Ty(L,3)=(CL/Wy(L,3))*log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
if Tx(L,3)<0
    Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,3)=Tx(L,3)

Xe(L,3)=(CL/Ax(L,3))^(Vap(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))*(x(3))
Ye(L,3)=y(3)+1
Xe(L,3)
Ye(L,3)
end

```

```

elseif (Vx(L,3)>0 & Vx(L,3)+1>0 &
Vx(L,3)+Vx(L,3)+1 & Vy(L,3)>0 &
Vy(L+1,3)>0 & Vy(L,3)+Vy(L+1,3) )
% diap('7-3')
    Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1)-
Vx(L,3)/(x(3)+1-x(3))
Vap(L,3)=(Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(3))/Ae(L,3)
Tx(L,3)=(CL/Ae(L,3))*log
(Vx(L,3)+1)/Vap(L,3)
Ae(L,3)=(Vy(L,3)+1)-
Vy(L,3)/(y(3)+1-y(3))
Vyp(L,3)=(Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
y(3))/Ae(L,3)
Ty(L,3)=(CL/Wy(L,3))*log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
if Tx(L,3)<0
    Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
end
if Ty(L,3)<0
    Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,3)=min
(Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3))

Xe(L,3)=(CL/Ax(L,3))^(Vap(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))*(x(3))
Ye(L,3)=(CL/Wy(L,3))^(Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))*(y(3))
Xe(L,3)
Ye(L,3)
else
    Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3))

Xe(L,3)=(CL/Ax(L,3))^(Vap(L,3)*exp(Ax(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Vx(L,3))*(x(3))
Ye(L,3)=(CL/Wy(L,3))^(Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(L,3)*Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))*(y(3))
Xe(L,3)
Ye(L,3)
end

elseif (Vx(L,3)>0 & Vx(L,3)+1>0 &
Vx(L,3)+Vx(L,3)+1 & Vy(L,3)>0 &
Vy(L+1,3)>0 & Vy(L,3)+Vy(L+1,3) )
% diap('8-3')
    Ae(L,3)=(Vx(L,3)+1)-
Vx(L,3)/(x(3)+1-x(3))
Vap(L,3)=(Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
x(3))/Ae(L,3)
Tx(L,3)=(CL/Ae(L,3))*log
(Vx(L,3)+1)/Vap(L,3)
Ae(L,3)=(Vy(L,3)+1)-
Vy(L,3)/(y(3)+1-y(3))
Vyp(L,3)=(Ae(L,3)*Qp(L,3)-
y(3))/Ae(L,3)
Ty(L,3)=(CL/Wy(L,3))*log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
if Tx(L,3)<0
    Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1)
end
if Ty(L,3)<0
    Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1)
end

```

```

      Tm(i,j)=min
      (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))
      Xe(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*(Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Wx(i,j))+x(i))
      Ye(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*(Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Wy(i,j))+y(i))
      Xe(i,j)=
      Wx(i,j)
      Ye(i,j)=
      Wy(i,j)
      else
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))
      Xe(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*(Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Wx(i,j))+x(i))
      Ye(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*(Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Wy(i,j))+y(i))
      Xe(i,j)=
      Wx(i,j)
      Ye(i,j)=
      Wy(i,j)
      end
    elseif (Wx(i,j)>0 & Wy(i,j)>0 &
      Wx(i,j)<Wx(i,j+1) & Wy(i,j)<0 &
      Wy(i+1,j)<0 & Ty(i,j)<=Ty(i+1,j))
      & diasp(' -9-3')
      Ae(i,j)=(Wx(i,j+1)-
      Wx(i,j))/(x(i+1)-x(i))
      Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Exp(i,j)-
      x(i))/Wx(i,j)
      Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*log
      (Wx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
      Ay(i,j)=(Wy(i+1,j)-
      Wy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i))
      Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Exp(i,j)-
      y(i))/Wy(i,j)
      Ty(i,j)=(1/Wy(i,j))*log
      (Wy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
      Ty(i,j)=(y(i)-
      Ty(i,j))/Vyp(i,j)
      if Ty(i,j)<0
      Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(i,j)<0
      Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))
      Xe(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*(Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Wx(i,j))+x(i))
      Ye(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*(Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Wy(i,j))+y(i))
      Xe(i,j)=
      Wx(i,j)
      Ye(i,j)=
      Wy(i,j)
      elseif (Wx(i,j)>0 &
      Wx(i,j+1)>0 & Wx(i,j)<Wx(i,j+1) &
      Wy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0)
      & diasp(' -10-3')
      Ae(i,j)=(Wx(i,j+1)-Wx(i,j))/(x(i+1)-
      x(i))
      Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Exp(i,j)-
      x(i))/Wx(i,j)
      Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*log
      (Wx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
      Ay(i,j)=(Wy(i+1,j)-
      Wy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i))

```

```

      Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Exp(i,j)-
      y(i))/Wy(i,j)
      Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
      (Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
      Ty(i,j)=(y(i)-
      Ty(i,j))/Vyp(i,j)
      if Ty(i,j)<0
      Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(i,j)<0
      Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))
      Xe(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*(Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Wx(i,j))+x(i))
      Ye(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*(Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Wy(i,j))+y(i))
      Xe(i,j)=
      Wx(i,j)
      Ye(i,j)=
      Wy(i,j)
      &
      - third model
      elseif (Wx(i,j)>0 & Wx(i,j+1)>0
      & Wx(i,j)<Wx(i,j+1) & Vy(i,j)<0 &
      Vy(i+1,j)<0)
      & diasp(' -11-3')
      Ae(i,j)=(Wx(i,j+1)-
      Wx(i,j))/(x(i+1)-x(i))
      Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Exp(i,j)-
      x(i))/Wx(i,j)
      Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*log
      (Wx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
      Ay(i,j)=(Wy(i+1,j)-
      Wy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i))
      Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Exp(i,j)-
      y(i))/Wy(i,j)
      Ty(i,j)=(1/Wy(i,j))*log
      (Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
      Ty(i,j)=(y(i+1)-
      Ty(i,j))/Vyp(i,j)
      if Ty(i,j)<0
      Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(i,j)<0
      Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))
      Xe(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*(Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Wx(i,j))+x(i))
      Ye(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*(Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Wy(i,j))+y(i))
      Xe(i,j)=
      Wx(i,j)
      Ye(i,j)=
      Wy(i,j)
      elseif (Wx(i,j)>0 & Wx(i,j+1)>0
      & Wx(i,j)<Wx(i,j+1) & Vy(i,j)<0 &
      Vy(i+1,j)<0)
      & diasp(' -12-3')
      Ae(i,j)=(Wx(i,j+1)-
      Wx(i,j))/(x(i+1)-x(i))
      Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Exp(i,j)-
      x(i))/Wx(i,j)
      Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*log
      (Wx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
      Ay(i,j)=(Wy(i+1,j)-
      Wy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i))

```

```

    Vyp(L,1)=Gy(L,1)*Tp(L,1)-
    y(L,1)*Vy(L,1);
    Ty(L,1)=(1/Ay(L,1))*log
    (Vy(L,1)/Vyp(L,1));
    Ty(L,1)=(Ty(L,1)-
    Yp(L,1))/Vy(L,1,1);
    if Ty(L,1)<0
        Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,1)<0
        Tx(L,1)=-Tx(L,1)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,1)=min (Tx(L,1),Ty(L,1));

    Xe(L,1)=(1/Wx(L,1))*((Vxp(L,1)*exp(Ax(
    L,1)* Tm(L,1))-Vx(L,1))*x(L,1);

    Ye(L,1)=(1/Ay(L,1))*((Vyp(L,1)*exp(Ay(
    L,1)* Tm(L,1))-Vy(L,1))*y(L,1);
    Xe(L,1);
    Ye(L,1);
    elseif (We(L,1)>0 &
    Vx(L,1+1)>0 & Vx(L,1)<Vx(L,1+1) &
    Vy(L,1)>0 & Vy(L,1+1)>0 )
        % diap(' - 3 - 4')
        Ae(L,1)=(Vx(L,1+1)-
    Vx(L,1))/(x(L,1+1)-x(L,1));
        Vxp(L,1)=(Ax(L,1)*Gp(L,1)-
    x(L,1))*Vx(L,1);
        Tx(L,1)=(1/Wx(L,1))*log
    (Vx(L,1+1)/Vxp(L,1));
        if Tx(L,1)<0
            Tx(L,1)=-Tx(L,1)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,1)=Tx(L,1);

    Xe(L,1)=(1/Wx(L,1))*((Vxp(L,1)*exp(Ax(
    L,1)* Tm(L,1))-Vx(L,1))*x(L,1);
    Ye(L,1)=y(L,1);
    Xe(L,1);
    Ye(L,1);

    % diap(' - FORTH model')

    %
    % - First model
    elseif (Vx(L,1)>0 & Vx(L,1+1)<0 &
    Vy(L,1)>0 & Vy(L,1+1)>0 &
    Vy(L,1)>Vy(L,1+1))
        % diap(' - 1 - 4')
        Ay(L,1)=(Vy(L,1+1)-
    Vy(L,1))/(y(L,1+1)-y(L,1));
        Vyp(L,1)=(Ay(L,1)*Tp(L,1)-
    y(L,1))*Vy(L,1);
        Ty(L,1)=(Ty(L,1)-
    Yp(L,1))/Vy(L,1);
        if Ty(L,1)<0
            Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,1)=Ty(L,1);
        Xe(L,1)=x(L,1);
        Ye(L,1)=(Ym(L,1)*
    Vyp(L,1))/y(L,1);
    Xe(L,1);
    Ye(L,1);

```

```

    elseif (We(L,1)>0 & Vx(L,1+1)>0 &
    Vy(L,1)>0 & Vy(L,1+1)>0 &
    Vy(L,1)>Vy(L,1+1))
        % diap(' - 3 - 4')
        Ae(L,1)=(Vx(L,1+1)-
    Vx(L,1))/(x(L,1+1)-x(L,1));
        Vxp(L,1)=(Ax(L,1)*Gp(L,1)-
    x(L,1))*Vx(L,1);
        Tx(L,1)=(1/Wx(L,1))*log
    (Vx(L,1+1)/Vxp(L,1));
        if Tx(L,1)<0
            Tx(L,1)=-Tx(L,1)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,1)=Tx(L,1);
        Xe(L,1)=x(L,1);
        Ye(L,1)=(Ym(L,1)*
    Vxp(L,1))/x(L,1);
    Xe(L,1);
    Ye(L,1);
    elseif (We(L,1)>0 & Vx(L,1+1)<0 &
    Vy(L,1)>0 & Vy(L,1+1)>0 &
    Vy(L,1)>Vy(L,1+1))
        % diap(' - 3 - 4')
        Ae(L,1)=(Vx(L,1+1)-
    Vx(L,1))/(x(L,1+1)-x(L,1));
        Vxp(L,1)=(Ax(L,1)*Gp(L,1)-
    x(L,1))*Vx(L,1);
        Tx(L,1)=(1/Wx(L,1))*log
    (Vx(L,1+1)/Vxp(L,1));
        if Tx(L,1)<0
            Tx(L,1)=-Tx(L,1)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,1)=Tx(L,1);
        Xe(L,1)=x(L,1);
        Ye(L,1)=(Ym(L,1)*
    Vxp(L,1))/x(L,1);
    Xe(L,1);
    Ye(L,1);
    elseif (We(L,1)>0 & Vx(L,1+1)<0
    & Vy(L,1)>0 & Vy(L,1+1)<0 )
        % diap(' - 4 - 4')
        % diap('I don't know')
        444
        re=1;
        555
        return;
        666

    elseif (We(L,1)>0 &
    Vx(L,1+1)<0 & Ty(L,1)>0 & Vy(L,1+1)>0
    )
        % diap(' - 5 - 4')
        Ae(L,1)=(Ty(L,1+1)-
    Ty(L,1))/(y(L,1+1)-y(L,1));
        Vyp(L,1)=(Ay(L,1)*Tp(L,1)-
    y(L,1))*Vy(L,1);
        Ty(L,1)=(Ty(L,1)-
    Yp(L,1))/Vy(L,1);
        if Ty(L,1)<0
            Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,1)=Ty(L,1);
        Xe(L,1)=x(L,1);
        Ye(L,1)=(Ym(L,1)*
    Vyp(L,1))/y(L,1);
    Xe(L,1);
    Ye(L,1);

```

```

Ye(L,j)=(CL/Ky(L,j))*C(Vpp(L,j)*exp(Ky(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

```

```

% - second model
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 )
% disp('-6-4')

Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
Xe(L,j)=x(L);
if Vyp(L,j)<0 % disp('-6-4-
1')
Ye(L,j)=y(L);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

else Vyp(L,j)>0
% disp(' -6-4-
2')
Xe(L,j)=x(L);
Ye(L,j)=y(L+1);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);
end
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 &
Vy(L,j)> Vy(L+1,j) )
% disp(' -7-4')
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j)=(1/Ky(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end

```

```

Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
Xe(L,j)=x(L);

Ye(L,j)=(1/Ky(L,j))*C(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ky(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)<
Vy(L+1,j) )
% disp(' -8-4')

```

```

%
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-Vx(L,j))/(x(L+1)-
x(L));
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);

```

```

Ty(L,j)=(1/Ky(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
Xe(L,j)=x(L);

```

```

Ye(L,j)=(CL/Ky(L,j))*C(Vpp(L,j)*exp(Ky(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

```

```

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)=
Vy(L+1,j) )
% disp('-9-4')
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j)=(Vy(L)-
Vp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end

```

```

Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
Xe(L,j)=x(L);
Ye(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j))+y(L);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

```

```

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vp(L+1,j)=0
)
% disp('-10-4')
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j)=(Vy(L)-
Vp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
Xe(L,j)=x(L);

```

```

Ye(L,j)=(CL/Ky(L,j))*C(Vpp(L,j)*exp(Ky(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

```

```

% - third model
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vy(L,j)=0 & Vp(L+1,j)>0 )
% disp(' -11-4')
3333

```

```

Xe(L,j)=x(L);
Ye(L,j)=y(L);

```

```

222
end

```

```

elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)<0
& Vy(i,j)==0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0)
% disp(' -12-4')
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=Ay(i,j)*(yp(i,j)-
y(i));%Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(L/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
Ty(i,j)=(y(i+1)-
yp(i,j))/Vy(i+1,j);
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=Ty(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=x(i);

Ye(i,j)=(L/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay
(i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))/y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)==0
)
% disp(' -13-4')
% disp(' I don't know')
sz=1

elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)==0 &
Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 &
Vy(i,j)==Vy(i+1,j))
% disp(' -1-5')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/(x(i)+1-x(i));
Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Op(i,j)-
x(i))/Vx(i,j);
% Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
Tx(i,j)=(x(i)+1)-
xp(i,j)/Vx(i,j);
Ay(i,j)=(y(i+1,j)-
y(i))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=Ay(i,j)*(yp(i,j)-
y(i));%Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(L/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
Ty(i,j)=(y(i+1)-
yp(i,j))/Vy(i,j);
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
% Xe(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vxp(i,j)+x(i));

Xe(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax
(i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))/(x(i));
Ye(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vyp(i,j)+y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)==0 &
Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 &
Vy(i,j)~=Vy(i+1,j))

```

```

% disp(' -2-5')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/(x(i)+1-x(i));
Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Op(i,j)-
x(i))/Vx(i,j);
% Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
Tx(i,j)=(x(i)+1)-
xp(i,j)/Vx(i,j);
Ay(i,j)=(y(i+1,j)-
y(i))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=Ay(i,j)*(yp(i,j)-
y(i));%Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(L/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
% Xe(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vxp(i,j)+x(i));

Xe(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax
(i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))/(x(i));
Ye(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vyp(i,j)+y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)==0
& Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 &
Vy(i,j)~=Vy(i+1,j))
% disp(' -3-5')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/(x(i)+1-x(i));
Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Op(i,j)-
x(i))/Vx(i,j);
% Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j));
Tx(i,j)=(x(i)+1)-
xp(i,j)/Vx(i,j);
Ay(i,j)=(y(i+1,j)-
y(i))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=Ay(i,j)*(yp(i,j)-
y(i));%Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(L/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=-Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
% Xe(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vxp(i,j)+x(i));

Xe(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax
(i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))/(x(i));
Ye(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vyp(i,j)+y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 &
Vx(i,j+1)==0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0
)

```

```

% disp('4-5')
% disp('I dont know')
xx=1

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)==0
)
    xx=1

%
% - second model
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
)
    % disp('4-5')

    Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(j)))+(Vx(L,j));
    %
    % Tx(L,j)=(1/Ae(L,j))*log
    % (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    %
    % Tx(L,j)=(x(j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
    %
    % Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    %
    % Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L)))+(Vy(L,j));
    %
    % Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
    % (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));

    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(1-1);
    end
    %
    % Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
    %
    % Tx(L,j)=(Tx(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))+x(j);

    Ae(L,j)=(1/Ae(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ae(L,
j))* Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j);
    %
    % Tx(L,j)= x(j);

    Ae(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,
j))* Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
    if Vyp(L,j)<0
        % disp('4-5-
2')
        %
        % Ye(L,j)=y(L);
        %
        % Tx(L,j);
        %
        % Ty(L,j);

        else Vyp(L,j)>0
            % disp('4-5-
2')
            %
            % Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
            %
            % Vxp(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(j)))+(Vx(L,j));
            %
            % Tx(L,j)=(1/Ae(L,j))*log
            % (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
            %
            % Tx(L,j)=(x(j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
            if Tx(L,j)<0
                Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(1-1);
            end
            %
            % Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
            %
            % Tx(L,j)=(Tx(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))+x(j);

            Ae(L,j)=(1/Ae(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ae(L,
j))* Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j);

```

```

        Ye(L,j)=y(L+1);
        %
        % Tx(L,j);
        %
        % Ty(L,j);
        end
        elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
& Vy(L,j)= Vy(L+1,j) )
            % disp('4-5')

            Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
            %
            % Vxp(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(j)))+(Vx(L,j));
            %
            % Tx(L,j)=(1/Ae(L,j))*log
            % (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
            %
            % Tx(L,j)=(x(j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
            %
            % Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
            %
            % Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L)))+(Vy(L,j));
            %
            % Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
            % (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
            if Ty(L,j)<0
                Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(1-1);
            end
            if Tx(L,j)<0
                Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(1-1);
            end
            %
            % Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
            %
            % Ae(L,j)=(Tx(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))+x(j);

            Ae(L,j)=(1/Ae(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ae(L,
j))* Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j);

            Ae(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,
j))* Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L);
            %
            % Tx(L,j);
            %
            % Ty(L,j);
            elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
& Vy(L,j)< Vy(L+1,j) )
                % disp('4-5 ')

                Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
                %
                % Vxp(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(j)))+(Vx(L,j));
                %
                % Tx(L,j)=(1/Ae(L,j))*log
                % (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
                %
                % Tx(L,j)=(x(j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
                %
                % Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
                %
                % Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L)))+(Vy(L,j));
                %
                % Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
                % (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
                if Ty(L,j)<0
                    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(1-1);
                end
                if Tx(L,j)<0
                    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(1-1);
                end
                %
                % Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
                %
                % Ae(L,j)=(Tx(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))+x(j);

                Ae(L,j)=(1/Ae(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ae(L,
j))* Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j);

```

```

Ye(L,j)=(CL/Wy(L,j))*exp(Ay(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j)*p(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j+1)<0
& Vy(L,j)-Vy(L,j+1)
& diap(' -9-5'))
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)
Vx(L,j)/(Ax(L,j)+1)*p(L,j)
Vx(L,j+1)=Ax(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-
x(L,j)+Vx(L,j)
& Tx(L,j)=CL/Ax(L,j)*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vx(L,j))
Tm(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)+1)
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
& Ty(L,j)=(LY/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L,j)-
yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
& Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j)+x(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-
Vx(L,j)*p(L,j)
Vyp(L,j)+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j+1)==0
)
& diap(' -10-5')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)
Vx(L,j)/(Ax(L,j)+1)*p(L,j)
Vx(L,j+1)=Ax(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-
x(L,j)+Vx(L,j)
& Tx(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vx(L,j))
Tm(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)+1)
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
& Ty(L,j)=(LY/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L,j)-
yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*(-1)
end
& Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))

```

```

& Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j)+x(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-
Vx(L,j)*p(L,j)
Vyp(L,j)+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(CL/Ay(L,j))*exp(Ay(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-
Vy(L,j)*p(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

- third model
&
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j+1)>0
)
& diap(' -11-5')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)
Vx(L,j)/(Ax(L,j)+1)*p(L,j)
Vx(L,j+1)=Ax(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-
x(L,j)+Vx(L,j)
& Tx(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vx(L,j))
Tm(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)+1)
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
& Ty(L,j)=(LY/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L,j)-
yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*(-1)
end
& Ty(L,j)=(y(L,j+1)-
yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j+1)
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
& Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j)+x(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-
Vx(L,j)*p(L,j)
Vyp(L,j)+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(CL/Ay(L,j))*exp(Ay(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-
Vy(L,j)*p(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j+1)<0
)
& diap(' -12-5')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)
Vx(L,j)/(Ax(L,j)+1)*p(L,j)
Vx(L,j+1)=Ax(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-
x(L,j)+Vx(L,j)
& Tx(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vx(L,j))
Tm(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)+1)
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
& Ty(L,j)=(LY/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L,j)-
yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*(-1)
end
& Ty(L,j)=(y(L,j+1)-
yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j+1)
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
& Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j)+x(L,j))
Xe(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-
Vx(L,j)*p(L,j)
Vyp(L,j)+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(CL/Ay(L,j))*exp(Ay(L,j)*Tm(L,j))-
Vy(L,j)*p(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

```



```

%      Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*Log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
    Ty(L,3)=(Cy(L+1)-
Yp(L,3))/Vy(L+1,3))
    if Ty(L,3)<0
        Ty(L,3)=Ty(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,3)<0
        Tx(L,3)=-Tx(L,3)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,3)=min (Tx(L,3),Ty(L,3));
%      Xc(L,3)=(Tm(L,3)*
Vep(L,3))/w(3);
Xc(L,3)=(L/Xc(L,3))*((Vep(L,3)*exp(Xc(
L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vc(L,3))/w(3));
Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(
L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))/y(3));
    Xc(L,3);
    Ye(L,3);
    elseif (Vx(L,3)>0 &
Vx(L,3+1)<0 & Vy(L,3)<0 &
Vy(L+1,3)<0 )
        % disp('13-5 ')
        % disp('I dont know')
    else
        zz=1;
    %
    elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Vx(L,3+1)>0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L+1,3)>0 &
Vy(L,3)=-Vy(L+1,3))
        % disp('1-6')
        if ( Vep(L,3)<0)
            % disp(' -1-6-1')
            Ay(L,3)=(Vy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
            Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Cy(L,3)-
y(L,3))/Vy(L,3);
            %      Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*Log
            (Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
            Ty(L,3)=(y(L+1)-
Yp(L,3))/Vy(L,3);
            if Ty(L,3)<0
                Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
            end
            Tm(L,3)=Ty(L,3);
            Xc(L,3)=w(3);
            Ye(L,3)=(Tm(L,3)*
Vep(L,3))/y(L,3);
            %
            else ( Vap(L,3)>0)
                % disp('1-6-2')
                Ay(L,3)=(Cy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
                Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Cy(L,3)-
y(L,3))/Vy(L,3);
                Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*Log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
                if Ty(L,3)<0
                    Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
                end
                Tm(L,3)=Ty(L,3);
                Xc(L,3)=w(3+1);
                Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(
L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))/y(L,3));
                Xc(L,3);
                Ye(L,3);
            end
            elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Vx(L,3+1)>0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L+1,3)>0 &
Vy(L,3)<Vy(L+1,3))
                % disp('3-6')
                if ( Vep(L,3)<0)
                    % disp(' -3-6-1')
                    Xc(L,3)=(Xc(L,3+1)-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L+1)-x(L));
                    Vap(L,3)=(Xc(L,3)*Wp(L,3)-
w(3))/Vx(L,3);
                    Ay(L,3)=(Cy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
                    Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Cy(L,3)-
y(L,3))/Vy(L,3);
                    Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*Log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
                    if Ty(L,3)<0
                        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
                    end
                    Tm(L,3)=Ty(L,3);
                    if ( Vap(L,3)<0)

```

```

            Xc(L,3)=x(3+1);
            Ye(L,3)=(Tm(L,3)*
Vap(L,3))/y(L,3);
            Xc(L,3);
            Ye(L,3);
        end
        elseif (Xc(L,3)<0 & Xx(L,3+1)>0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L+1,3)>0 &
Vy(L,3)<Vy(L+1,3))
            % disp('2-6')
            if ( Vep(L,3)<0)
                % disp(' -2-6-1')
                Ay(L,3)=(Cy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
                Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Cy(L,3)-
y(L,3))/Vy(L,3);
                Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*Log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
                if Ty(L,3)<0
                    Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
                end
                Tm(L,3)=Ty(L,3);
                Xc(L,3)=w(3);
                Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(
L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))/y(L,3));
                Xc(L,3);
                Ye(L,3);
            else ( Vap(L,3)>0)
                % disp('2-6-2')
                Ay(L,3)=(Cy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
                Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Cy(L,3)-
y(L,3))/Vy(L,3);
                Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*Log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
                if Ty(L,3)<0
                    Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
                end
                Tm(L,3)=Ty(L,3);
                Xc(L,3)=w(3+1);
                Ye(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*((Vyp(L,3)*exp(Ay(
L,3)* Tm(L,3))-Vy(L,3))/y(L,3));
                Xc(L,3);
                Ye(L,3);
            end
            elseif (Vx(L,3)<0 & Vx(L,3+1)>0 &
Vy(L,3)>0 & Vy(L+1,3)>0 &
Vy(L,3)<Vy(L+1,3))
                % disp('3-6')
                if ( Vep(L,3)<0)
                    % disp(' -3-6-1')
                    Xc(L,3)=(Xc(L,3+1)-
Vx(L,3))/(x(L+1)-x(L));
                    Vap(L,3)=(Xc(L,3)*Wp(L,3)-
w(3))/Vx(L,3);
                    Ay(L,3)=(Cy(L+1,3)-
Vy(L,3))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
                    Vyp(L,3)=(Ay(L,3)*Cy(L,3)-
y(L,3))/Vy(L,3);
                    Ty(L,3)=(L/Ay(L,3))*Log
(Vy(L+1,3)/Vyp(L,3))
                    if Ty(L,3)<0
                        Ty(L,3)=-Ty(L,3)*(-1);
                    end
                    Tm(L,3)=Ty(L,3);
                    if ( Vap(L,3)<0)

```

```

        & diap(' -3-6-1')
        Xe(L,j)=x(j);

Ye(L,j)=(1/L*Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j)))-Vy(L,j))*y(L);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);
    else ( Vap(L,j)> 0)
        & diap(' -3-6-2')
        Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j)+1)-
Vy(L,j)/(y(L)+1)-y(L);
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
        Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L,j)+1)/Vyp(L,j);
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
        Xe(L,j)=x(j+1);

Ye(L,j)=(1/L*Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j)))-Vy(L,j))*y(L);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);
    end
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j)+1)>0
& Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)+1)>0 )
        & diap(' -4-6')
        Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(j)+1)-x(j);
        Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j);
        if ( Vap(L,j)<0)
            & diap(' -4-6-1')
            Xe(L,j)=x(j);
            Ye(L,j)=y(L);
            Xe(L,j);
            Ye(L,j);
        else( Vap(L,j)>0)
            & diap(' -4-6-2')
            Xe(L,j)=x(j+1);
            Ye(L,j)=y(L);
            Xe(L,j);
            Ye(L,j);
        end
        elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vx(L,j)+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)+1)>0)
        & diap(' -5-6')
        Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(j)+1)-x(j);
        Vxp(L,j)=
(Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-x(j))*Vx(L,j);
        if ( Vap(L,j)<0)
            & diap(' -5-6-1')
            Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j)+1)-
Vy(L,j)/(y(L)+1)-y(L);
            Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
            Ty(L,j)=(y(L)-Vp(L,j))/Vp(L,j);
            if Ty(L,j)<0
                Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
            end
            Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);

```

```

        Xe(L,j)=x(j);

Ye(L,j)=(1/L*Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j)))-Vy(L,j))*y(L);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);
    else( Vap(L,j)>0)
        & diap(' -5-6-2')
        Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j)+1)-
Vy(L,j)/(y(L)+1)-y(L);
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
        Ty(L,j)=(y(L)-Vp(L,j))/Vp(L,j);
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
        Xe(L,j)=x(j+1);

Ye(L,j)=(1/L*Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j)))-Vy(L,j))*y(L);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);
    end
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j)+1)>0
& Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)+1)>0 )
        & diap(' -6-6')
        if Vyp(L,j)<0
            & diap(' -6-6-1')
            Ye(L,j)=y(L);
        else Vyp(L,j)>0
            & diap(' -6-6-2')
            Ye(L,j)=y(L)+1;
        end
        if Vap(L,j)<0
            & diap(' -6-6-3')
            Xe(L,j)=x(j);
        else Vap(L,j)>0
            & diap(' -6-6-4')
            Xe(L,j)=x(j+1);
        end
        elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vx(L,j)+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)+1)>0 &
Vy(L,j)> Vy(L,j+1) )
            & diap(' -3-6 ')
            if Vap(L,j)<0
                & diap(' -3-6-1')
                Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j)+1)-
Vy(L,j)/(y(L)+1)-y(L);
                Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
                Ty(L,j)=(y(L)-Vp(L,j))/Vp(L,j)*log
(Vy(L,j)+1)/Vyp(L,j);
                if Ty(L,j)<0
                    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
                end
                Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
                Xe(L,j)=x(j);

Ye(L,j)=(1/L*Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j)))-Vy(L,j))*y(L);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);
            else Vap(L,j)>0
                & diap(' -3-6-2')

```

```

      Ry(L,1)=(Vy(L+1,1)-
Vy(L,1))/y(L+1)-y(L));
      Vyp(L,1)=(Ry(L,1)*(Vp(L,1)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,1);
      Ty(L,1)=(L/Ry(L,1))*log
(Vy(L+1,1)/Vyp(L,1));
      if Ty(L,1)<0
        Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(L,1)=Ty(L,1);
      Xm(L,1)=x(L)+1;

Ye(L,1)=(1/L/Ry(L,1))*((Vyp(L,1)*exp(Ry(
L,1)* Tm(L,1))-Vy(L,1))+y(L));
      Xe(L,1);
      Ye(L,1);
      end
    elseif (Vc(L,1)<0 & Vc(L,1)+1)>0
& Ty(L,1)<0 & Vy(L+1,1)<0 & Vy(L,1)<
Vy(L+1,1))
      % diap(' -8-6')

      if Vap(L,1)<0
        % diap(' -8-6-1')
        Ry(L,1)=(Vy(L+1,1)-
Vy(L,1))/y(L+1)-y(L));
        Vyp(L,1)=(Ry(L,1)*(Vp(L,1)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,1);
        Ty(L,1)=(L/Ry(L,1))*log
(Vy(L+1,1)/Vyp(L,1));
        if Ty(L,1)<0
          Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,1)=Ty(L,1);
        Xm(L,1)=x(L)+1;

Ye(L,1)=(1/L/Ry(L,1))*((Vyp(L,1)*exp(Ry(
L,1)* Tm(L,1))-Vy(L,1))+y(L));
      Xe(L,1);
      Ye(L,1);
      else Vap(L,1)>0
        % diap(' -8-6-2')
        Ry(L,1)=(Vy(L+1,1)-
Vy(L,1))/y(L+1)-y(L));
        Vyp(L,1)=(Ry(L,1)*(Vp(L,1)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,1);
        Ty(L,1)=(L/Ry(L,1))*log
(Vy(L+1,1)/Vyp(L,1));
        Ty(L,1)=(Ty(L,1)-
Vp(L,1))/Vy(L,1);
        if Ty(L,1)<0
          Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,1)=Ty(L,1);
        Xm(L,1)=x(L)+1;
        Ye(L,1)=(Tm(L,1)*
Vyp(L,1))+y(L);
        Xe(L,1);
        Ye(L,1);
        end
      elseif (Vc(L,1)<0 &
Vc(L,1)+1)>0 & Vy(L,1)<0 & Vy(L+1,1)==0
)
        % diap(' -10-6')

        Xm(L,1)=(Vc(L,1)+1)-Vc(L,1)/(x(L)+1)-
x(L));
        Vap(L,1)=(Xc(L,1)*Vp(L,1)-
x(L))+Vc(L,1);
        if Vap(L,1)<0
          % diap(' -10-6-1')
          Ry(L,1)=(Vy(L+1,1)-
Vy(L,1))/y(L+1)-y(L));
          Vyp(L,1)=(Ry(L,1)*(Vp(L,1)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,1);
          % Ty(L,1)=(L/Ry(L,1))*log
(Vy(L+1,1)/Vyp(L,1));
          Ty(L,1)=(Ty(L,1)-
Vp(L,1))/Vy(L,1);
          if Ty(L,1)<0
            Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1);
          end
          Tm(L,1)=Ty(L,1);
          Xm(L,1)=x(L);

Ye(L,1)=(1/L/Ry(L,1))*((Vyp(L,1)*exp(Ry(
L,1)* Tm(L,1))-Vy(L,1))+y(L));
      Xe(L,1);
      Ye(L,1);
      end
    elseif (Vc(L,1)<0 & Vc(L,1)+1)>0
& Vy(L,1)<0 & Vy(L+1,1)<0 & Vy(L,1)==
Vy(L+1,1))
      % diap(' -9-6 ')
      if Vap(L,1)<0
        % diap(' -9-6-1')

```

```

      Ry(L,1)=(Vy(L+1,1)-
Vy(L,1))/y(L+1)-y(L));
      Vyp(L,1)=(Ry(L,1)*(Vp(L,1)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,1);
      % Ty(L,1)=(L/Ry(L,1))*log
(Vy(L+1,1)/Vyp(L,1));
      Ty(L,1)=(Ty(L,1)-
Vp(L,1))/Vy(L,1);
      if Ty(L,1)<0
        Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1);
      end
      Tm(L,1)=Ty(L,1);
      Xm(L,1)=x(L);
      Ye(L,1)=(Tm(L,1)*
Vyp(L,1))+y(L);
      Xe(L,1);
      Ye(L,1);
      else Vap(L,1)>0
        % diap(' -9-6-2')
        Ry(L,1)=(Vy(L+1,1)-
Vy(L,1))/y(L+1)-y(L));
        Vyp(L,1)=(Ry(L,1)*(Vp(L,1)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,1);
        % Ty(L,1)=(L/Ry(L,1))*log
(Vy(L+1,1)/Vyp(L,1));
        Ty(L,1)=(Ty(L,1)-
Vp(L,1))/Vy(L,1);
        if Ty(L,1)<0
          Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,1)=Ty(L,1);
        Xm(L,1)=x(L)+1;
        Ye(L,1)=(Tm(L,1)*
Vyp(L,1))+y(L);
        Xe(L,1);
        Ye(L,1);
        end
      elseif (Vc(L,1)<0 &
Vc(L,1)+1)>0 & Vy(L,1)<0 & Vy(L+1,1)==0
)
        % diap(' -10-6')

        Xm(L,1)=(Vc(L,1)+1)-Vc(L,1)/(x(L)+1)-
x(L));
        Vap(L,1)=(Xc(L,1)*Vp(L,1)-
x(L))+Vc(L,1);
        if Vap(L,1)<0
          % diap(' -10-6-1')
          Ry(L,1)=(Vy(L+1,1)-
Vy(L,1))/y(L+1)-y(L));
          Vyp(L,1)=(Ry(L,1)*(Vp(L,1)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,1);
          % Ty(L,1)=(L/Ry(L,1))*log
(Vy(L+1,1)/Vyp(L,1));
          Ty(L,1)=(Ty(L,1)-
Vp(L,1))/Vy(L,1);
          if Ty(L,1)<0
            Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1);
          end
          Tm(L,1)=Ty(L,1);
          Xm(L,1)=x(L);

Ye(L,1)=(1/L/Ry(L,1))*((Vyp(L,1)*exp(Ry(
L,1)* Tm(L,1))-Vy(L,1))+y(L));
      Xe(L,1);
      Ye(L,1);

```

```

      Wx(i,j)=1
      else Vxp(i,j)=0
      & diap(' -10-6-2')

      Ay(i,j)=(Wy(i+1,j)-
      Wy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i))
      Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Oxp(i,j)-
      y(i)))/Ay(i,j)
      Ty(i,j)=(1/Wy(i,j))*log
      (Wy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
      Ty(i,j)=(Ty(i,j)-
      Tp(i,j))/Ay(i,j)
      if Ty(i,j)<0
      Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(i,j)=Ty(i,j)
      Re(i,j)=w(i,j)

      Wx(i,j)=(1/Wy(i,j))*(Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,
      j))- Tm(i,j))-Wy(i,j))y(i)
      Re(i,j)
      Wx(i,j)
      end

      &
      - third model
      elseif (Wx(i,j)<0 & Vx(i,j)+1)>0
      & Wy(i,j)=0 & Wy(i+1,j)>0 )
      & diap(' -11-6')

      Re(i,j)=(Wx(i,j)+1-
      Wx(i,j))/(w(i)+1-w(i))
      Vxp(i,j)=(Wx(i,j)*Oxp(i,j)-
      x(i))/Wx(i,j)
      if Vxp(i,j)<0
      & diap(' -11-6-1')
      Ay(i,j)=(Wy(i+1,j)-
      Wy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i))
      Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Vp(i,j)-
      y(i))/Ay(i,j)
      Ty(i,j)=(1/Wy(i,j))*log
      (Wy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
      & Ty(i,j)=(Ty(i,j)-
      Tp(i,j))/Ay(i,j)
      if Ty(i,j)<0
      Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(i,j)=Ty(i,j)
      Re(i,j)=w(i,j)

      Wx(i,j)=(1/Wy(i,j))*(Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,
      j))- Tm(i,j))-Wy(i,j))y(i)
      Re(i,j)
      Wx(i,j)
      else Vxp(i,j)=0
      & diap(' -11-6-2')
      Ay(i,j)=(Wy(i+1,j)-
      Wy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i))
      Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Vp(i,j)-
      y(i))/Ay(i,j)
      Ty(i,j)=(1/Wy(i,j))*log
      (Wy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
      & Ty(i,j)=(Ty(i,j)-
      Tp(i,j))/Ay(i,j)
      if Ty(i,j)<0
      Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1)
      end

```

```

Ym(L, j) := Wy(L, j)
Xe(L, j) := m(L) + 1

Ye(L, j) := (4 * Ag(L, j)) * (1 / Vyp(L, j)) * exp(Ap(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) * Wy(L, j) * y(L, j)
Xe(L, j) := Ye(L, j) * r
Ye(L, j) := r
end

elseif (Wx(L, j) < 0 & Wx(L, j+1) > 0 & Vy(L, j) == 0 & Wy(L, j) < 0)
  k diag := (-32-6')
  Ae(L, j) := (Wx(L, j)+3) -
  Wx(L, j) / Gx(L, j) - m(L)
  Vop(L, j) := Ae(L, j) * Bp(L, j) -
  x(L, j) + Wx(L, j)
  if Vop(L, j) < 0
    k diag := (-32-6-1')
    Ap(L, j) := (Wy(L, j) -
    Vy(L, j) / Gp(L, j) - y(L, j) -
    Vop(L, j) - Ap(L, j)) * Wp(L, j) -
    y(L, j) + Vy(L, j)
    Ty(L, j) := (1 / Ag(L, j)) * log
    (Vy(L, j) / Vyp(L, j))
    k Ty(L, j) := (q(L, j) -
    Wp(L, j) / Ap(L, j)) * (-5)
    if Ty(L, j) < 0
      Ty(L, j) := Ty(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(L, j) := Ty(L, j) * r
    Xe(L, j) := m(L)
  end

Ye(L, j) := (CL / Ap(L, j)) * (Wyp(L, j) * exp(Ap(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) * Wy(L, j) * y(L, j))
Xe(L, j) := Ye(L, j)
else Wop(L, j) < 0
  k diag := (-32-6-2')
  Ap(L, j) := (Wy(L, j) -
  Vy(L, j) / Gp(L, j) - y(L, j) -
  Wop(L, j) - Ap(L, j)) * Wp(L, j) -
  y(L, j) + Vy(L, j)
  Ty(L, j) := (1 / Ag(L, j)) * log
  (Vy(L, j) / Vyp(L, j))
  k Ty(L, j) := (q(L, j) -
  Wp(L, j) / Ap(L, j)) * (-5)
  if Ty(L, j) < 0
    Ty(L, j) := Ty(L, j) * (-1)
  end
  Tm(L, j) := Ty(L, j) * r
  Xe(L, j) := m(L)
end

Ye(L, j) := (CL / Ap(L, j)) * (Wyp(L, j) * exp(Ap(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) * Wy(L, j) * y(L, j))
Xe(L, j) := Ye(L, j)
end

elseif (Wx(L, j) < 0 &
Wx(L, j+1) > 0 & Vy(L, j) == 0 & Vy(L, j+1) == 0)
  k diag := (-33-6')
  Ae(L, j) := (Wx(L, j)+3) -
  Wx(L, j) / Gx(L, j) - m(L)
  Vop(L, j) := Ae(L, j) * Bp(L, j) -
  x(L, j) + Wx(L, j)
  if Vop(L, j) < 0
    k diag := (-33-6-1')
    Ap(L, j) := (Wy(L, j) -
    Vy(L, j) / Gp(L, j) - y(L, j) -
    Vop(L, j) - Ap(L, j)) * Wp(L, j) -
    y(L, j) + Vy(L, j)
    Ty(L, j) := (1 / Ag(L, j)) * log
    (Vy(L, j) / Vyp(L, j))
    k Ty(L, j) := (q(L, j) -
    Wp(L, j) / Ap(L, j)) * (-5)
    if Ty(L, j) < 0
      Ty(L, j) := Ty(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(L, j) := Ty(L, j) * r
    Xe(L, j) := m(L)
  end
end

```

```

Vxp(L,j):= (Kx(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j)*Vx(L,j))
if Vxp(L,j)<0
% disp(' -13-6-2 ')
Xx(L,j):=x(L,j)
Yx(L,j):=y(L,j)
Xx(L,j)
Yx(L,j)
else Vxp(L,j)>0
% disp(' -13-6-2 ')
Xx(L,j):=x(L,j)+1
Yx(L,j):=y(L,j)
Xx(L,j)
Yx(L,j)
end

% disp(' -seventh model')

% - first model
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j)+1<0 &
Vx(L,j)+Vx(L,j)+1 & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)+Vy(L+1,j))
% disp(' -1-7 ')
Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(L,j)-x(L,j))
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
% Tx(L,j):=L/Ax(L,j)*log
(Vx(L,j)+1)/Vxp(L,j)
Tx(L,j):=(x(L,j)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)*(-1)
Ay(L,j):=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j)
% Ty(L,j):=L/Ay(L,j)*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j):=(y(L+1)-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
% disp(' -2-7 ')
Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tx(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xx(L,j):=(Tx(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j)+x(L,j))
Yx(L,j):=(Tx(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j)+y(L,j))
Xx(L,j)
Yx(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j)+1<0 &
Vx(L,j)+Vx(L,j)+1 & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)+Vy(L+1,j))
% disp(' -2-7 ')
Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(L,j)-x(L,j))
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
% Tx(L,j):=L/Ax(L,j)*log
(Vx(L,j)+1)/Vxp(L,j)
Tx(L,j):=(x(L,j)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tx(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xx(L,j):=(Tx(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j)+x(L,j))
Yx(L,j):=(Tx(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j)+y(L,j))
Xx(L,j)
Yx(L,j)

```

```

Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j):=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tx(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xx(L,j):=(Tx(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j)+x(L,j))
Yx(L,j):=(Tx(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j)+y(L,j))
Xx(L,j)
Yx(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j)+1<0 &
Vx(L,j)+Vx(L,j)+1 & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)+Vy(L+1,j))
% disp(' -3-7 ')
Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(L,j)-x(L,j))
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
% Tx(L,j):=L/Ax(L,j)*log
(Vx(L,j)+1)/Vxp(L,j)
Tx(L,j):=(x(L,j)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tx(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xx(L,j):=(Tx(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j)+x(L,j))
Yx(L,j):=(Tx(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j)+y(L,j))
Xx(L,j)
Yx(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j)+1<0 &
Vx(L,j)+Vx(L,j)+1 & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)+Vy(L+1,j))
% disp(' -4-7 ')
Ax(L,j):=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(L,j)-x(L,j))
Vxp(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
% Tx(L,j):=L/Ax(L,j)*log
(Vx(L,j)+1)/Vxp(L,j)
Tx(L,j):=(x(L,j)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tx(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
Xx(L,j):=(Tx(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j)+x(L,j))
Yx(L,j):=(Tx(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j)+y(L,j))
Xx(L,j)
Yx(L,j)

```



```

      Ayl,j)=(Vyl,i+1,j)-
Vyl,j)/((p(i+1)-p(i)))
      Vyp(i,j)=(Gp(i,j)*(Tp(i,j)-
y(i)))+Vyl,j)/
      Ty(i,j)=(L/Ayl,j)*log
(Vyl,i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j)
      if Ty(i,j)<0
        Tp(i,j)=Tp(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))
      Xm(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vxp(i,j))/x(i)
      Ye(i,j)=(L/Ayl,j)*(Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ayl
i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vyl,j)+y(i)
      Xe(i,j)=
      Ye(i,j)
      elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 & Vx(i,j+1)<0
& Vx(i,j+1)>Xx(i,j+1)& Vyp(i,j)<0 &
Vy(i+1,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)=Vy(i+1,j) )
      % disp(' -3-7')
      Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/x(i)+1-x(i)
      Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Gp(i,j)-
x(i))/Vx(i,j)
      Tx(i,j)=(Gx(i)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j)
      Ayl,j)=(Vyl,i+1,j)-
Vyl,j)/((y(i+1)-y(i)))
      Vyp(i,j)=(Gyl,j)*(Tp(i,j)-
y(i))+Vyl,j)
      Ty(i,j)=(Gy(i)-
Tp(i,j))/Vyl,j)
      if Ty(i,j)<0
        Tp(i,j)=Tp(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))
      Xm(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vxp(i,j))/x(i)
      Ye(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vyp(i,j))+y(i)
      Xe(i,j)=
      Ye(i,j)
      elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vx(i,j)=Xx(i,j)+1&
Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)=0 )
      % disp(' -10-7 ')
      Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/x(i)+1-x(i)
      Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Gp(i,j)-
x(i))/Vx(i,j)
      % Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
      Tx(i,j)=(Gx(i)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j)
      Ayl,j)=(Vyl,i+1,j)-
Vyl,j)/((y(i+1)-y(i)))
      Vyp(i,j)=(Gyl,j)*(Tp(i,j)-
y(i))+Vyl,j)
      % Ty(i,j)=(L/Ayl,j)*log
(Vyl,i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j)
      Ty(i,j)=(Gy(i)-
Tp(i,j))/Vyl,j)
      if Ty(i,j)<0
        Tp(i,j)=Tp(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(i,j)<0
        Tx(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))
      Xm(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vxp(i,j))/x(i)
      Ye(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vyp(i,j))+y(i)
      Xe(i,j)=
      Ye(i,j)
      elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 & Vx(i,j+1)<0
& Vx(i,j)=Xx(i,j)+1& Vy(i,j)=0 &
Vy(i+1,j)<0 )
      % disp(' -12-7')
      Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/x(i)+1-x(i)
      Vxp(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)*Gp(i,j)-
x(i))/Vx(i,j)
      % Tx(i,j)=(L/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
      Tx(i,j)=(Gx(i)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j)
      Ayl,j)=(Vyl,i+1,j)-
Vyl,j)/((y(i+1)-y(i)))
      Vyp(i,j)=(Gyl,j)*(Tp(i,j)-
y(i))+Vyl,j)
      % Ty(i,j)=(L/Ayl,j)*log
(Vyl,i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j)
      Ty(i,j)=(Gy(i)-
Tp(i,j))/Vyl,j)

```



```

elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0
& Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
% disp(' -6-8 ')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));

if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j);

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax
(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(j));
Ye(L,j)=y(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1) &
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
% disp(' -5-8 ')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Ax(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
Ty(L,j)=(y(L)-yp(L))/Vy(L,j);
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax
(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(j));
Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay
(L,j)*Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y(L));
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0
& Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 )
% disp(' -6-8 ')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax
(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(j));
Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay
(L,j)*Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y(L));
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

```

```

if Vyp(L,j)<0
% disp(' -6-8-
1')
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));

if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j);

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax
(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(j));
Ye(L,j)=y(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

else Vyp(L,j)>0
% disp(' -6-8-
2')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j);

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax
(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(j));
Ye(L,j)=y(L+1,j);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1) &
Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)>
Vy(L+1,j) )
% disp(' -7-8 ')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(j))*Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
y(L))*Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax
(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(j));
Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay
(L,j)*Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y(L));
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

```

```

elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vx(L,j)/Vx(L,j+1)<1& Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)< Vy(L+1,j) )
& disp(' -8-8 ')

Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vxp(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xe(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))* (Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))* (Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vx(L,j)/Vx(L,j+1)>1& Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)< Vy(L+1,j) )
& disp(' -9-8 ')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vxp(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xe(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))* (Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))* (Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vx(L,j)/Vx(L,j+1)<1&
Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
& disp(' -10-8 ')

```

```

Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-
x(L,j))
Vxp(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xe(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))* (Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))* (Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

% - third model
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vx(L,j)/Vx(L,j+1)<1& Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
& disp(' -11-8 ')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vxp(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j)
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xe(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))* (Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))* (Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)

```



```

    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

    Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Xp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Xe(L,j))-x(j));

    Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Yp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Ye(L,j))-y(j));

    Xe(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+3)<0
    & Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)>0 &
    Vy(L+1,j)<0)
    % diap('4-3')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(j)+1-x(j));
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
    x(j));
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));

    if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)

    Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Xe(L,j))-x(j));
    Ye(L,j)=y(j);
    Xe(L,j);
    Ye(L,j);

    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
    Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1)&
    Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)==0)
    % diap('5-3')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(j)+1-x(j));
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
    x(j));
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
    Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Yp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
    y(L));
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
    (Yp(L,j)/Yp(L,j))
    %
    if Ty(L,j)>0
    Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

    Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Xe(L,j))-x(j));
    Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Yp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Ye(L,j))-y(L));
    Xe(L,j);
    Ye(L,j);

%
% second model
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
    & Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+3)& Vy(L,j)<0 &
    Vy(L+1,j)>0)

```

```

    % diap('6-3')

    Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(j)+1-x(j));
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
    x(j));
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ae(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
    Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Yp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
    y(L));
    if Yp(L,j)<0
    % diap('6-3-
    1')
    %
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
    (Yp(L+1,j)/Yp(L,j));

    if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)

    Xe(L,j)=(L/Ae(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ae(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Xe(L,j))-x(j));
    Ye(L,j)=y(j);
    Xe(L,j);
    Ye(L,j);

    else Yp(L,j)>0
    % diap('6-3-
    2')
    Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+3)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(j)+1-x(j));
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
    x(j));
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ae(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));

    if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)

    Xe(L,j)=(L/Ae(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ae(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Xe(L,j))-x(j));
    Ye(L,j)=y(L+1);
    Xe(L,j);
    Ye(L,j);

    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
    Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+3)&
    Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)>
    Vy(L+1,j))
    % diap('7-3')
    Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+3)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(j)+1-x(j));
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
    x(j));
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ae(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
    Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Yp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
    y(L));
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
    (Yp(L+1,j)/Yp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0

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```

    Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xc(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j)))/(x(L,j));

Yc(L,j)=(CL/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j));
Xc(L,j);
Yc(L,j);
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vx(L,j+1)>Vx(L,j+1+Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)< Vy(L+1,j) )
    % diag(' -0 -0 ')

    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vxp(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(CL/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xc(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j)))/(x(L,j));

Yc(L,j)=(CL/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j));
Xc(L,j);
Yc(L,j);
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1+Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)> Vy(L+1,j) )
    % diag(' -0 -0 ')

    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vxp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(CL/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xc(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j)))/(x(L,j));

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    Yc(L,j)=(CL/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j));
Xc(L,j);
Yc(L,j);
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1+Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 )
    % diag(' -10 -0 ')

    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-
x(L,j));
    Vxp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(CL/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xc(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j)))/(x(L,j));

Yc(L,j)=(CL/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j));
Xc(L,j);
Yc(L,j);

% - third model
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1+Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
    % diag(' -0 -0 ')

    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vxp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L,j))*Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(CL/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Yp(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))*Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(CL/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

```



```

Vop(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * Op(L, j) -
x(j)) / Vx(L, j);
%
Tx(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vop(L, j));
Tx(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) -
Op(L, j)) / Vx(L, j);
Ay(L, j) = (Vy(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / (y(L+1) - y(L));
Vyp(L, j) = (Ay(L, j) * Op(L, j) -
y(L)) / Vy(L, j);
Ty(L, j) = (L / Ay(L, j)) * log
(Vy(L+1, j) / Vyp(L, j));
if Ty(L, j) < 0
Ty(L, j) = Ty(L, j) * (-1);
end
if Tx(L, j) < 0
Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1);
end
Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j));

Xe(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * (Vop(L, j) * exp(Ax(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j)) * x(j);
Ye(L, j) = (L / Ay(L, j)) * (Vyp(L, j) * exp(Ay(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vy(L, j)) * y(j);
Xe(L, j);
Ye(L, j);
elseif (Vx(L, j) < 0 &
Vy(L, j) > 0 & Vy(L+1, j) < 0)
% disp(' -4-10')
Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(j+1) - x(j));
Vop(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * Op(L, j) -
x(j)) / Vx(L, j);
%
Tx(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vop(L, j));
Tx(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) -
Op(L, j)) / Vx(L, j) * (-1);
%
Ay(L, j) = (Vy(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / (y(L+1) - y(L));
if Ty(L, j) < 0
Ty(L, j) = Ty(L, j) * (-1);
end
Tm(L, j) = Tx(L, j);

Xe(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * (Vop(L, j) * exp(Ax(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j)) * x(j);
Ye(L, j) = y(L, j);
Xe(L, j);
Ye(L, j);
elseif (Vx(L, j) < 0 &
Vy(L, j) < 0 & Vy(L+1, j) > 0)
% disp(' -5-10')
Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(j+1) - x(j));
Vop(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * Op(L, j) -
x(j)) / Vx(L, j);
%
Tx(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vop(L, j));
Tx(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) -
Op(L, j)) / Vx(L, j);
%
Ay(L, j) = (Vy(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / (y(L+1) - y(L));

```

```

Vyp(L, j) = (Ay(L, j) * Op(L, j) -
y(L)) / Vy(L, j);
%
Ty(L, j) = (L / Ay(L, j)) * log
(Vy(L+1, j) / Vyp(L, j));
Ty(L, j) = (Ay(L, j) -
Op(L, j)) / Vy(L, j);
if Ty(L, j) < 0
Ty(L, j) = Ty(L, j) * (-1);
end
if Tx(L, j) < 0
Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1);
end
Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j));

Xe(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * (Vop(L, j) * exp(Ax(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j)) * x(j);
Ye(L, j) = (L / Ay(L, j)) * (Vyp(L, j) * exp(Ay(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vy(L, j)) * y(j);
Xe(L, j);
Ye(L, j);
%
% second model
elseif (Vx(L, j) < 0 &
Vy(L, j+1) > 0 & Vy(L, j) < 0 & Vy(L+1, j) > 0)
% disp(' -6-10')
Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(j+1) - x(j));
Vop(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * Op(L, j) -
x(j)) / Vx(L, j);
%
Tx(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vop(L, j));
Tx(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) -
Op(L, j)) / Vx(L, j);
%
Ay(L, j) = (Vy(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / (y(L+1) - y(L));
Vyp(L, j) = (Ay(L, j) * Op(L, j) -
y(L)) / Vy(L, j);
if Ty(L, j) < 0
% disp(' -6-10-1')
Ty(L, j) = (L / Ay(L, j)) * log
(Vy(L+1, j) / Vyp(L, j));
if Ty(L, j) < 0
Ty(L, j) = Ty(L, j) * (-1);
end
Tm(L, j) = Tx(L, j);

Xe(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * (Vop(L, j) * exp(Ax(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j)) * x(j);
Ye(L, j) = y(L, j);
Xe(L, j);
Ye(L, j);
else Vyp(L, j) < 0
% disp(' -6-10-2')
Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(j+1) - x(j));
Vop(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * Op(L, j) -
x(j)) / Vx(L, j);
%
Tx(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vop(L, j));

```



```

end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))

Xe(i,j)=(c1/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Ax(i,j))*a[i])
Ye(i,j)=(c1/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Ay(i,j))*y[i])
Xe(i,j)=
Ye(i,j)=

% - third model
elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 )
% diap(' -11-10')

Ax(i,j)=(Ax(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/(x[i]+1)-x[i])
Vxp(i,j)= (Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x[i])/(Ax(i,j)+
Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
Tx(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)-
xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j+1)
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y[i+1]-y[i])
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
y[i])/(Ay(i,j)+
Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
Ty(i,j)=(y[i+1]-
yp(i,j))/Vy(i+1,j)
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))

Xe(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))*x[i])
Ye(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))*y[i])
Xe(i,j)=
Ye(i,j)=

elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 &
Vx(i,j+1)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 )
% diap(' -12-10')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/(x[i]+1)-x[i])
Vxp(i,j)= (Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x[i])/(Ax(i,j)+
Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
Tx(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)-
xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j+1)
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y[i+1]-y[i])
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
y[i])/(Ay(i,j)+
Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
Ty(i,j)=(y[i+1]-
yp(i,j))/Vy(i+1,j)
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))

```

```

if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))

Xe(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))*x[i])
Ye(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))*y[i])
Xe(i,j)=
Ye(i,j)=

elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 &
Vx(i,j+1)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 )
% diap(' -13-10 ')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/(x[i]+1)-x[i])
Vxp(i,j)= (Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x[i])/(Ax(i,j)+
Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
Tx(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)-
xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j+1)
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y[i+1]-y[i])
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
y[i])/(Ay(i,j)+
Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
Ty(i,j)=(y[i+1]-
yp(i,j))/Vy(i+1,j)
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))

Xe(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*((Vxp(i,j)*exp(Ax(i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))*x[i])
Ye(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay(i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))*y[i])
Xe(i,j)=
Ye(i,j)=

% diap(' -eleventh model')

elseif (Vx(i,j)<0 &
Vx(i,j+1)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 )
% diap(' -13-11')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/(x[i]+1)-x[i]
Vxp(i,j)= (Ax(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x[i])/(Ax(i,j)+
Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
Tx(i,j)=(Ax(i,j)-
xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j+1)
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y[i+1]-y[i])
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
y[i])/(Ay(i,j)+
Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
Ty(i,j)=(y[i+1]-
yp(i,j))/Vy(i+1,j)
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))

```

```

    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xo(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L));
    Tx(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))/y(L);
    Xo(L,j);
    Ty(L,j);

    elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)>Vy(L+1,j))
    k diag(' -2-11');
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1-x(L));
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(L))/Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=(x(L)+1)-
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j+1);
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
y(L))/Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L));
    Tx(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))/y(L);
    Xe(L,j);
    Ty(L,j);

    elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0
& Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)<Vy(L+1,j))
    k diag(' -2-11');
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1-x(L));
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(L))/Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=(x(L)+1)-
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j+1);
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
y(L))/Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

```

```

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L));
    Tx(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))/y(L);
    Xe(L,j);
    Ty(L,j);

    elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
    k diag(' -4-11');
    k diag('I dont know');
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1-
x(L));
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(L))/Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=(x(L)+1)-
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j+1);
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j);

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L));
    Tx(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))/y(L);
    Xe(L,j);
    Ty(L,j);

    elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)==0 )
    k diag(' -5-11');
    k diag('I dont know');
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L)+1-x(L));
    Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-x(L))/Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=(x(L)+1)-
xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j+1);
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
y(L))/Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xe(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L));
    Tx(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vxp(L,j))/y(L);
    Xe(L,j);
    Ty(L,j);

```

5 - second model

```

elseif (Vx(L,j))=0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Wy(L,j)>0 )
% disp(' -8-11')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
x(j)))+Vx(L,j);
% Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Tx(L,j)=x(j+1)-
Xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j+1);
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j);
if Vyp(L,j)<0
% disp(' -6-11-
1')
% Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j);
Xe(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j));
% Tx(L,j)=
% Ty(L,j)=
else Vyp(L,j)>0
% disp(' -6-11-
2')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(j)))+Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j);
Xe(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j));
% Xe(L,j)= x(j+1);
% Ye(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j));
% Ye(L,j)= y(L+1);
end
elseif (Vx(L,j)=0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 &
Wy(L,j)> Wy(L+1,j) )
% disp(' -7-11')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(j)))+Vx(L,j);
% Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Xp(L,j)=Xp(L,j+1);
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));

```

```

Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Xe(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j));
Ye(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j));
% Xe(L,j)=
% Ye(L,j)=
elseif (Vx(L,j)=0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 &
Wy(L,j)< Wy(L+1,j) )
% disp(' -8-11')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(j)))+Vx(L,j);
% Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Tx(L,j)=x(j+1)-
Xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j+1);
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Xe(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j));
Ye(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j));
% Xe(L,j)=
% Ye(L,j)=
elseif (Vx(L,j)=0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 &
Wy(L,j)= Wy(L+1,j) )
% disp(' -9-11')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j)= Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(j)))+Vx(L,j);
% Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Xp(L,j)=Xp(L,j+1);
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j);

```

```

%      Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Ry(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
      Ty(L,j)=(1+Ty(L,j))
      Rp(L,j)/Ry(L,j)>0
      if Ty(L,j)<0
          Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(L,j)<0
          Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
      Xc(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tx(L,j))-Xc(L,j))+a(2)
      Yc(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
      Vyp(L,j))/p(1)
      Xc(L,j)=
      Yc(L,j)
      elseif (Xc(L,j)==0 &
      Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)==0
      )
          % disp(' -10 -11 ')
          Ax(L,j)=(Xc(L,j+1)-
      Vx(L,j))/a(2)+1-a(3)
          Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Vxp(L,j)-
      x(2))/Ax(L,j)
          Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
      (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
          Tc(L,j)=(a(2)+1)-
      xp(L,j)/Xc(L,j+1)
          Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-y(1))
      Vy(L,j)/Cy(L+1)+y(1)
          Vyp(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)*Vxp(L,j)-
      y(1))/Vy(L,j)
          %      Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
      (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
          Ty(L,j)=(1+Ty(L,j))
      Rp(L,j)/Vy(L,j+1)
      if Ty(L,j)<0
          Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(L,j)<0
          Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
      Xc(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tx(L,j))-Xc(L,j))+a(2)
      Yc(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Ty(L,j))-Yc(L,j))+y(1)
      Xc(L,j)=
      Yc(L,j)
      %
      %      - third model
      elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
      Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)==0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
      )
          % disp(' -11 -11 ')
          Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
      Vx(L,j))/(a(2)+1-a(3))
          Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Vxp(L,j)-
      x(2))/Ax(L,j)
          Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
      (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
          %      Tx(L,j)=(a(2)+1)-
      xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
          %
          %      - twelve model
          elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
      Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)==0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
      )
          % disp(' -12 -11 ')
          % disp(' I dont know')
      else
          % disp(' -TWELVE MODEL')
      end
  end
end

```

```

      Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
      Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
      Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Rp(L,j)-
      y(2))/Ay(L,j)
      %      Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
      (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
      Ty(L,j)=(1+Ty(L,j))
      Rp(L,j)/Vy(L,j+1)
      if Ty(L,j)<0
          Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(L,j)<0
          Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
      Xc(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tx(L,j))-Xc(L,j))+a(2)
      Yc(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Ty(L,j))-Yc(L,j))+y(1)
      Xc(L,j)=
      Yc(L,j)
      elseif (Xc(L,j)==0 &
      Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)==0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
      )
          % disp(' -12 -11 ')
          Ax(L,j)=(Xc(L,j+1)-
      Vx(L,j))/a(2)+1-a(3)
          Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Vxp(L,j)-
      x(2))/Ax(L,j)
          %      Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
      (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
          Tc(L,j)=(a(2)+1)-
      xp(L,j)/Xc(L,j+1)
          Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-y(1))
      Vy(L,j)/Cy(L+1)+y(1)
          Vyp(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)*Vxp(L,j)-
      y(1))/Vy(L,j)
          %      Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
      (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
          Ty(L,j)=(1+Ty(L,j))
      Rp(L,j)/Vy(L,j+1)
      if Ty(L,j)<0
          Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(L,j)<0
          Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
      Xc(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tx(L,j))-Xc(L,j))+a(2)
      Yc(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)* Ty(L,j))-Yc(L,j))+y(1)
      Xc(L,j)=
      Yc(L,j)
      elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
      Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)==0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
      )
          % disp(' -12 -11 ')
          % disp(' I dont know')
      else
          % disp(' -TWELVE MODEL')
      end
  end
end

```

```

elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0 &
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j+1)>0 &
Vy(L,j)==Vy(L,j+1))
  k=diag(' -1-12')
  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
  Vx(L,j)/(Gx(j+1)-x(j+1))
  Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qxp(L,j)-
  x(j+1)*Vx(L,j))
  % Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
  (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
  Tx(L,j)=(Gx(j+1)-
  Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j+1))
  Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
  Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j))
  Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Qyp(L,j)-
  y(L,j+1)*Vy(L,j))
  % Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
  (Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
  Ty(L,j)=(y(L,j+1)-
  Yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j)
  if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
  end
  if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
  end
  Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
  Xe(L,j)=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
  L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j))
  Ye(L,j)=(1/L/Ay(L,j)*
  (Vyp(L,j)+y(L,j))
  Xe(L,j)
  Ye(L,j)
  elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0 &
  Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j+1)>0 &
  Vy(L,j)>Vy(L,j+1))
  k=diag(' -2-12')
  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
  Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j))
  Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qxp(L,j)-
  x(j+1)*Vx(L,j))
  % Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
  (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
  Tx(L,j)=(Gx(j+1)-
  Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j+1))
  Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-Vy(L,j))
  Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Qyp(L,j)-
  y(L,j+1)*Vy(L,j))
  Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
  (Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
  if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
  end
  if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
  end
  Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
  Xe(L,j)=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
  L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j))
  Ye(L,j)=(1/L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
  L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j))
  Xe(L,j)
  Ye(L,j)

```

```

elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j+1)>0 &
Vy(L,j)<Vy(L,j+1))
  k=diag(' -3-12')
  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
  Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j))
  Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qxp(L,j)-
  x(j+1)*Vx(L,j))
  % Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
  (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
  Tx(L,j)=(Gx(j+1)-
  Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j+1))
  Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L,j+1)-
  Vy(L,j))/(y(L,j+1)-y(L,j))
  Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Qyp(L,j)-
  y(L,j+1)*Vy(L,j))
  Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
  (Vy(L,j+1)/Vyp(L,j))
  if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
  end
  if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
  end
  Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
  Xe(L,j)=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
  L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j))
  Ye(L,j)=(1/L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
  L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j))
  Xe(L,j)
  Ye(L,j)
  elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
  Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j+1)<0)
  k=diag(' -4-12')
  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
  Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j))
  Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qxp(L,j)-
  x(j+1)*Vx(L,j))
  % Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
  (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
  Tx(L,j)=(Gx(j+1)-
  Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j+1))
  if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
  end
  Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
  Xe(L,j)=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
  L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j))
  Ye(L,j)=y(L,j)
  Xe(L,j)
  Ye(L,j)
  elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
  Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j+1)<0)
  k=diag(' -5-12')
  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
  Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j))
  Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qxp(L,j)-
  x(j+1)*Vx(L,j))
  % Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
  (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
  Tx(L,j)=(Gx(j+1)-
  Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j+1))
  if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
  end
  Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
  Xe(L,j)=(1/L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(
  L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(j))
  Ye(L,j)=y(L,j)
  Xe(L,j)
  Ye(L,j)

```

```

    Ayl, j) = (Wyl, j) -
Vyl, j) / (y(i+1) - y(i))
    Vyp(i, j) = (Ayl, j) * (Yp(i, j) -
y(i)) + Wyl, j
    %
    Ty(i, j) = (Z/Ayl, j) * log
(Vyl, j) / Vyp(i, j)
    Ty(i, j) = (y(i) - Xp(i, j)) / Vyl, j
    if Ty(i, j) < 0
        Ty(i, j) = Ty(i, j) * (-1)
    end
    if Tx(i, j) < 0
        Tx(i, j) = Tx(i, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(i, j) = min (Tx(i, j), Ty(i, j))

Xo(i, j) = (L/Ao(i, j)) * ((Xp(i, j) * exp(Ao
i, j) * Tm(i, j)) - Wo(i, j)) * w(i)
Yo(i, j) = (L/Ay(i, j)) * ((Yp(i, j) * exp(Ay
i, j) * Tm(i, j)) - Wo(i, j)) * y(i)
Xo(i, j)
Yo(i, j)

% - second model
elseif (Wo(i, j) == 0 &
Wyl, j+1) < 0 & Vyl, j < 0 & Wyl, j+1) > 0 &
% disp(' -6-12')

Ao(i, j) = (Wo(i, j)+1) -
Wo(i, j) / (w(i)+1) - w(i)
Vop(i, j) = (Ao(i, j) * Xp(i, j) -
x(i)) / Ao(i, j)
%
Tx(i, j) = (L/Ao(i, j)) * log
(Wo(i, j+1) / Vop(i, j))
Xp(i, j) = Wo(i, j+1)
%
Ty(i, j) = (y(i) - Xp(i, j)) /
Vyl, j
Ay(i, j) = (Yp(i, j) - y(i)) /
Vyp(i, j)
Vyp(i, j) = (Ay(i, j) * (Yp(i, j) -
y(i))) + Wyl, j
    if Vyp(i, j) < 0
        % disp(' -6-12-
1')
        if Tx(i, j) < 0
            Tx(i, j) = Tx(i, j) * (-1)
        end
        Tm(i, j) = Tx(i, j)
    else Vyp(i, j) > 0
        % disp(' -6-12-
2')
        %
        Ao(i, j) = (Wo(i, j)+1) -
Wo(i, j) / (w(i)+1) - w(i)
Vop(i, j) = (Ao(i, j) * Xp(i, j) -
x(i)) / Ao(i, j)
Tx(i, j) = (L/Ao(i, j)) * log
(Wo(i, j+1) / Vop(i, j))
    if Tx(i, j) < 0
        Tx(i, j) = Tx(i, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(i, j) = Tx(i, j)
%
Xo(i, j) = (L/Ao(i, j)) * ((Vop(i, j) * exp(Ao
i, j) * Tm(i, j)) - Wo(i, j)) * w(i)
Yo(i, j) = (L/Ay(i, j)) * ((Vyp(i, j) * exp(Ay
i, j) * Tm(i, j)) - Wo(i, j)) * y(i)
Xo(i, j)
Yo(i, j)

```

```

Yo(i, j) = y(i+1)
Xo(i, j)
Yo(i, j)
end
elseif (Wo(i, j) == 0 &
Wyl, j+1) < 0 & Vyl, j < 0 & Wyl, j+1) > 0 &
Vyl, j > 0
% disp(' -7-12')
Ao(i, j) = (Wo(i, j)+1) -
Wo(i, j) / (w(i)+1) - w(i)
Vop(i, j) = (Ao(i, j) * Xp(i, j) -
x(i)) / Ao(i, j)
%
Tx(i, j) = (L/Ao(i, j)) * log
(Wo(i, j+1) / Vop(i, j))
Xp(i, j) = Wo(i, j+1)
%
Ty(i, j) = (y(i) - Xp(i, j)) /
Vyl, j
Ay(i, j) = (Yp(i, j) - y(i)) /
Vyp(i, j)
Vyp(i, j) = (Ay(i, j) * (Yp(i, j) -
y(i))) + Wyl, j
    if Vyp(i, j) < 0
        % disp(' -7-12-
1')
        if Tx(i, j) < 0
            Tx(i, j) = Tx(i, j) * (-1)
        end
        Tm(i, j) = Tx(i, j)
    else Vyp(i, j) > 0
        % disp(' -7-12-
2')
        %
        Ao(i, j) = (Wo(i, j)+1) -
Wo(i, j) / (w(i)+1) - w(i)
Vop(i, j) = (Ao(i, j) * Xp(i, j) -
x(i)) / Ao(i, j)
Tx(i, j) = (L/Ao(i, j)) * log
(Wo(i, j+1) / Vop(i, j))
    if Tx(i, j) < 0
        Tx(i, j) = Tx(i, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(i, j) = Tx(i, j)
%
Xo(i, j) = (L/Ao(i, j)) * ((Vop(i, j) * exp(Ao
i, j) * Tm(i, j)) - Wo(i, j)) * w(i)
Yo(i, j) = (L/Ay(i, j)) * ((Vyp(i, j) * exp(Ay
i, j) * Tm(i, j)) - Wo(i, j)) * y(i)
Xo(i, j)
Yo(i, j)
elseif (Wo(i, j) == 0 &
Wyl, j+1) < 0 & Vyl, j < 0 & Vyl, j+1) > 0 &
Vyl, j > 0
% disp(' -8-12')
Ao(i, j) = (Wo(i, j)+1) -
Wo(i, j) / (w(i)+1) - w(i)
Vop(i, j) = (Ao(i, j) * Xp(i, j) -
x(i)) / Ao(i, j)
%
Tx(i, j) = (L/Ao(i, j)) * log
(Wo(i, j+1) / Vop(i, j))
Xp(i, j) = Wo(i, j+1)
%
Ty(i, j) = (y(i) - Xp(i, j)) /
Vyl, j
Ay(i, j) = (Yp(i, j) - y(i)) /
Vyp(i, j)
Vyp(i, j) = (Ay(i, j) * (Yp(i, j) -
y(i))) + Wyl, j
    if Vyp(i, j) < 0
        % disp(' -8-12-
1')
        if Tx(i, j) < 0
            Tx(i, j) = Tx(i, j) * (-1)
        end
        Tm(i, j) = Tx(i, j)
    else Vyp(i, j) > 0
        % disp(' -8-12-
2')
        %
        Ao(i, j) = (Wo(i, j)+1) -
Wo(i, j) / (w(i)+1) - w(i)
Vop(i, j) = (Ao(i, j) * Xp(i, j) -
x(i)) / Ao(i, j)
Tx(i, j) = (L/Ao(i, j)) * log
(Wo(i, j+1) / Vop(i, j))
    if Tx(i, j) < 0
        Tx(i, j) = Tx(i, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(i, j) = Tx(i, j)
%
Xo(i, j) = (L/Ao(i, j)) * ((Vop(i, j) * exp(Ao
i, j) * Tm(i, j)) - Wo(i, j)) * w(i)
Yo(i, j) = (L/Ay(i, j)) * ((Vyp(i, j) * exp(Ay
i, j) * Tm(i, j)) - Wo(i, j)) * y(i)
Xo(i, j)
Yo(i, j)

```

```

elseif (Tx(i,j)==0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0 &
Vy(i,j)== Vy(i+1,j) )
% disp(''-9-12'')
Ax(i,j)=(Tx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/x(i+1)-x(i));
Vxp(i,j)= Ax(i,j)*Xp(i,j)+
x(i)+Vx(i,j);
% Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j+1)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j+1);
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)= Ay(i,j)*Yp(i,j)+
y(i)+Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j+1)-
Yp(i,j))/Vy(i,j+1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*Xp(i,j)*exp(Ax(
i,j)* Tx(i,j))-Vx(i,j)+x(i);
Vx(i,j)=Xx(i,j)*
Vyp(i,j)+y(i);
Vx(i,j);
Vx(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j)==0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0
)
% disp(''-10-12'')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/x(i+1)-x(i);
Vxp(i,j)= Ax(i,j)*Xp(i,j)+
x(i)+Vx(i,j);
% Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j+1)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j+1);
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/y(i+1)-y(i);
Vyp(i,j)= Ay(i,j)*Yp(i,j)+
y(i)+Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j+1)-
Yp(i,j))/Vy(i,j+1);
end
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*Xp(i,j)*exp(Ax(
i,j)* Tx(i,j))-Vx(i,j)+x(i);
Vx(i,j)=Xx(i,j)*
Vyp(i,j)+y(i);
Vx(i,j);
Vx(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j)==0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0
)
% disp(''-11-12 '')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/x(i+1)-x(i);
Vxp(i,j)= Ax(i,j)*Xp(i,j)+
x(i)+Vx(i,j);
% Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j+1)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j+1);
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/y(i+1)-y(i);
Vyp(i,j)= Ay(i,j)*Yp(i,j)+
y(i)+Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j+1)-
Yp(i,j))/Vy(i,j+1);
end
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*Xp(i,j)*exp(Ax(
i,j)* Tx(i,j))-Vx(i,j)+x(i);
Vx(i,j)=Xx(i,j)*
Vyp(i,j)+y(i);
Vx(i,j);
Vx(i,j);

```

```

% - third model
elseif (Vx(i,j)==0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0
)
% disp(''-11-12 '')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/x(i+1)-x(i);
Vxp(i,j)= Ax(i,j)*Xp(i,j)+
x(i)+Vx(i,j);
% Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j+1)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j+1);
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/y(i+1)-y(i);
Vyp(i,j)= Ay(i,j)*Yp(i,j)+
y(i)+Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j+1)-
Yp(i,j))/Vy(i,j+1);
end
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*Xp(i,j)*exp(Ax(
i,j)* Tx(i,j))-Vx(i,j)+x(i);
Vx(i,j)=Xx(i,j)*
Vyp(i,j)+y(i);
Vx(i,j);
Vx(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j)==0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0
)
% disp(''-12-12'')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)-
Vx(i,j))/x(i+1)-x(i);
Vxp(i,j)= Ax(i,j)*Xp(i,j)+
x(i)+Vx(i,j);
% Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*log
(Vx(i,j+1)/Vxp(i,j))
Tx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j+1)-
Xp(i,j))/Vx(i,j+1);
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/y(i+1)-y(i);
Vyp(i,j)= Ay(i,j)*Yp(i,j)+
y(i)+Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j))
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j+1)-
Yp(i,j))/Vy(i,j+1);
end
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xx(i,j)=(1/Ax(i,j))*Xp(i,j)*exp(Ax(
i,j)* Tx(i,j))-Vx(i,j)+x(i);
Vx(i,j)=Xx(i,j)*
Vyp(i,j)+y(i);
Vx(i,j);
Vx(i,j);

```

```

Ve(L,j):=(1/Ry(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Wy(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j):
We(L,j):
elseif (We(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)=0 & Wy(L,j)=0 & Wy(L+1,j)=0
)
% diag(' -13-12')
Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
Vap(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)* (Rp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j)
& Tx(L,j)=(1/Kx(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j+1)
if Tx(L,j)<0
Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=(1/Kx(L,j))*((Vap(L,j)*exp(Kx(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j)
Vx(L,j)=y(L,j)
Xe(L,j):
We(L,j):
% diag(' - thirteenth model')
elseif (Vx(L,j)=0 &
Vx(L,j+1)=0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
& Vy(L,j)=Vy(L+1,j))
% diag(' -1-13')
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)* (Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
& Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1,j)-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)
We(L,j)=x(L,j)
Vap(L,j)=y(L,j)
Xe(L,j):
elseif (Vx(L,j)=0 & Vx(L,j+1)=0 &
Wy(L,j)>0 & Wy(L+1,j)>0 &
Wy(L,j)=Wy(L+1,j))
% diag(' -2-13')
Ay(L,j)=(Wy(L+1,j)-
Wy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)* (Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Wy(L,j)
& Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Wy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end

```

```

Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)
We(L,j)=x(L,j)
Vap(L,j)=y(L,j)
Xe(L,j):
elseif (Vx(L,j)=0 & Vx(L,j+1)=0 &
Wy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)=Vy(L+1,j))
% diag(' -3-13')
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)* (Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
& Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)
We(L,j)=x(L,j)
Vap(L,j)=y(L,j)
Xe(L,j):
elseif (Vx(L,j)=0 &
Vx(L,j+1)=0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Wy(L+1,j)>0
)
% diag(' -4-13')
% diag('I dont know')
rr=1
elseif (Vx(L,j)=0 &
Vx(L,j+1)=0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Wy(L+1,j)=0
)
% diag(' -5-13')
% diag(' I dont know')
rr=1
% - second model
elseif (Vx(L,j)=0 &
Vx(L,j+1)=0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Wy(L+1,j)>0
)
% diag(' -6-13 ')
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)* (Yp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j)
if Vyp(L,j)<0
% diag(' -6-13-
1')
Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)
We(L,j)=y(L,j)
Xe(L,j):
We(L,j):
else Vyp(L,j)>0
% diag(' -6-13-
2')
Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)
We(L,j)=y(L+1,j)
Xe(L,j):
We(L,j):
end

```



```

elseif (Vx(i,j)==0 &
Vx(i,j+1)==0 & Vy(i,j)==0 & Vy(i+1,j)==0
& Vx(i,j)>= Vx(i+1,j) )
% disp(' -12-13')
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vp(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vpp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Vp(i,j)-
y(i))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vp(i+1,j)/Vpp(i,j));
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=Ty(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=x(i);
Ye(i,j)=(-1/Ay(i,j))*((Vpp(i,j)*exp(Ay(
i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vp(i,j))+y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j)==0 &
Vx(i,j+1)==0 & Vp(i,j)<0 & Vp(i+1,j)<0
& Vy(i,j)= Vp(i+1,j) )
% disp(' -9-13')
Ay(i,j)=(Vp(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vpp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Vp(i,j)-
y(i))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vpp(i,j));
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=Ty(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=x(i);
Ye(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j)==0 &
Vx(i,j+1)==0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0
& Vy(i,j)= Vy(i+1,j) )
% disp(' -9-13')
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vp(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vpp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Vp(i,j)-
y(i))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vp(i+1,j)/Vpp(i,j));
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=Ty(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=x(i);
Ye(i,j)=Tm(i,j)*
Vpp(i,j)+y(i);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j)==0 &
Vx(i,j+1)==0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)==0
)
% disp(' -12-13')
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vp(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));

```

```

Vpp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Vp(i,j)-
y(i))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vpp(i,j));
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=Ty(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=x(i);
Ye(i,j)=(-1/Ay(i,j))*((Vpp(i,j)*exp(Ay(
i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vp(i,j))+y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);
% - third model
elseif (Vx(i,j)==0 &
Vx(i,j+1)==0 & Vy(i,j)==0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0
)
% disp(' -12-13 ')
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vp(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vpp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Vp(i,j)-
y(i))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vp(i+1,j)/Vpp(i,j));
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=Ty(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=x(i);
Ye(i,j)=(-1/Ay(i,j))*((Vpp(i,j)*exp(Ay(
i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vp(i,j))+y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j)==0 &
Vx(i,j+1)==0 & Vp(i,j)==0 & Vp(i+1,j)<0
)
% disp(' -12-13')
Ay(i,j)=(Vp(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vpp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*Vp(i,j)-
y(i))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vp(i+1,j)/Vpp(i,j));
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=Ty(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=x(i);
Ye(i,j)=Tm(i,j)*
Vpp(i,j)+y(i);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j)==0 &
Vx(i,j+1)==0 & Vy(i,j)==0 &
Vy(i+1,j)==0 )
% disp(' -12-13 ')
% disp('I dont know')

```



```

for i=1:Y
    for j=1:X
        P(i,j)=
            end
    end

    contourf (P,55, 'DisplayNone',
'PRESHIFT')/colorbar colormap autumn;
    figure
iteration:
P:

% Streamline Simulation Near Well
Bore
%
% By MARJAN HACHEM

% Developed MATLAB Program for
Streamline Simulation
% This Code developed originally by
MARJAN HACHEM

% Second Case Study in Cartesian
Coordinate
% Subroutine for drawing the
Streamline

global X Y
global Xs Ys
global P
global Vs Vy
global Xs Ys
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vxp Yxp
global Vyp Yyp
global Vx Vy
global Xs Ys
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vxp Yxp
global Vyp Yyp
global Vx Vy
global Xs Ys
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global x y
temp = find(0p);
xx = Xp(temp);
yy = Yp(temp);
xx = [xx];
yy = [yy];
plot(xx,yy,'-');
grid on
axis equal
axis square
% Streamline Simulation Near Well
Bore
%
% By MARJAN HACHEM

% Developed MATLAB Program for
Streamline Simulation
% This Code developed originally by
MARJAN HACHEM

% Second Case Study in Cartesian
Coordinate
% Subroutine for drawing the
Streamline in "x" Direction
global X Y
global Xs Ys
global P
global Vs Vy
global Xs Ys
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global x y

```

```

global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vxp Yxp
global Vyp Yyp
global Xs Ys
global Xs Ys
global Xs Ys
global Xs Ys
temp = find(0p);
xx = Xp(temp);
yy = Yp(temp);
xx = [xx];
yy = [yy];
plot(xx,yy,'-');
grid on
axis equal
axis square
% Streamline Simulation Near Well
Bore
%
% By MARJAN HACHEM

% Developed MATLAB Program for
Streamline Simulation
% This Code developed originally by
MARJAN HACHEM

% Second Case Study in Cartesian
Coordinate
% Subroutine for drawing the
Streamline in "y" Direction
global X Y
global Xs Ys
global P
global Vs Vy
global Xs Ys
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vxp Yxp
global Vyp Yyp
global Vx Vy
global Xs Ys
global maxerr maxr errormatrix
global x y
temp = find(0p);
xx = Xp(temp);
yy = Yp(temp);
xx = [xx];
yy = [yy];
plot(xx,yy,'-');
grid on
axis equal
axis square

```

Third Case Study in Cartesian Coordinate

```

% Streamline Simulation Near Well
Bore
%
% By MARJAN HACHEM

```

```
% Developed MATLAB Program for
Streamline Simulation
% This Code developed originally by
MARJAN HASSEMI
```

```
% Third Case Study is Cartesian
Coordinates
```

```
% Main route
clc;
clear all;
close all;
format long s
```

```
Y = input('Number of Nodes in Y ');
X = input('Number of Nodes in X ');
```

```
% Boundary values can be set along the
corner or in the middle
reply = input('Corner or Middle
boundary conditions C/M [C]: ', 's');
```

```
%Maximum Error abin(2-x)
maxerr= input('Desired Maximum Error
[.00001]: ');
if isempty(reply)
    reply = 'C';
end
if isempty(maxerr)
    maxerr = .00001;
end
```

```
global x r
global Ex Ey
global F
global Vx Vy
global Xs Xe
global maxerr maxt errormatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Xpp Ypp
global qg ff
global i j
global xx
global Ax Ay Vxp Yxp
global K1 K2
global A B
```

```
permeabilities
```

```
reply=lower(reply);
if reply=='c'
    pressure
else
    for i=floor(X/2):floor(2*X/3)
        P(i,1)=(2*X/3);
    end
end
```

```
W=(5.5*10^-3);
```

```
velocities
```

```
for b=1:W+1
    a(b)=(b-1)/r;
end
```

```
for t=1:W+1
    p(t)=(t-1)/r;
end
```

```
Xp=zeros(X,Y);
```

```
Yp=zeros(X,Y);
```

```
Vpp=zeros(X,Y);
Vyp=zeros(X,Y);
```

```
123456789
```

```
for m=2:Y
```

```
Xp(m,1)=0;
Yp(m,1)=(m-1)/r;
Xpp=Xp(m,1);
Ypp=Yp(m,1);
Vxp(m,1)=Vx(m,1);
Vyp(m,1)=Vy(m,1);
i=m;
j=1;
```

```
while (Ogpp<(X-1)) & (Ypp<Y)
    a (i<(Y)) & (j<(X-1));
    while (Ogpp<(X-1)) &
        (Ypp<Y) ;
```

```
location ;
```

```
888
```

```
if rr==1;
    999;
    break
end
```

```
1010
```

```
% input('2')
```

```
if (Ye(i,j))>0 & Xe(i,j)>0)
    1111
```

```
Xpp
```

```
Ypp
```

```
Xe(i,j)
```

```
Ye(i,j)
```

```
a(i)
```

```
p(i)
```

```
k
```

```
j
```

```
if (Xe(i,j)-(fix(Xe(i,j))))==0
```

```
1232
```

```
B=Xe(i,j)+1
```

```
elseif (Xe(i,j)-
```

```
(fix(Xe(i,j))))>0.9 & (Xe(i,j)-
```

```
(fix(Xe(i,j))))<1
```

```
4545
```

```
B=round(Xe(i,j))+1
```

```
elseif (Xe(i,j)-
```

```
(fix(Xe(i,j))))>0.9 & (Xe(i,j)-
```

```
(fix(Xe(i,j))))<0.9)
```

```
B=round(Xe(i,j))+1
```

```
else
```

```
B=(fix(Xe(i,j))+1
```

```
end
```

```
B
```

```
if (Ye(i,j)-(fix(Ye(i,j))))==0
```

```
1232
```

```
A=Ye(i,j)+1
```

```
elseif (Ye(i,j)-
```

```
(fix(Ye(i,j))))>0.9 & (Ye(i,j)-
```

```
(fix(Ye(i,j))))<1
```

```
4542
```

```
A=round(Ye(i,j))+1
```

```
elseif (Ye(i,j)-
```

```
(fix(Ye(i,j))))>0 & (Ye(i,j)-
```

```
(fix(Ye(i,j))))<0.01)
```

```

        A=(round(Ye(i,j)))+1
    else
        A=(fix(Ye(i,j)))+1
    end
    A

    Xp(A,B)=Xe(i,j);
    Yp(A,B)=Ye(i,j);
    Xpp=Xp(A,B);
    Ypp=Yp(A,B);
    i=A;
    j=B;

    rr=0;

else
    rr=1;
    break
end

    x(j);

end

    plotFinalforYDirection
    hold on
    Xp=zeros(N,1);
    Yp=zeros(N,1);
    1731317
end

% Streamline Simulation Near Well
%
% By MARJAN HASHEM

% Developed MATLAB Program for
% Streamline Simulation
% This Code developed originally by
% MARJAN HASHEM

% Third Case Study in Cartesian
% Coordinate
% Subroutine for finding Permeability

function permeabilities
global X Y
global Xx Yy
global P
global Vx Vy
global Xs Ys
global maxxx maxy scrocmatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vxp Yyp
global qs
global i j
global rr
global Ax Ay Vxp Yyp

for i=1:Y
    for j=1:X
        Ka(i,j)=(0.2*(10^-2));
        Ky(i,j)=(0.2*(10^-2));
    end
end

```

```

end
Ex
Ey

% Streamline Simulation Near Well
%
% By MARJAN HASHEM

% Developed MATLAB Program for
% Streamline Simulation
% This Code developed originally by
% MARJAN HASHEM

% Third Case Study in Cartesian
% Coordinate
% Subroutine for finding the
% velocity
% function velocities
global X Y
global Xx Yy
global P
global Vx Vy
global Xs Ys
global maxxx maxy scrocmatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vxp Yyp
global qs
global i j
global rr
global Ax Ay Vxp Yyp

M=(0.5*10^-3);
Vx=zeros(N+1,N+1);
Yp=zeros(N+2,N);
for i=1:(N+1)
    Vx(i,1)=(0.005);
end

for i=2:Y+1
    for j=2:X
        Vx(i-1,j)=(-1)*((Ex(i-1,j)-1)*(P(i-1,j)-P(i-1,j-1-1))/OM^ex);
    end
end

for i=Y+1
    for j=1:(X+1)
        Vx(i,j)=Vx(i-1,j);
    end
end

for i=2:Y
    for j=2:X+1
        Yp(i,j-1)=(-1)*((Ky(i-1,j-1)-1)*(P(i,j-1)-P(i-1,j-1))/MY^yy);
    end
end

```



```
% Streamline Simulation Near Well
Base
% By MAJAN HADJEM
```

```
% Developed MATLAB Program for
Streamline Simulation
% This Code developed originally by
MAJAN HADJEM
```

```
% Third Case Study in Cartesian
Coordinate
% Subroutine for finding the Exit
Location for streamline's particle
```

```
function location
global X Y
global Xs Ys
global T
global Xs Ts
global masserr near erromatrix
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Tp
global Vxp Ypp
global qg ff
global i j
global rr
global Ax Ay Vxp Ypp
global K1 K2
global A B
fid2 = fopen('any name.dat','w');
```

```
disp('First model')
%T=4
if (Vx(i,j)> 0 & Vx(i,j+1)> 0 &
Vx(i,j)==Vx(i,j+1)& Vy(i,j)> 0 &
Vy(i+1,j)> 0 & Vy(i,j)==Vy(i+1,j))
disp(' 1-1 ')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)+1)-
Vx(i,j)/(x(i)+1)-x(i));
Vxp(i,j)= (Ax(i,j)*(Rp(i,j)-
x(i)))+Vx(i,j);
Tx(i,j)=(x(i)+1)-
Rp(i,j)/Vx(i,j);
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*(Tp(i,j)-
y(i)))+Vy(i,j);
Ty(i,j)=(y(i+1)-
Tp(i,j))/Vy(i,j);
if Ty(i,j)<0
1317
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
1318
Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xs(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*
Vxp(i,j)+x(i);
Ys(i,j)=Ty(i,j)*
Vyp(i,j)+y(i);
```

```
elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)>0 &
Vx(i,j)==Vx(i,j+1)& Vy(i,j)>0 &
Vy(i+1,j)>0 & Vy(i,j)==Vy(i+1,j))
disp(' 2-1 ')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)+1)-
Vx(i,j)/(x(i)+1)-x(i));
Vxp(i,j)= (Ax(i,j)*(Rp(i,j)-
x(i)))+Vx(i,j);
Tx(i,j)=(x(i)+1)-
Rp(i,j)/Vx(i,j);
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*(Tp(i,j)-
y(i)))+Vy(i,j);
Ty(i,j)=(y(i+1)-Tp(i,j))/Vy(i,j);
if Ty(i,j)<0
1317
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
1318
Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xs(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*
Vxp(i,j)+x(i);
Vx(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay
i,j)* Tx(i,j))-Vy(i,j))+y(i);
Xs(i,j);
Vx(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)>0 &
Vx(i,j)==Vx(i,j+1)& Vy(i,j)>0 &
Vy(i+1,j)>0 & Vy(i,j)==Vy(i+1,j))
disp(' 3-1 ')
Ax(i,j)=(Vx(i,j)+1)-
Vx(i,j)/(x(i)+1)-x(i);
Vxp(i,j)= (Ax(i,j)*(Rp(i,j)-
x(i)))+Vx(i,j);
Tx(i,j)=(x(i)+1)-
Rp(i,j)/Vx(i,j);
Vp(i,j)=(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*(Tp(i,j)-
y(i)))+Vy(i,j);
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vp(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
if Ty(i,j)<0
1317
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
1318
Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xs(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*
Vxp(i,j)+x(i);
Vx(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay
i,j)* Tx(i,j))-Vy(i,j))+y(i);
Xs(i,j);
Vx(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)>0 &
Vx(i,j)==Vx(i,j+1)& Vy(i,j)>0 &
Vy(i+1,j)<0 &
disp(' -4-1 '))
```

```

      Aa(L,j):=(W(L,j)+1)-
      Te(L,j)/((L+2)-a(L,j))
      Wap(L,j):=(Aa(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
      a(L,j))*W(L,j)+
      Te(L,j):=(L/Aa(L,j))*log
      (W(L,j)/Wap(L,j))
      Te(L,j):=(a(L,j)+
      Xp(L,j)/Aa(L,j)+
      if Ty(L,j)=0
      1317
      Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Te(L,j)=0
      1318
      Te(L,j):=Te(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      W(L,j):=Te(L,j)
      Xa(L,j):=(Te(L,j)*
      Wap(L,j))+a(L,j)
      Y(L,j):=y(L,j)
      W(L,j)
      W(L,j)
      elseif (W(L,j)>0 & W(L,j+1)>0 &
      W(L,j)=W(L,j+1) & Y(L,j)>0 &
      Y(L,j+1)=0
      1319
      Aa(L,j):=(W(L,j)+1)-
      Te(L,j)/((L+2)-a(L,j))
      Wap(L,j):=(Aa(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
      a(L,j))*W(L,j)+
      Te(L,j):=(L/Aa(L,j))*log
      (W(L,j)/Wap(L,j))
      Te(L,j):=(a(L,j)+
      Xp(L,j)/Aa(L,j)+
      Ay(L,j):=Wp(L,j)-
      Vy(L,j)/((L+1)-y(L,j))
      Wp(L,j):=Ap(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
      y(L,j))+W(L,j)
      Ty(L,j):=(y(L,j)-Ty(L,j))/Wp(L,j)
      if Ty(L,j)=0
      1317
      Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Te(L,j)=0
      1318
      Te(L,j):=Te(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      W(L,j):=min (Te(L,j),Ty(L,j))
      Xa(L,j):=(Te(L,j)*
      Wap(L,j))+a(L,j)
      W(L,j):=(L/Ry(L,j))*(Wp(L,j)*exp(Ay
      (L,j))-Te(L,j)-Wy(L,j))+y(L,j)
      Aa(L,j)
      W(L,j)
      elseif (W(L,j)>0 & W(L,j+1)>0 &
      W(L,j)=W(L,j+1) & W(L,j+1)>0 &
      Yp(L,j)=1
      1319
      Aa(L,j):=(W(L,j)+1)-
      Te(L,j)/((L+2)-a(L,j))
      Wap(L,j):=(Aa(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
      a(L,j))*W(L,j)+
      Te(L,j):=(L/Aa(L,j))*log
      (W(L,j)/Wap(L,j))
      Te(L,j):=(a(L,j)+
      Xp(L,j)/Aa(L,j)+

```

```

    Ry(L,j)=Vp(L+1,j)-
    Y(L,j))/Y(L+1,j-1);
    Vp(L,j)=Ry(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
    y(L))/Vp(L,j-1);
    Ry(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
    (Vp(L,j)/Vp(L,j-1))
    if Tx(L,j)>0
    3328
    Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j);
    Xa(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*
    Vop(L,j)+a(L);
    Xa(L,j)=x(L);
    Te(L,j)=(C/Ap(L,j))*((Vp(L,j)*exp(Ry(L,j)*
    Tm(L,j))-Vp(L,j))/Vp(L,j)+a(L));
    if Vp(L,j)>0
    diag('6-3-1')
    Te(L,j)=y(L);
    Xa(L,j);
    Te(L,j);
    elseif Vp(L,j)>0
    diag('6-3-2')
    Xa(L,j)=Vx(L,j)+(-
    Vx(L,j))/(X(L)+1-x(L));
    Vop(L,j)=(Xa(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
    a(L))/Vx(L,j);
    Xa(L,j)=(1/Xa(L,j))*log
    (Xx(L,j+1)/Vop(L,j));
    Tx(L,j)=(X(L)+1-
    Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
    if Tx(L,j)>0
    3328
    Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j);
    Xa(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*
    Vop(L,j)+a(L);
    Xa(L,j)=y(L+1);
    Te(L,j);
    elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Xp(L,j+1)>0 &
    Vx(L,j)=Xa(L,j)+Xp(L,j)<0 &
    Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)>Xp(L+1,j))
    diag('6-3-1')
    Xa(L,j)=(Xx(L,j+1)+
    Vx(L,j))/(X(L)+1-x(L));
    Vop(L,j)=(Xa(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
    a(L))/Vx(L,j);
    Xa(L,j)=(1/Xa(L,j))*log
    (Xx(L,j+1)/Vop(L,j));
    Tx(L,j)=(X(L)+1-
    Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j);
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
    Vy(L,j))/Y(L+1-j)/X(L);
    Vp(L,j)=Ry(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
    y(L))/Vp(L,j);
    Ry(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
    (Vp(L,j+1)/Vp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)>0
    3317
    Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=
    3327
    Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1);

```



```

end
Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))
Xe(L, j) = (Tm(L, j))
Vap(L, j) = x(L, j)

Ye(L, j) = (L/Ry(L, j)) * ((Vyp(L, j) * exp(Ry(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vp(L, j)) + y(L, j))
Xe(L, j)
Ye(L, j)
elseif (Vx(L, j) > 0 & Vx(L, j+1) > 0 &
Vx(L, j) == Vx(L, j+1) & Vy(L, j) < 0 &
Vy(L+1, j) < 0 & Vy(L, j) < Vy(L+1, j))
diag(' - 0 - 1')

Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(L, j+1) - x(L, j))
Vap(L, j) = Ax(L, j) * (Xp(L, j) -
x(L, j)) + Vx(L, j)
% Tx(L, j) = L / Ax(L, j) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vap(L, j))
Tx(L, j) = x(L, j) -
Xp(L, j) / Ax(L, j)
Ry(L, j) = (Vy(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / (y(L+1, j) - y(L, j))
Vyp(L, j) = (Ry(L, j) * (Tp(L, j) -
y(L, j)) + Vy(L, j))
Ty(L, j) = (L / Ry(L, j)) * log
(Vy(L+1, j) / Vyp(L, j))
if Ty(L, j) < 0
1317
Ty(L, j) = Tp(L, j) * (-1)
end
if Tx(L, j) < 0
1318
Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1)
end
Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))
Xe(L, j) = (Tm(L, j))
Vap(L, j) = x(L, j)

Ye(L, j) = (L/Ry(L, j)) * ((Vyp(L, j) * exp(Ry(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vp(L, j)) + y(L, j))
Xe(L, j)
Ye(L, j)
elseif (Vx(L, j) > 0 & Vx(L, j+1) > 0 &
Vx(L, j) == Vx(L, j+1) & Vy(L, j) < 0 &
Vy(L+1, j) < 0 & Vy(L, j) == Vy(L+1, j))
diag(' - 0 - 1')

Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(L, j+1) - x(L, j))
Vap(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * (Xp(L, j) -
x(L, j)) + Vx(L, j))
% Tx(L, j) = L / Ax(L, j) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vap(L, j))
Tx(L, j) = x(L, j) -
Xp(L, j) / Ax(L, j)
Ry(L, j) = (Vy(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / (y(L+1, j) - y(L, j))
Vyp(L, j) = (Ry(L, j) * (Tp(L, j) -
y(L, j)) + Vy(L, j))
Ty(L, j) = (L / Ry(L, j)) * log
(Vy(L+1, j) / Vyp(L, j))
if Ty(L, j) < 0
1327
Ty(L, j) = Tp(L, j) * (-1)
end
if Tx(L, j) < 0
1328
Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1)
end
Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))
Xe(L, j) = (Tm(L, j))
Vap(L, j) = x(L, j)

Ye(L, j) = (L/Ry(L, j)) * ((Vyp(L, j) * exp(Ry(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vp(L, j)) + y(L, j))
Xe(L, j)
Ye(L, j)
%
% - third model
elseif (Vx(L, j) > 0 & Vx(L, j+1) > 0 &
Vx(L, j) == Vx(L, j+1) & Vy(L, j) < 0 &
Vy(L+1, j) > 0)
diag(' - 1 - 1')

Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(L, j+1) - x(L, j))
Vap(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * (Xp(L, j) -
x(L, j)) + Vx(L, j))
% Tx(L, j) = L / Ax(L, j) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vap(L, j))
Tx(L, j) = x(L, j) -
Xp(L, j) / Ax(L, j)
Ry(L, j) = (Vy(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / (y(L+1, j) - y(L, j))
Vyp(L, j) = (Ry(L, j) * (Tp(L, j) -
y(L, j)) + Vy(L, j))
Ty(L, j) = (L / Ry(L, j)) * log
(Vy(L+1, j) / Vyp(L, j))
Ty(L, j) = (y(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / Ry(L, j)
if Ty(L, j) < 0

```

```

Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))
Xe(L, j) = (Tm(L, j))
Vap(L, j) = x(L, j)
Ye(L, j) = (Tm(L, j))
Vyp(L, j) = y(L, j)
Xe(L, j)
Ye(L, j)
elseif (Vx(L, j) > 0 & Vx(L, j+1) > 0 &
Vx(L, j) == Vx(L, j+1) & Vy(L, j) < 0 &
Vy(L+1, j) == 0)
diag(' - 10 - 1')

Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(L, j+1) - x(L, j))
Vap(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * (Xp(L, j) -
x(L, j)) + Vx(L, j))
% Tx(L, j) = L / Ax(L, j) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vap(L, j))
Tx(L, j) = x(L, j) -
Xp(L, j) / Ax(L, j)
Ry(L, j) = (Vy(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / (y(L+1, j) - y(L, j))
Vyp(L, j) = (Ry(L, j) * (Tp(L, j) -
y(L, j)) + Vy(L, j))
Ty(L, j) = (L / Ry(L, j)) * log
(Vy(L+1, j) / Vyp(L, j))
Ty(L, j) = (y(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / Ry(L, j)
if Ty(L, j) < 0
1337
Ty(L, j) = Tp(L, j) * (-1)
end
if Tx(L, j) < 0
1338
Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1)
end
Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))
Xe(L, j) = (Tm(L, j))
Vap(L, j) = x(L, j)

Ye(L, j) = (L/Ry(L, j)) * ((Vyp(L, j) * exp(Ry(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vp(L, j)) + y(L, j))
Xe(L, j)
Ye(L, j)
%
% - third model
elseif (Vx(L, j) > 0 & Vx(L, j+1) > 0 &
Vx(L, j) == Vx(L, j+1) & Vy(L, j) < 0 &
Vy(L+1, j) > 0)
diag(' - 11 - 1')

Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(L, j+1) - x(L, j))
Vap(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * (Xp(L, j) -
x(L, j)) + Vx(L, j))
% Tx(L, j) = L / Ax(L, j) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vap(L, j))
Tx(L, j) = x(L, j) -
Xp(L, j) / Ax(L, j)
Ry(L, j) = (Vy(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / (y(L+1, j) - y(L, j))
Vyp(L, j) = (Ry(L, j) * (Tp(L, j) -
y(L, j)) + Vy(L, j))
Ty(L, j) = (L / Ry(L, j)) * log
(Vy(L+1, j) / Vyp(L, j))
Ty(L, j) = (y(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / Ry(L, j)
if Ty(L, j) < 0

```

```

1327
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
1328
Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xc(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vap(i,j)+w(i,j);

Ye(i,j)=(CL/Ag(i,j))*((Vpp(i,j)*exp(Ap(
i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vp(i,j))+y(i,j);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)>0 &
Vx(i,j+2)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i,j+1)>0 &
Vy(i,j+2)>0)
disp('12-1')
Xc(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)+
Vx(i,j))/w(i,j+1)+w(i,j);
Vpp(i,j)= (Xc(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
Tx(i,j)=(2/Xc(i,j))*log
((Vx(i,j+1)/Vap(i,j)+
Tx(i,j)+w(i,j+1)-
Xp(i,j))/Xc(i,j);
Ag(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1,j)-y(i,j));
Vpp(i,j)=(Ap(i,j)* (Xp(i,j)-
y(i,j))+Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(L/Ag(i,j))*log
((Vy(i+1,j)/Vpp(i,j)+
Ty(i,j)+(y(i+1,j)-
Yp(i,j))/(Vy(i+1,j)-
Yp(i,j)))
if Ty(i,j)<0
1317
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
1318
Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xc(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vap(i,j)+w(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=(13/Ag(i,j))*((Vpp(i,j)*exp(Ap(
i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))+y(i,j);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);
elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)>0 &
Vx(i,j+2)>0 & Vx(i,j+3)>0 &
Vx(i,j+4)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i,j+1)>0 &
Vy(i,j+2)>0 & Vy(i,j+3)>0 & Vy(i,j+4)>0)
disp('13-1')
Xc(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)+
Vx(i,j))/w(i,j+1)+w(i,j);
Vpp(i,j)= (Xc(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
Tx(i,j)=(2/Xc(i,j))*log
((Vx(i,j+1)/Vap(i,j)+
Tx(i,j)+w(i,j+1)-
Xp(i,j))/Xc(i,j);
Ag(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1,j)-y(i,j));
Vpp(i,j)=(Ap(i,j)* (Xp(i,j)-
y(i,j))+Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(L/Ag(i,j))*log
((Vy(i+1,j)/Vpp(i,j)+
Ty(i,j)+(y(i+1,j)-
Yp(i,j))/(Vy(i+1,j)-
Yp(i,j)))
if Ty(i,j)<0
1319
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
1318
Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end

```

```

end
Tm(i,j)=Tm(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vap(i,j)+w(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=Vy(i,j);
Xe(i,j);
Xe(i,j);

disp(' - second model')

% - first model
elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)>0 &
Vx(i,j+2)>0 & Vx(i,j+3)>0 &
Vy(i+1,j)>0 & Vy(i,j+1)>0 & Vy(i,j+2)>0 &
Vy(i,j+3)>0 & Vy(i,j+4)>0)
disp('1-2')
Xc(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)+
Vx(i,j))/w(i,j+1)+w(i,j);
Vpp(i,j)= (Xc(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
Tx(i,j)=(2/Xc(i,j))*log
((Vx(i,j+1)/Vap(i,j)+
Tx(i,j)+w(i,j+1)-
Xp(i,j))/Xc(i,j);
Ag(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1,j)-y(i,j));
Vpp(i,j)=(Ap(i,j)* (Xp(i,j)-
y(i,j))+Vy(i,j);
Ty(i,j)=(2/Xc(i,j))*log
((Vy(i+1,j)/Vpp(i,j)+
Ty(i,j)+(y(i+1,j)-
Yp(i,j))/(Vy(i+1,j)-
Yp(i,j)))
if Ty(i,j)<0
1327
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
1328
Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j));
Xe(i,j)=(CL/Xc(i,j))*((Vpp(i,j)*exp(Ap(
i,j)* Tm(i,j))-Vx(i,j))+w(i,j);
Ye(i,j)=(Tm(i,j)*
Vap(i,j)+y(i,j);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)>0 &
Vx(i,j+2)>0 & Vx(i,j+3)>0 &
Vx(i,j+4)>0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i,j+1)>0 &
Vy(i,j+2)>0 & Vy(i,j+3)>0 & Vy(i,j+4)>0)
disp('2-2')
Xc(i,j)=(Vx(i,j+1)+
Vx(i,j))/w(i,j+1)+w(i,j);
Vpp(i,j)= (Xc(i,j)*Qp(i,j)-
x(i,j))/Vx(i,j);
Tx(i,j)=(2/Xc(i,j))*log
((Vx(i,j+1)/Vap(i,j)+
Tx(i,j)+w(i,j+1)-
Xp(i,j))/Xc(i,j);
Ag(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1,j)-y(i,j));
Vpp(i,j)=(Ap(i,j)* (Xp(i,j)-
y(i,j))+Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(L/Ag(i,j))*log
((Vy(i+1,j)/Vpp(i,j)+
Ty(i,j)+(y(i+1,j)-
Yp(i,j))/(Vy(i+1,j)-
Yp(i,j)))
if Ty(i,j)<0
1329
Ty(i,j) =Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
1318
Tx(i,j) =Tx(i,j)*(-1);
end

```

```

    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

    Re(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))* (Vap(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j);

    Ye(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))* (Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j);
    Re(L,j);
    Ye(L,j);
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)>Vy(L+1,j))
    disp('3-2')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vap(L,j)=(Ax(L,j))* (Dp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j));
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j))* (Tp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        1317
        Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        1317
        Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

    Re(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))* (Vap(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j);

    Ye(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))* (Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j);
    Re(L,j);
    Ye(L,j);
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
    disp('4-2')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vap(L,j)=(Ax(L,j))* (Dp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j));
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        1318
        Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j);

    Re(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))* (Vap(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j);
    Ye(L,j);
    Re(L,j);
    Ye(L,j);
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
    disp('5-2')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vap(L,j)=(Ax(L,j))* (Dp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j));
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        1318
        Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j);

    Re(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))* (Vap(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j);
    Ye(L,j);
    Re(L,j);
    Ye(L,j);

```

```

    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vap(L,j)=(Ax(L,j))* (Dp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j));
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j))* (Tp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        1317
        Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        1318
        Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

    Re(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))* (Vap(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j);

    Ye(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))* (Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j);
    Re(L,j);
    Ye(L,j);

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vx(L,j)>Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 )
    disp('6-2')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vap(L,j)=(Ax(L,j))* (Dp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j));
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j))* (Tp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vy(L,j);
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        1318
        Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j);

    Re(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))* (Vap(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j))* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L,j);
    if Vyp(L,j)<0
        disp('6-2-1')
        Ye(L,j)=y(L,j);
        Re(L,j);
        Ye(L,j);

    else Vyp(L,j)>0
        disp('6-2-2')
        Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
        Vap(L,j)=(Ax(L,j))* (Dp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vx(L,j);
        Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j));
        if Tx(L,j)<0
            1318
            Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
        end
    end

```



```

    Tx(L, j) = CL/Ax(L, j) * log
    (Vx(L, j) / Vxp(L, j))
    Ay(L, j) = Cy(L+1, j) -
    Vy(L, j) / Cy(L+1) - y(L+1)
    Vyp(L, j) = Ay(L, j) * Cy(L, j) -
    y(L+1) * Vy(L, j)
    Ty(L, j) = CL/Ay(L, j) * log
    (Vy(L+1, j) / Vyp(L, j))
    Ty(L, j) = Ty(L+1, j)
    Yp(L, j) / Vy(L, j)
    if Ty(L, j) < 0
        1317
        Ty(L, j) = Ty(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    if Tx(L, j) < 0
        1318
        Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))
    Re(L, j) = (1/Ax(L, j)) * (Vxp(L, j) * exp(Ax
    L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j) * x(L, j)
    Tm(L, j) = Tm(L, j) *
    exp(L, j) * y(L, j)
    Re(L, j)
    Re(L, j)
elseif (Wx(L, j) > 0 & Wx(L, j+1) > 0 &
    Wx(L, j) * Wx(L, j+1) & Wy(L, j) > 0 &
    Vy(L+1, j) > 0 & Wy(L, j) * Wy(L+1, j))
    diag = -2-3
    Ax(L, j) = Wx(L, j+1) -
    Vx(L, j) / Cy(L+1) - x(L, j)
    Vxp(L, j) = Ax(L, j) * Cy(L, j) -
    x(L+1) * Vx(L, j)
    Tx(L, j) = CL/Ax(L, j) * log
    (Vx(L, j) / Vxp(L, j))
    Ay(L, j) = Cy(L+1, j) -
    Vy(L, j) / Cy(L+1) - y(L+1)
    Vyp(L, j) = Ay(L, j) * Cy(L, j) * exp(L, j) -
    y(L+1) * Vy(L, j)
    Ty(L, j) = CL/Ay(L, j) * log
    (Vy(L+1, j) / Vyp(L, j))
    if Tx(L, j) < 0
        1319
        Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    if Ty(L, j) < 0
        1317
        Ty(L, j) = Ty(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(L, j) = min
    (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))
    Re(L, j) = Tm(L, j)
    Re(L, j) = Tm(L, j)
    Re(L, j) = (1/Ax(L, j)) * (Vxp(L, j) * exp(Ax
    L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j) * x(L, j)
    Re(L, j) = (1/Ay(L, j)) * (Vyp(L, j) * exp(Ay
    L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vy(L, j) * y(L, j)
    Re(L, j)
    Re(L, j)
    Re(L, j)
    Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))
    Re(L, j) = (1/Ax(L, j)) * (Vxp(L, j) * exp(Ax
    L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j) * x(L, j)
    Re(L, j) = (1/Ay(L, j)) * (Vyp(L, j) * exp(Ay
    L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vy(L, j) * y(L, j)

```

```

      Xx(L,j):=
      Tx(L,j)
      end
    elseif (We(L,j)>0 & Wx(L,j+1)>0 &
      Vx(L,j+1)<Vx(L,j+2) & Ty(L,j)>0 &
      Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)<Vy(L+2,j))
      disp(' -3-3')
      Ax(L,j):=We(L,j)+1
      Vx(L,j+1)/=Ax(L,j)+n(3)
      Wx(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
      x(3)))/Wx(L,j)
      Tx(L,j):=L/Ax(L,j)*log
      (Wx(L,j+1)/Wop(L,j))
      Ay(L,j):=Vy(L+1,j)-
      Vy(L,j)/(y(L+1)-y(L))
      Vyp(L,j):=(Ay(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
      y(3)))/Vy(L,j)
      Ty(L,j):=L/Wy(L,j)*log
      (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
      if Ty(L,j)>0
      1317
      Ty(L,j):=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      if Tx(L,j)>0
      1318
      Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
      end
      Tm(L,j):=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    end
    Xx(L,j):=L/Wx(L,j)* (Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ax
    (L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wx(L,j))+x(3)
    We(L,j):=L/Wx(L,j)* (Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay
    (L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(3)
    Xx(L,j):=
    Tx(L,j)
  elseif (We(L,j)>0 & Wx(L,j+1)>0 &
    Vx(L,j+1)<Vx(L,j+2) & Vy(L,j)>0 &
    Vy(L+1,j)>0)
    disp(' -4-3')
    Ax(L,j):=(Wx(L,j)+3)-
    Vx(L,j)/Ax(3)+n(4)
    Wx(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
    x(3)))/Wx(L,j)
    Tx(L,j):=L/Wx(L,j)*log
    (Wx(L,j+1)/Wop(L,j))
    if Tx(L,j)>0
    1319
    Tx(L,j):=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j):=Tx(L,j)
  end
  Xx(L,j):=L/Ax(L,j)* (Op(L,j)*exp(Ax
  (L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wx(L,j)))+x(3)
  Wx(L,j):=Vx(L,j)
  Xx(L,j):=
  Tx(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
  We(L,j)<We(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)>0 &
  Vy(L+1,j)>0)
  disp(' -5-3')
  Ax(L,j):=Vx(L,j)+1-
  Wx(L,j)/(x(1)+1)-n(3)
  Wop(L,j):= (Ax(L,j)*Op(L,j)-
  x(3))/Vx(L,j)
  Tx(L,j):=L/Wx(L,j)*log
  (Wx(L,j+1)/Wop(L,j))

```

```

    Ag(1,1)=Wp(1+1,1)+
    Vp(1,1)/p(1+1)-x(1)
    Vpp(1,1)=Ag(1,1)*Vp(1,1)-
    p(1)11*Wp(1,1)
    %
    Ty(1,1)=1/Ag(1,1)*log
    CVp(1+1,1)/Vpp(1,1)
    Ty(1,1)=p(1)-Wp(1,1)/Vp(1,1)
    if Ty(1,1)<0
    1317
        Ty(1,1)=-Ty(1,1)*(-1)
    end
    if Tx(1,1)<0
    1318
        Tx(1,1)=-Tx(1,1)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(1,1)=min (Tx(1,1),Ty(1,1))
    Xe(1,1)=1/L/Ax(1,1)*1*(Vap(1,1)*exp(Ax(
    1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Wx(1,1))x(1)
    %
    Ye(1,1)=1/L/Ay(1,1)*1*(Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
    1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Wy(1,1))y(1)
    Xe(1,1)
    Ye(1,1)
    %
    % = second model
    elseif (Wx(1,1)>0 & Wx(1,1+1)>0 &
    Wx(1,1)<Wx(1,1+1) & Wy(1,1)<0 &
    Wy(1+1,1)>0 )
        disp('-6-3')
        Ae(1,1)=Wx(1,1+1)-
        Wx(1,1)/w(1+1)-x(1)
        Vap(1,1)= Ae(1,1)*Vp(1,1)-
        x(1)11*Wx(1,1)
        Tx(1,1)=1/Ax(1,1)*log
        CVx(1,1+1)/Vap(1,1)
        Ap(1,1)=Vp(1+1,1)-
        Vp(1,1)/p(1+1)-y(1)
        Vpp(1,1)=Ap(1,1)*Vp(1,1)-
        y(1)11*Wp(1,1)
        %
        Ty(1,1)=1/Ap(1,1)*log
        CVy(1+1,1)/Vpp(1,1)
        if Tx(1,1)<0
        Tx(1,1)=-Tx(1,1)*(-1)
        end
        Tm(1,1)=Tx(1,1)
    %
    Xe(1,1)=1/L/Ax(1,1)*1*(Vap(1,1)*exp(Ax(
    1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Wx(1,1))x(1)
    if Vyp(1,1)<0
        disp('-6-3-1')
        Ye(1,1)=y(1)
        Xe(1,1)
        Ye(1,1)
        %
        %
        else Vyp(1,1)>0
        disp('-6-3-2')
        Ae(1,1)=Vx(1,1+1)-
        Wx(1,1)/w(1+1)-x(1)
        Vap(1,1)= Ae(1,1)*Vp(1,1)-
        x(1)11*Wx(1,1)
        Tx(1,1)=1/Ax(1,1)*log
        CVx(1,1+1)/Vap(1,1)
        if Tx(1,1)<0
        Tx(1,1)=-Tx(1,1)*(-1)
        end

```

```

    Tm(1,1)=Tx(1,1)
    %
    Xe(1,1)=1/L/Ax(1,1)*1*(Vap(1,1)*exp(Ax(
    1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Wx(1,1))x(1)
    %
    Ae(1,1)=Wx(1,1+1)-
    Wx(1,1)/w(1+1)-x(1)
    %
    Ye(1,1)=1/L/Ay(1,1)*1*(Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
    1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Wy(1,1))y(1)
    Xe(1,1)=y(1)
    Ye(1,1)
    %
    elseif (Wx(1,1)>0 & Wx(1,1+1)>0 &
    Wx(1,1)<Wx(1,1+1) & Wy(1,1)<0 &
    Vy(1+1,1)<0 & Vy(1,1)>Wy(1+1,1) )
        disp('-7-3')
        Ae(1,1)=Wx(1,1+1)-
        Wx(1,1)/w(1+1)-x(1)
        Vap(1,1)= Ae(1,1)*Vp(1,1)-
        x(1)11*Wx(1,1)
        Tx(1,1)=1/Ax(1,1)*log
        CVx(1,1+1)/Vap(1,1)
        Ap(1,1)=Vp(1+1,1)-
        Vp(1,1)/p(1+1)-y(1)
        Vyp(1,1)=Ap(1,1)*Vp(1,1)-
        y(1)11*Wy(1,1)
        Ty(1,1)=1/Ay(1,1)*log
        CVy(1+1,1)/Vyp(1,1)
        if Tx(1,1)<0
        1318
            Tx(1,1)=-Tx(1,1)*(-1)
        end
        if Ty(1,1)<0
        1317
            Ty(1,1)=-Ty(1,1)*(-1)
        end
        Tm(1,1)=min
        (Tx(1,1),Ty(1,1))
        %
        Tm(1,1)=Tm(1,1)
    %
    Xe(1,1)=1/L/Ax(1,1)*1*(Vap(1,1)*exp(Ax(
    1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Wx(1,1))x(1)
    %
    Ye(1,1)=1/L/Ay(1,1)*1*(Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
    1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Wy(1,1))y(1)
    %
    Xe(1,1)=y(1)
    Ye(1,1)
    %
    else
        Tm(1,1)=min (Tx(1,1),Ty(1,1))
    %
    Xe(1,1)=1/L/Ax(1,1)*1*(Vap(1,1)*exp(Ax(
    1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Wx(1,1))x(1)
    %
    Ye(1,1)=1/L/Ay(1,1)*1*(Vyp(1,1)*exp(Ay(
    1,1)* Tm(1,1))-Wy(1,1))y(1)
    %
    Xe(1,1)
    Ye(1,1)
    end
    %
    elseif (Wx(1,1)>0 & Wx(1,1+1)>0 &
    Wx(1,1)<Wx(1,1+1) & Vy(1,1)<0 &
    Vy(1+1,1)>0 & Vy(1,1)<Vy(1+1,1) )
        disp('-8-3')
        Ae(1,1)=Wx(1,1+1)-
        Wx(1,1)/w(1+1)-x(1)

```

```

Vxp(L,j)= Gx(L,j)*Gp(L,j)-
x(j+1)*Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j)=L/Ax(L,j)*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Ay(L,j)=Cy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j)/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*Gp(L,j)-
y(j+1)*Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j)=L/Ay(L,j)*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
if Tx(L,j)<0
1310
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Ty(L,j)<0
1311
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
Tx(L,j)=min
(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
if Tx(L,j)<=13/Ax(L,j)*
(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax
(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j+1)*x(j+1))
Tx(L,j)=13/Ay(L,j)*
(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay
(L,j)*Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j+1)*y(j+1))
if Tx(L,j)<0
1312
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
else
Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
end
X(L,j)=L/Ax(L,j)*
(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax
(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j+1)*x(j+1))
if X(L,j)<0
1313
X(L,j)=-X(L,j)*(-1);
end
X(L,j)=min (X(L,j),Y(L,j));
end
if (Vx(L,j)>0 & Wx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j)<Wx(L,j+1) & Ty(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Yp(L,j)= Vy(L+2,j) )
disp(' -3-3')
Ax(L,j)=Gx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j)= Gx(L,j)*Gp(L,j)-
x(j+1)*Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j)=L/Ax(L,j)*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Ay(L,j)=Cy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j)/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*Gp(L,j)*Gp(L,j)-
y(j+1)*Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j)=L/Ay(L,j)*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)-
Yp(L,j)/Vy(L,j);
if Ty(L,j)<0
1314
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
1315
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

```

```

X(L,j)=L/Ax(L,j)*
(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax
(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j+1)*x(j+1))
if X(L,j)<0
1316
X(L,j)=-X(L,j)*(-1);
end
X(L,j)=min (X(L,j),Y(L,j));
end
if (Vx(L,j)>0 & Wx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j)<Wx(L,j+1) & Ty(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Yp(L,j)= Vy(L+2,j) )
disp(' -3-3')
Ax(L,j)=Gx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j)= Gx(L,j)*Gp(L,j)-
x(j+1)*Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j)=L/Ax(L,j)*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Ay(L,j)=Cy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j)/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*Gp(L,j)*Gp(L,j)-
y(j+1)*Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j)=L/Ay(L,j)*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)-
Yp(L,j)/Vy(L,j);
if Ty(L,j)<0
1317
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
1318
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
end
X(L,j)=L/Ax(L,j)*
(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax
(L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j+1)*x(j+1))
if X(L,j)<0
1319
X(L,j)=-X(L,j)*(-1);
end
X(L,j)=min (X(L,j),Y(L,j));
end
if (Vx(L,j)>0 & Wx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j)<Wx(L,j+1) & Ty(L,j)<0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Yp(L,j)= Vy(L+2,j) )
disp(' -3-3')
Ax(L,j)=Gx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j)/(x(j+1)-x(j));
Vxp(L,j)= Gx(L,j)*Gp(L,j)-
x(j+1)*Vx(L,j);
Tx(L,j)=L/Ax(L,j)*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
Ay(L,j)=Cy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j)/(y(L+1)-y(L));
Vyp(L,j)=Ay(L,j)*Gp(L,j)*Gp(L,j)-
y(j+1)*Vy(L,j);
Ty(L,j)=L/Ay(L,j)*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)-
Yp(L,j)/Vy(L,j);
if Ty(L,j)<0
1320
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
1321
Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

```



```

    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Xe(L,j)=((L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j)))**x(L,j);
Ye(L,j)=((L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j)))**y(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0
& Vy(L,j)>Vx(L,j)+1& Vy(L,j)=0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
    diasp(' -3-3');
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L+1)-x(L));
    Vxp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(L)))+Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Ax(L,j)+Vxp(L,j));
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Ay(L,j)+Vyp(L,j));
    Tp(L,j)=(Ty(L,j)+Tx(L,j))/2;
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Xe(L,j)=((L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j)))**x(L,j);
Ye(L,j)=((L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j)))**y(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vx(L,j)<Vx(L,j+1)&
Vy(L,j)=0 & Vy(L+1,j)=0 )
    diasp(' -3-3');
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(L+1)-x(L));
    Vxp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*(Xp(L,j)-
x(L)))+Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j)+Vxp(L,j));
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        1338
        Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j);
Xe(L,j)=((L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vx(L,j)))**x(L,j);
Ye(L,j)=y(L);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);
diasp(' - POWER model');
&
    - first model

```

```

elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0 &
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)=Vyp(L+1,j))
    diasp(' -3-4');
    Ay(L,j)=(Vyp(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)-
Yp(L,j)/Vy(L,j);
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
Xe(L,j)=x(L);
Ye(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0 &
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 &
Ty(L,j)>Vy(L+1,j))
    diasp(' -3-4');
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*(Yp(L,j)-
y(L)))+Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
Xe(L,j)=x(L);
Ye(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
Ye(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 )
    diasp(' -4-4 ');
    diasp('I don't know!');
444

```

```

rr=1
555
return
666

% return

elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)==0
)
disp('-5-4')
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*(Vp(i,j)-
y(i)))+Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
Ty(i,j)=(y(i)-Vp(i,j))/Vy(i,j);
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end

Tm(i,j)=Ty(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=x(i);

Ye(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay
(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))+y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

% - second model
elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)<0
& Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 )
disp('-6-4')
Ay(i,j)=(Vp(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(Vp(i+1)-Vp(i));
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*(Vp(i,j)-
y(i)))+Vy(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=x(i);
if Vyp(i,j)<0 disp('-6-4-2')
Ye(i,j)=y(i);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

else Vyp(i,j)>0
disp('-6-4-2')
Xe(i,j)=x(i);
Ye(i,j)=y(i+1);
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);
end
elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)>0 &
Vy(i,j)> Vy(i+1,j) )
disp('-7-4')
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*(Vp(i,j)-
y(i)))+Vy(i,j);
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end

Tm(i,j)=Ty(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=x(i);

```

```

Ye(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*((Vyp(i,j)*exp(Ay
(i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))+y(i));
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 & Vx(i,j+1)<0
& Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0 & Vy(i,j)>=
Vy(i+1,j) )
disp('-8-4')
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*(Vp(i,j)-
y(i)))+Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
Ty(i,j)=(y(i)-Vp(i,j))/
Vp(i,j);
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end

Tm(i,j)=Ty(i,j);
Xe(i,j)=x(i);
Vyp(i,j)=Vyp(i,j)*
Xe(i,j);
Ye(i,j);

elseif (Vx(i,j)>0 &
Vx(i,j+1)<0 & Vy(i,j)<0 & Vy(i+1,j)<0
)
disp('-10-4')
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i+1)-y(i));
Vyp(i,j)=(Ay(i,j)*(Vp(i,j)-
y(i)))+Vy(i,j);
% Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vyp(i,j));
Ty(i,j)=(Vp(i,j)-
Vp(i,j))/Vy(i,j);
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=-Ty(i,j)*(-1);
end

Tm(i,j)=Ty(i,j);

```



```

    Ay(L, j) = Cy(L+1, j) -
Vx(L, j) / Cy(L+1) - y(L+1)
    Vxp(L, j) = (Ay(L, j) * Tx(L, j) -
y(L+1) * Vy(L, j) +
    Ty(L, j) = (L / Ay(L, j)) * log
(Vy(L+1, j) / Vxp(L, j))
    if Ty(L, j) < 0
        Ty(L, j) = Ty(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    if Tx(L, j) < 0
        Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))
    % Xc(L, j) = (Tm(L, j))
Vxp(L, j) = x(L)
Xc(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * ((Vxp(L, j) * exp(Ax(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j)) * x(L))
Ye(L, j) = (L / Ay(L, j)) * ((Vyp(L, j) * exp(Ay(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vy(L, j)) * y(L))
Xc(L, j)
Ye(L, j)
elseif (Vx(L, j) > 0 &
Vx(L, j+1) == 0 & Vy(L, j) > 0 & Vy(L+1, j) < 0)
    disp(' -4-5')
    disp('I dont know')
    xx=1
elseif (Vx(L, j) > 0 &
Vx(L, j+1) == 0 & Vy(L, j) > 0 & Vy(L+1, j) == 0)
    disp(' -5-5')
    disp('I dont know')
    xx=1
elseif (Vx(L, j) > 0 &
Vx(L, j+1) == 0 & Vy(L, j) < 0 & Vy(L+1, j) > 0)
    disp(' -6-5')
    Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(L+1) - x(L))
    Vxp(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * (Xp(L, j) -
x(L)) + Vx(L, j))
    Tx(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * log
((x(L, j+1) / Vxp(L, j)) -
    Tx(L, j) = (x(L+1) -
Xp(L, j)) / Vx(L, j)
    Ay(L, j) = (Vy(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / (y(L+1) - y(L))
    Vyp(L, j) = (Ay(L, j) * (Yp(L, j) -
y(L+1)) + Vy(L, j))
    % Ty(L, j) = (L / Ay(L, j)) * log
(Vy(L+1, j) / Vyp(L, j))
    if Tx(L, j) < 0
        Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    if Ty(L, j) < 0
        Ty(L, j) = Ty(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))
    % Xc(L, j) = (Tm(L, j))
Vxp(L, j) = x(L)
Xc(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * ((Vxp(L, j) * exp(Ax(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j)) * x(L))
Ye(L, j) = (L / Ay(L, j)) * ((Vyp(L, j) * exp(Ay(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vy(L, j)) * y(L))
Xc(L, j)
Ye(L, j)
elseif (Vx(L, j) > 0 &
Vx(L, j+1) == 0 & Vy(L, j) < 0 & Vy(L+1, j) < 0 &
Vy(L, j) < Vy(L+1, j))
    disp(' -8-5 ')
    Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(L+1) - x(L))
    Vxp(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * (Xp(L, j) -
x(L)) + Vx(L, j))
    Tx(L, j) = (x(L+1) -
Xp(L, j)) / Vx(L, j)

```

```

Xc(L, j)
Ye(L, j)
else Vyp(L, j) > 0
    disp(' -6-5-2')
    % Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(L+1) - x(L))
    Vxp(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * (Xp(L, j) -
x(L)) + Vx(L, j))
    % Tx(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * log
((x(L, j+1) / Vxp(L, j)) -
    Tx(L, j) = (x(L+1) -
Xp(L, j)) / Vx(L, j)
    if Tx(L, j) < 0
        Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(L, j) = Tx(L, j)
    % Xc(L, j) = (Tm(L, j))
Vxp(L, j) = x(L)
Xc(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * ((Vxp(L, j) * exp(Ax(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j)) * x(L))
Ye(L, j) = y(L+1)
Xc(L, j)
Ye(L, j)
elseif (Vx(L, j) > 0 &
Vx(L, j+1) == 0 & Vy(L, j) < 0 & Vy(L+1, j) < 0 &
Vy(L, j) > Vy(L+1, j))
    disp(' -7-5')
    Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(L+1) - x(L))
    Vxp(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * (Xp(L, j) -
x(L)) + Vx(L, j))
    Tx(L, j) = (x(L+1) -
Xp(L, j)) / Vx(L, j)
    Ay(L, j) = (Vy(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / (y(L+1) - y(L))
    Vyp(L, j) = (Ay(L, j) * (Yp(L, j) -
y(L+1)) + Vy(L, j))
    Ty(L, j) = (L / Ay(L, j)) * log
(Vy(L+1, j) / Vyp(L, j))
    if Ty(L, j) < 0
        Ty(L, j) = Ty(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    if Tx(L, j) < 0
        Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))
    % Xc(L, j) = (Tm(L, j))
Vxp(L, j) = x(L)
Xc(L, j) = (L / Ax(L, j)) * ((Vxp(L, j) * exp(Ax(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j)) * x(L))
Ye(L, j) = (L / Ay(L, j)) * ((Vyp(L, j) * exp(Ay(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vy(L, j)) * y(L))
Xc(L, j)
Ye(L, j)
elseif (Vx(L, j) > 0 &
Vx(L, j+1) == 0 & Vy(L, j) < 0 & Vy(L+1, j) < 0 &
Vy(L, j) < Vy(L+1, j))
    disp(' -8-5 ')
    Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(L+1) - x(L))
    Vxp(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * (Xp(L, j) -
x(L)) + Vx(L, j))
    Tx(L, j) = (x(L+1) -
Xp(L, j)) / Vx(L, j)

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```

    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
y(L)))/Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
    %    Xc(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
Vyp(L,j)+x(j);
    Xc(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*1/(Vyp(L,j))*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Xc(L,j))+x(j);
    Xc(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*1/(Vyp(L,j))*exp(Ry(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Xy(L,j))+y(j);
    Xc(L,j);
    Ty(L,j);
    elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
& Vyl(j)==Vyl+1,j)
        disp(' -9-5')
        Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
        Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
x(j)))/Vx(L,j);
        %    Tx(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
        Tx(L,j)=(x(j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Ax(L,j);
        Ap(L,j)=(Ty(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
y(L)))/Vy(L,j);
        %    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
        Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        if Tx(L,j)<0
            Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
        %    Xc(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
Vyp(L,j)+x(j);
    Xc(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*1/(Cp(L,j))*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Xc(L,j))+x(j);
    Yc(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
Vyp(L,j)+y(j);
    Xc(L,j);
    Ty(L,j);
    elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
)
        disp(' -10-5')
        Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
        Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
x(j))/Vx(L,j);
        %    Tx(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));

```

```

        Tx(L,j)=(x(j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Ax(L,j);
        Ap(L,j)=(Ty(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
y(L)))/Vy(L,j);
        %    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
        Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        if Tx(L,j)<0
            Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
        %    Xc(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
Vyp(L,j)+x(j);
    Xc(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*1/(Cp(L,j))*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Xc(L,j))+x(j);
    Yc(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
Vyp(L,j)+y(j);
    Xc(L,j);
    Ty(L,j);
    elseif (Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
)
        disp(' -11-5')
        Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j));
        Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
x(j))/Vx(L,j);
        %    Tx(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
        Tx(L,j)=(x(j+1)-
Xp(L,j))/Ax(L,j);
        Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L));
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Cp(L,j)-
y(L)))/Vy(L,j);
        %    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j));
        Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        if Tx(L,j)<0
            Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        %    Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j);
        Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
        %    Xc(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
Vyp(L,j)+x(j);
    Xc(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*1/(Vyp(L,j))*exp(Ax(
L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Xc(L,j))+x(j);
    Yc(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
Vyp(L,j)+y(j);
    Xc(L,j);
    Ty(L,j);

```



```

        disp('3-6')
        if ( Wp(L,j)<0)
            disp('3-6-1')
            Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
            Vx(L,j)/(x(j)+1-x(j+1))
            Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Oxp(L,j)-
            w(j+1)*Vx(L,j))
            Ay(L,j)=(Vp(L+1,j)-
            Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L+1))
            Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Oyp(L,j)-
            y(L+1)*Vy(L,j))
            Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
            (Vp(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
            if Ty(L,j)<0
                Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
            end
            Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
            if 1 Vxp(L,j)<0
                disp('3-6-1')
            end
            Xx(L,j)=w(j)
        end
        Te(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay
        L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L+1)
        Xx(L,j)
        Te(L,j)
        else ( Wp(L,j)>0)
            disp('3-6-2')
            Ay(L,j)=(Wy(L,j)-
            Vyp(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L+1))
            Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Tm(L,j)-
            y(L+1)*Vy(L,j))
            Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
            (Vp(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
            if Ty(L,j)<0
                Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
            end
            Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
            Xx(L,j)=x(j+1)
        end
        Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay
        L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L+1)
        Xx(L,j)
        Ye(L,j)
        elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0
        & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0)
            disp('4-6')
            Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
            Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j))
            Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Oxp(L,j)-
            x(j+1)*Vx(L,j))
            if 1 Vxp(L,j)<0
                disp('4-6-1')
            end
            Xx(L,j)=x(j)
            Ye(L,j)=y(L)
            Xx(L,j)
            Ye(L,j)
        else (Vxp(L,j)>0)
            disp('4-6-2')
            Xx(L,j)=x(j+1)
            Ye(L,j)=y(L)
            Xx(L,j)
            Ye(L,j)
        end
    end
end

```

```

        elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
        Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0)
        |
            disp('4-6')
            Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
            Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j))
            Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Oxp(L,j)-
            x(j+1)*Vx(L,j))
            if 1 Vxp(L,j)<0
                disp('4-6-1')
            end
            Ay(L,j)=(Vp(L+1,j)-
            Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L+1))
            Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Oyp(L,j)-
            y(L+1)*Vy(L,j))
            Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
            (Vp(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
            if Ty(L,j)<0
                Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
            end
            Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
            Xx(L,j)=x(j)
        end
        Te(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay
        L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L+1)
        Xx(L,j)
        Te(L,j)
        else ( Vxp(L,j)>0)
            disp('4-6-2')
            Ay(L,j)=(Wy(L,j)-
            Vyp(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L+1))
            Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Tm(L,j)-
            y(L+1)*Vy(L,j))
            Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
            (Vp(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
            if Ty(L,j)<0
                Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
            end
            Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
            Xx(L,j)=x(j+1)
        end
        Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay
        L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L+1)
        Xx(L,j)
        Ye(L,j)
        end
    end
end
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0
& Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0)
    disp('4-6')
    if Vxp(L,j)<0
        disp('4-6-1')
        Ye(L,j)=y(L)
    else Vyp(L,j)<0
        disp('4-6-2')
        Ye(L,j)=y(L+1)
    end
    if Vxp(L,j)<0
        disp('4-6-3')
        Xx(L,j)=x(j)
    else Vxp(L,j)>0
        disp('4-6-4')
        Xx(L,j)=x(j+1)
    end
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
    Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 &
    Vy(L,j)> Vy(L+1,j))
        disp('4-6')
        if Vxp(L,j)>0

```



```

We(L,j)=1/3/Ry(L,j))*1/(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry(
L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wy(L,j))+y(L));
We(L,j);
We(L,j);
end

elseif (We(L,j)<0 &
We(L,j+1)>0 & Wy(L,j)==0 & Wy(L+1,j)==0
)
    diap(''-13-6')

    Ae(L,j)=(We(L,j+1)-
We(L,j))/((x(L+1)-x(L)))
    Vap(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L))/(We(L,j))
    if Vap(L,j)<0
        diap(''-13-6-5 ')
    &
    Te(L,j)=(L/Ae(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
    Xe(L,j)=x(L)
    Te(L,j)=p(L)
    Xe(L,j);
    We(L,j);
    else Vap(L,j)>0
        diap(''-13-6-2 ')

        Xe(L,j)=x(L)
        Te(L,j)=p(L)
        Xe(L,j);
        We(L,j);
    end

    diap(''-seventh model')

    % = first model
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0 &
Vx(L,j)==Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)==Vy(L+1,j))
        diap(''-1-7')
        Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/((x(L+1)-x(L)))
        Vap(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L))/(Vx(L,j))
        %
        Te(L,j)=(L/Ae(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
        Te(L,j)=x(L)
        Xp(L,j)=Vx(L,j)*(-1)
        Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L))/(Vy(L,j))
        %
        Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
        Ty(L,j)=y(L)
        Yp(L,j)=Vy(L,j)
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
        end
        if Te(L,j)<0
            Te(L,j)=Te(L,j)*(-1)
        end
        Tm(L,j)=min (Te(L,j),Ty(L,j))
        Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))^
Vap(L,j)=x(L)
        Vyp(L,j)=y(L)

```

```

Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0 &
Vx(L,j)==Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)>Vy(L+1,j))
    diap(''-2-7 ')
    Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/((x(L+1)-x(L)))
    Vap(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L))/(Vx(L,j))
    %
    Te(L,j)=(L/Ae(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
    Te(L,j)=x(L)
    Xp(L,j)=Vx(L,j)*(-1)
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L))/(Vy(L,j))
    %
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    if Te(L,j)<0
        Te(L,j)=Te(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Te(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))^
Vap(L,j)=x(L)

Te(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*1/(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry(
L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wy(L,j))+y(L));
We(L,j);
We(L,j);

elseif (We(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0 &
Vx(L,j)==Vx(L,j+1) & Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L+1,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)>Vy(L+1,j))
    diap(''-3-7')
    Ae(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
Vx(L,j))/((x(L+1)-x(L)))
    Vap(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
x(L))/(Vx(L,j))
    %
    Te(L,j)=(L/Ae(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vap(L,j))
    Te(L,j)=x(L)
    Xp(L,j)=Vx(L,j)*(-1)
    Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L))/(Vy(L,j))
    %
    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    if Te(L,j)<0
        Te(L,j)=Te(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Te(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))^
Vap(L,j)=x(L)
    Ye(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*1/(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ry(
L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Wy(L,j))+y(L));
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

```

```

elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0 &
Vx(L,j+1)=Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)<0)
  disp(' -6-7 ')
  Ax(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)-
  Vx(L,j)/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j))
  Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Oxp(L,j)-
  x(j+1)*Vx(L,j))
  %
  Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
  (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
  Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j)-
  Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j))
  if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
  end
  Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
  Xm(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
  Vxp(L,j)+x(j))
  %
  Tx(L,j)=y(L,j)
  Tx(L,j)
  %
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)&
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j+1)=0)
  disp(' -5-7 ')
  Ax(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)-
  Vx(L,j)/(x(j+1)-x(j))
  Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
  x(j+1)*Vx(L,j))
  %
  Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
  (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
  Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j)-
  Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
  Ap(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
  Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
  Vyp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
  y(L+1)*Vy(L,j))
  %
  Ty(L,j)=(1/Ap(L,j))*log
  (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
  Ty(L,j)=(y(L,j)-Yp(L,j))/Vy(L,j)
  if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
  end
  if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
  end
  Tm(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
  Xm(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
  Vxp(L,j)+x(j))
  %
  Ym(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*
  Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L))
  Xm(L,j)
  Ym(L,j)
%
% second model
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j+1)<0
& Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)& Vy(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j+1)>0)
  disp(' -6-7 ')

```

```

  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
  Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j))
  Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
  x(j+1)*Vx(L,j))
  %
  Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
  (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
  Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j)-
  Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
  Ap(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
  Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
  Vyp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
  y(L+1)*Vy(L,j))
  if Vyp(L,j)<0
    disp(' -6-7-1 ')
  %
  Ty(L,j)=(1/Ap(L,j))*log
  (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
  if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
  end
  if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
  end
  Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
  Xm(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
  Vxp(L,j)+x(j))
  %
  Ym(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*
  Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L))
  Xm(L,j)
  Ym(L,j)
%
elseif Vyp(L,j)>0
  disp(' -6-7-2 ')
  %
  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
  Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j))
  Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
  x(j+1)*Vx(L,j))
  %
  Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))*log
  (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
  Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j)-
  Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
  if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
  end
  if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
  end
  Tm(L,j)=Tx(L,j)
  Xm(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
  Vxp(L,j)+x(j))
  %
  Ym(L,j)=(1/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*
  Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L))
  Xm(L,j)
  Ym(L,j)
end
elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j+1)&
Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j+1)>0
  disp(' -7-7 ')
  Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
  Vx(L,j))/(x(j+1)-x(j))
  Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
  x(j+1)*Vx(L,j))
  %
  Tx(L,j)=(1/Ax(L,j))
  Xp(L,j)/Vx(L,j)
  Ap(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
  Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
  Vyp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
  y(L+1)*Vy(L,j))

```

```

    Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
    Cyp(L,j)=Cyp(L,j)+1
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    Xc(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
    Vxp(L,j)=x(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*((Cyp(L,j)*exp(Ry(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j)
    Xc(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j)+1<0
    & Vx(L,j)-Vx(L,j)+1 & Vy(L,j)<0 &
    Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)< Vy(L,j) )
        disp(' -8-7 ')
        Xc(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
        Vx(L,j)/(x(L,j)+1-x(L,j))
        Vxp(L,j)=(Xc(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
        x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
        Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j)-
        Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
        Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L,j)-
        Vy(L,j)/(y(L,j)-y(L,j))
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
        y(L,j))*Vy(L,j)
        Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
        Cyp(L,j)=Cyp(L,j)+1
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Tx(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
        end
        if Tx(L,j)<0
            Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
        end
        Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
        Xc(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
    Vxp(L,j)=x(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*((Cyp(L,j)*exp(Ry(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j)
    Xc(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j)+1<0
    & Vx(L,j)-Vx(L,j)+1 & Vx(L,j)<0 &
    Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L,j)=Vp(L,j) )
        disp(' -9-7 ')
        Xc(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
        Vx(L,j)/(x(L,j)+1-x(L,j))
        Vxp(L,j)=(Xc(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
        x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
        Tx(L,j)=(L/Xc(L,j))*log
        Vx(L,j)+1/Vxp(L,j)
        Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j)-
        Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
        Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L,j)-
        Vy(L,j)/(y(L,j)+1-y(L,j))
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
        y(L,j))*Vy(L,j)
        Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
        Cyp(L,j)=Cyp(L,j)+1
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Tx(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
        end

```

```

    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
    Xc(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
    Vxp(L,j)=x(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*((Cyp(L,j)*exp(Ry(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j)
    Xc(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 &
    Vx(L,j)+1<0 & Vx(L,j)=Vp(L,j)+1 &
    Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)=0 )
        disp(' -10-7 ')
        Xc(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
        Vx(L,j)/(x(L,j)+1-x(L,j))
        Vxp(L,j)=(Xc(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
        x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
        Tx(L,j)=(L/Xc(L,j))*log
        Vx(L,j)+1/Vxp(L,j)
        Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j)-
        Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
        Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L,j)-
        Vy(L,j)/(y(L,j)+1-y(L,j))
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
        y(L,j))*Vy(L,j)
        Ty(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*log
        Cyp(L,j)=Cyp(L,j)+1
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Tx(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1)
        end
        if Tx(L,j)<0
            Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)*(-1)
        end
        Tm(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))
        Xc(L,j)=(Tm(L,j))*
    Vxp(L,j)=x(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*((Cyp(L,j)*exp(Ry(
    L,j)* Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j)
    Xc(L,j)
    Ye(L,j)
    - third model
    elseif (Vx(L,j)<0 & Vx(L,j)+1<0
    & Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j)+1 & Vy(L,j)=0 &
    Vy(L,j)>0 )
        disp(' -11-7 ')
        Xc(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1)-
        Vx(L,j)/(x(L,j)+1-x(L,j))
        Vxp(L,j)=(Xc(L,j)*Xp(L,j)-
        x(L,j))*Vx(L,j)
        Tx(L,j)=(L/Xc(L,j))*log
        Vx(L,j)+1/Vxp(L,j)
        Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j)-
        Xp(L,j))/Vx(L,j)
        Ry(L,j)=(Vy(L,j)-
        Vy(L,j)/(y(L,j)+1-y(L,j))
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ry(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
        y(L,j))*Vy(L,j)

```

```

% Ty(L,j)=CL/Ay(L,j)*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(Cy(L+1)-
Yp(L,j))/Vy(L+1,j);
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tm(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
Xe(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*
Vep(L,j)*w(L,j);
Te(L,j)=1/L/Ay(L,j)*1/(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j);
Re(L,j);
We(L,j);
elseif (We(L,j)<0 & Xe(L,j+1)<0
& Te(L,j)=We(L,j+1) & Yp(L,j)=0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0)
    diap(' -12-1');
    Ae(L,j)=(We(L,j+1)-
    Xe(L,j))/(w(L,j+1)-w(L,j));
    Vep(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*Rp(L,j)-
    x(L,j)+Xe(L,j);
    k
    Te(L,j)=(L/Ae(L,j))*log
    (Xe(L,j+1)/Vep(L,j))
    Tx(L,j)=(w(L,j)-
    xp(L,j))/We(L,j);
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1)-y(L,j))/
    Vy(L,j)/Cy(L+1)-y(L,j);
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Cy(L,j)-
    y(L,j)+Vy(L,j))
    % Ty(L,j)=CL/Ay(L,j)*log
    (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
    Ty(L,j)=(Cy(L+1)-
    Yp(L,j))/Vy(L+1,j);
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
    Xe(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*
    Vep(L,j)*w(L,j);
    Te(L,j)=1/L/Ay(L,j)*1/(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j);
    Re(L,j);
    We(L,j);
    elseif (We(L,j)<0 &
    Xe(L,j+1)<0 & Te(L,j)=We(L,j+1) &
    Yp(L,j)=0 & Vy(L+1,j)=0)
        diap(' -12-1');
        Ae(L,j)=(We(L,j+1)-
        Xe(L,j))/(w(L,j+1)-w(L,j));
        Vep(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*Rp(L,j)-
        x(L,j)+Xe(L,j);
        k
        Te(L,j)=(L/Ae(L,j))*log
        (Xe(L,j+1)/Vep(L,j))
        Tx(L,j)=(w(L,j)-
        xp(L,j))/We(L,j);
        Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1)-y(L,j))/
        Vy(L,j)/Cy(L+1)-y(L,j);
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Cy(L,j)-
        y(L,j)+Vy(L,j))
        % Ty(L,j)=CL/Ay(L,j)*log
        (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
        Ty(L,j)=(Cy(L+1)-
        Yp(L,j))/Vy(L+1,j);
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        if Tx(L,j)<0
            Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,j)=min(Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));
        Xe(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*
        Vep(L,j)*w(L,j);
        Te(L,j)=1/L/Ay(L,j)*1/(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L,j);
        Re(L,j);
        We(L,j);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j);

```

```

Xe(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vep(L,j)+w(L,j))
Te(L,j)=y(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
Te(L,j);

diap(' - eighth model')

% - first model
elseif (Xe(L,j)<0 & Xe(L,j+1)<0 &
Xe(L,j)=We(L,j+1) & Yp(L,j)=0 &
Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)=Vyp(L,j))
    diap(' -1-0');
    Ae(L,j)=(Xe(L,j+1)-
    Xe(L,j))/(w(L,j+1)-w(L,j));
    Vep(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*Cy(L,j)-
    x(L,j))/Vyp(L,j);
    Te(L,j)=1/L/Ae(L,j)*log
    (Xe(L,j+1)/Vep(L,j));
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1)-y(L,j))/
    Vy(L,j)/Cy(L+1)-y(L,j);
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Cy(L,j)-
    y(L,j)+Vy(L,j))
    % Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
    (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
    Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-
    Yp(L,j))/Ty(L,j);
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Te(L,j)<0
        Te(L,j)=-Te(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=min(Te(L,j),Ty(L,j));
    Xe(L,j)=(CL/Ae(L,j))*1/(Vep(L,j)*exp(Ae(
L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Xe(L,j))+w(L,j);
    Te(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*
    Vep(L,j)*y(L,j);
    Xe(L,j);
    Te(L,j);
    elseif (Xe(L,j)<0 & Xe(L,j+1)<0 &
    Xe(L,j)=We(L,j+1) & Yp(L,j)=0 &
    Vy(L+1,j)<0 & Vy(L,j)=Vyp(L,j))
        diap(' -2-0');
        Ae(L,j)=(Xe(L,j+1)-
        Xe(L,j))/(w(L,j+1)-w(L,j));
        Vep(L,j)=(Ae(L,j)*Cy(L,j)-
        x(L,j))/Vyp(L,j);
        Te(L,j)=(L/Ae(L,j))*log
        (Xe(L,j+1)/Vep(L,j));
        Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1)-y(L,j))/
        Vy(L,j)/Cy(L+1)-y(L,j);
        Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Cy(L,j)-
        y(L,j)+Vy(L,j))
        % Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
        (Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
        Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-
        Yp(L,j))/Ty(L,j);
        if Ty(L,j)<0
            Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        if Te(L,j)<0
            Te(L,j)=-Te(L,j)*(-1);
        end
        Tm(L,j)=min(Te(L,j),Ty(L,j));
        Xe(L,j)=(CL/Ae(L,j))*1/(Vep(L,j)*exp(Ae(
L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Xe(L,j))+w(L,j);
        Te(L,j)=Tm(L,j)*
        Vep(L,j)*y(L,j);
        Xe(L,j);
        Te(L,j);
    end
    Tm(L,j)=Tm(L,j);

```

```

Yv(i,j):=(1/Wy(i,j))*((Vp(i,j)*exp(Ay(
i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))+y(i))
Xv(i,j):
Yv(i,j):
elseif (Vv(i,j)<0 & Vx(i,j+1)<0 &
Vv(i,j)>Wv(i,j+1) & Vy(i,j)>0 &
Vy(i+1,j)>0 & Vy(i,j)<Vy(i+1,j))
disp(' -3-8')
Xv(i,j)=(Vv(i,j)+1-
Vv(i,j)/(w(i)+1)-x(i))/r
Vp(i,j)=(Xv(i,j)*Op(i,j)-
x(i))/Vv(i,j)
Tx(i,j)=(1/Xv(i,j))*log
(Vv(i,j)+1)/Vp(i,j)
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-Vy(i,j))/
Vp(i,j)
Vp(i,j)=Ay(i,j)*Op(i,j)-
y(i))
Vp(i,j):=1/Ay(i,j)*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vp(i,j))
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=Ty(i,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))
Xv(i,j)=(1/Xv(i,j))*((Vp(i,j)*exp(Ax(
i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vv(i,j))+x(i))
Vv(i,j):=1/(Ay(i,j))*((Vp(i,j)*exp(Ay(
i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))+y(i))
Xv(i,j):
Yv(i,j):
elseif (Vv(i,j)<0 & Vv(i,j+1)<0
& Vv(i,j)>Wv(i,j+1) & Vy(i,j)>0 &
Vy(i+1,j)<0)
disp(' -8-8')
Xv(i,j)=(Vv(i,j)+1-
Vv(i,j)/(w(i)+1)-x(i))/r
Vp(i,j)=(Xv(i,j)*Op(i,j)-
x(i))/Vv(i,j)
Tx(i,j)=(1/Xv(i,j))*log
(Vv(i,j)+1)/Vp(i,j)
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(i,j)=Tx(i,j)
Xv(i,j)=(1/Xv(i,j))*((Vp(i,j)*exp(Ax(
i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vv(i,j))+x(i))
Vv(i,j):=
Wv(i,j)
Xv(i,j):
Wv(i,j):
elseif (Vv(i,j)<0 &
Vv(i,j+1)<0 & Vv(i,j)>Wv(i,j+1) &
Vy(i,j)>0 & Vy(i+1,j)=0)
disp(' -5-8')
Xv(i,j)=(Vv(i,j)+1-
Vv(i,j)/(x(i)+1)-x(i))/r
Vp(i,j)=(Xv(i,j)*Op(i,j)-
x(i))/Vv(i,j)
Tx(i,j)=(1/Xv(i,j))*log
(Vv(i,j)+1)/Vp(i,j)
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-
Vy(i,j))/(y(i)+1)-y(i))/r

```

```

Vp(i,j)=Ay(i,j)*Op(i,j)-
y(i))/r+Vy(i,j)
Ty(i,j)=(Vy(i,j)-Vp(i,j))/Op(i,j)
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=Ty(i,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(i,j)=min (Tx(i,j),Ty(i,j))
Xv(i,j)=(1/Xv(i,j))*((Vp(i,j)*exp(Ax(
i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vv(i,j))+x(i))
Vv(i,j):=1/(Ay(i,j))*((Vp(i,j)*exp(Ay(
i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vy(i,j))+y(i))
Xv(i,j):
Yv(i,j):
elseif (Vv(i,j)<0 & Vv(i,j+1)<0
& Vv(i,j)>Wv(i,j+1) & Vy(i,j)>0 &
Vy(i+1,j)>0)
disp(' -6-8')
Xv(i,j)=(Vv(i,j)+1-
Vv(i,j)/(w(i)+1)-x(i))/r
Vp(i,j)=(Xv(i,j)*Op(i,j)-
x(i))/Vv(i,j)
Tx(i,j)=(1/Xv(i,j))*log
(Vv(i,j)+1)/Vp(i,j)
Ay(i,j)=(Vy(i+1,j)-Vy(i,j))/
Vp(i,j)
Vp(i,j)=Ay(i,j)*Op(i,j)-
y(i))
Vp(i,j):=1/Ay(i,j)*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vp(i,j))
if Ty(i,j)<0
Ty(i,j)=(1/Ay(i,j))*log
(Vy(i+1,j)/Vp(i,j))
end
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(i,j)=Tx(i,j)
Xv(i,j)=(1/Xv(i,j))*((Vp(i,j)*exp(Ax(
i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vv(i,j))+x(i))
Vv(i,j):=
Wv(i,j)
Xv(i,j):
Wv(i,j):
else Vp(i,j)>0
disp(' -6-8-2')
Xv(i,j)=(Vv(i,j)+1-
Vv(i,j)/(w(i)+1)-x(i))/r
Vp(i,j)=(Xv(i,j)*Op(i,j)-
x(i))/Vv(i,j)
Tx(i,j)=(1/Xv(i,j))*log
(Vv(i,j)+1)/Vp(i,j)
if Tx(i,j)<0
Tx(i,j)=Tx(i,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(i,j)=Tx(i,j)
Xv(i,j)=(1/Xv(i,j))*((Vp(i,j)*exp(Ax(
i,j)*Tm(i,j))-Vv(i,j))+x(i))
Vv(i,j):=y(i)+1
Xv(i,j):
Yv(i,j):
end

```

```

elseif (Vx(L,1)<0 &
Vx(L,1+1)<0 & Vx(L,1)>Vx(L,1+1)&
Vy(L,1)<0 & Vy(L+1,1)<0 & Vy(L,1)>
Vy(L+1,1) )
disp(' -7-8 ')
Ax(L,1)=(Vx(L,1)+1-
Vx(L,1))/x(1+1)-x(1)
Vxp(L,1)=(Ax(L,1)*Dp(L,1)-
x(1))/Vx(L,1)
Tx(L,1)=(1/Ax(L,1))*log
(Vx(L,1+1)/Vx(L,1))
Ay(L,1)=(Vy(L+1,1)-
Vy(L,1))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,1)=(Ay(L,1)*Dp(L,1)-
y(L))/Vy(L,1)
Ty(L,1)=(1/Ay(L,1))*log
(Vy(L+1,1)/Vy(L,1))
if Ty(L,1)<0
Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,1)<0
Tx(L,1)=-Tx(L,1)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,1)=min (Tx(L,1),Ty(L,1))
Xe(L,1)=(1/Ax(L,1))*((Vxp(L,1)*exp(Ax
(L,1)*Tm(L,1))-Vx(L,1))/x(1))
Ye(L,1)=(1/Ay(L,1))*((Vyp(L,1)*exp(Ay
(L,1)*Tm(L,1))-Vy(L,1))/y(L))
Xe(L,1)
Ye(L,1)
elseif (Vx(L,1)<0 & Vx(L,1+1)<0
& Vx(L,1)>Vx(L,1+1)& Vy(L,1)<0 &
Vy(L+1,1)<0 & Vy(L,1)<Vy(L+1,1) )
disp(' -8-8 ')
Ax(L,1)=(Vx(L,1+1)-
Vx(L,1))/(x(1+1)-x(1))
Vxp(L,1)=(Ax(L,1)*Dp(L,1)-
x(1))/Vx(L,1)
Tx(L,1)=(1/Ax(L,1))*log
(Vx(L,1+1)/Vx(L,1))
Ay(L,1)=(Vy(L+1,1)-
Vy(L,1))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,1)=(Ay(L,1)*Dp(L,1)-
y(L+1))/Vy(L,1)
Ty(L,1)=(1/Ay(L,1))*log
(Vy(L+1,1)/Vy(L,1))
if Ty(L,1)<0
Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,1)<0
Tx(L,1)=-Tx(L,1)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,1)=min (Tx(L,1),Ty(L,1))
Xe(L,1)=(1/Ax(L,1))*((Vxp(L,1)*exp(Ax
(L,1)*Tm(L,1))-Vx(L,1))/x(1))
Ye(L,1)=(1/Ay(L,1))*((Vyp(L,1)*exp(Ay
(L,1)*Tm(L,1))-Vy(L,1))/y(L))
Xe(L,1)
Ye(L,1)
elseif (Vx(L,1)<0 & Vx(L,1+1)<0
& Vx(L,1)>Vx(L,1+1)& Vy(L,1)<0 &
Vy(L+1,1)<0 & Vy(L,1)=Vy(L+1,1) )
disp(' -9-9 ')
Ax(L,1)=(Vx(L,1+1)-
Vx(L,1))/(x(1+1)-x(1))

```

```

Vyp(L,1)=(Ax(L,1)*Dp(L,1)-
x(1))/Vx(L,1)
Tx(L,1)=(1/Ax(L,1))*log
(Vx(L,1+1)/Vx(L,1))
Ay(L,1)=(Vy(L+1,1)-
Vy(L,1))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,1)=(Ay(L,1)*Dp(L,1)-
y(L))/Vy(L,1)
Ty(L,1)=(1/Ay(L,1))*log
(Vy(L+1,1)/Vy(L,1))
Ty(L,1)=(Ty(L,1)-
Tp(L,1))/Vy(L,1)
if Ty(L,1)<0
Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,1)<0
Tx(L,1)=-Tx(L,1)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,1)=min (Tx(L,1),Ty(L,1))
Xe(L,1)=(1/Ax(L,1))*((Vxp(L,1)*exp(Ax
(L,1)*Tm(L,1))-Vx(L,1))/x(1))
Ye(L,1)=(1/Ay(L,1))*((Vyp(L,1)*exp(Ay
(L,1)*Tm(L,1))-Vy(L,1))/y(L))
Xe(L,1)
Ye(L,1)
elseif (Vx(L,1)<0 &
Vx(L,1+1)<0 & Vx(L,1)>Vx(L,1+1)&
Vy(L,1)<0 & Vy(L+1,1)<0 )
disp(' -10-8 ')
Ax(L,1)=(Vx(L,1+1)-Vx(L,1))/(x(1+1)-
x(1))
Vxp(L,1)=(Ax(L,1)*Dp(L,1)-
x(1))/Vx(L,1)
Tx(L,1)=(1/Ax(L,1))*log
(Vx(L,1+1)/Vx(L,1))
Ay(L,1)=(Vy(L+1,1)-
Vy(L,1))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,1)=(Ay(L,1)*Dp(L,1)-
y(L+1))/Vy(L,1)
Ty(L,1)=(1/Ay(L,1))*log
(Vy(L+1,1)/Vy(L,1))
Ty(L,1)=(Ty(L,1)-
Tp(L,1))/Vy(L,1)
if Ty(L,1)<0
Ty(L,1)=-Ty(L,1)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,1)<0
Tx(L,1)=-Tx(L,1)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,1)=min (Tx(L,1),Ty(L,1))
Xe(L,1)=(1/Ax(L,1))*((Vxp(L,1)*exp(Ax
(L,1)*Tm(L,1))-Vx(L,1))/x(1))
Ye(L,1)=(1/Ay(L,1))*((Vyp(L,1)*exp(Ay
(L,1)*Tm(L,1))-Vy(L,1))/y(L))
Xe(L,1)
Ye(L,1)

```

8 - third model


```

      Ayl, j) = (Vyl+1, j) -
Vyl, j) / (y1+1) - y1))
      Vyp1, j) = (Ayl, j) * (Vp1, j) -
p1))) * Vyl, j)
      Ty1, j) = (1/Ayl, j)) * log
(Vyl+1, j) / Vyp1, j)
      Ty1, j) = (1/y1) -
Vp1, j) / Vyl, j))
      if Ty1, j) < 0
        Ty1, j) = Ty1, j) * (-1)
      end
      if Tx1, j) < 0
        Tx1, j) = Tx1, j) * (-1)
      end
      Tm1, j) = min (Tx1, j), Ty1, j))

Xe1, j) = ((1/Ax1, j)) * ((Vxp1, j) * exp(Ax1, j) * Tx1, j) - (Vx1, j) * x1))
      Xx1, j) = (Tm1, j) *
Vyp1, j) * y1))
      Xx1, j)
      Xx1, j)

elseif (Vx1, j) < 0 &
Vx1, j) == 0 & Vy1, j) < 0 & Vy1+1, j) == 0
  disp(' -10 -10')
  Ax1, j) = (Vx1, j+1) -
Vx1, j) / (x1+1) - x1))
  Vxp1, j) = (Ax1, j) * (Xp1, j) -
x1))) * Vx1, j)
  Tx1, j) = (1/Ax1, j)) * log
(Vx1+1, j) / Vxp1, j)
  Tx1, j) = (1/x1) -
Xp1, j) / Vx1, j))
  Ayl, j) = (Vyl+1, j) -
Vyl, j) / (y1+1) - y1))
  Vyp1, j) = (Ayl, j) * (Vp1, j) -
p1))) * Vyl, j)
  Ty1, j) = (1/Ayl, j)) * log
(Vyl+1, j) / Vyp1, j)
  Ty1, j) = (1/y1) -
Vp1, j) / Vyl, j))
  if Ty1, j) < 0
    Ty1, j) = Ty1, j) * (-1)
  end
  if Tx1, j) < 0
    Tx1, j) = Tx1, j) * (-1)
  end
  Tm1, j) = min (Tx1, j), Ty1, j))

Xe1, j) = ((1/Ax1, j)) * ((Vxp1, j) * exp(Ax1, j) * Tx1, j) - (Vx1, j) * x1))
      Xx1, j) = (Tm1, j) *
Vyp1, j) * y1))
      Xx1, j)
      Xx1, j)

```

```

% - third model
elseif (Vx1, j) < 0 &
Vx1, j) == 0 & Vy1, j) == 0 & Vy1+1, j) > 0
  disp(' -11 -10')

```

```

      Ax1, j) = (Vx1, j+1) -
Vx1, j) / (x1+1) - x1))
      Vxp1, j) = (Ax1, j) * (Xp1, j) -
x1))) * Vx1, j)
      Tx1, j) = (1/Ax1, j)) * log
(Vx1+1, j) / Vxp1, j)
      Tx1, j) = (1/x1) -
Xp1, j) / Vx1, j))
      Ayl, j) = (Vyl+1, j) -
Vyl, j) / (y1+1) - y1))
      Vyp1, j) = (Ayl, j) * (Vp1, j) -
p1))) * Vyl, j)
      Ty1, j) = (1/Ayl, j)) * log
(Vyl+1, j) / Vyp1, j)
      Ty1, j) = (1/y1) -
Vp1, j) / Vyl, j))
      if Ty1, j) < 0
        Ty1, j) = Ty1, j) * (-1)
      end
      if Tx1, j) < 0
        Tx1, j) = Tx1, j) * (-1)
      end
      Tm1, j) = min (Tx1, j), Ty1, j))

Xe1, j) = ((1/Ax1, j)) * ((Vxp1, j) * exp(Ax1, j) * Tx1, j) - (Vx1, j) * x1))
      Xx1, j) = (Tm1, j) *
Vyp1, j) * y1))
      Xx1, j)
      Xx1, j)

elseif (Vx1, j) < 0 &
Vx1, j) == 0 & Vy1, j) < 0 & Vy1+1, j) < 0
  disp(' -12 -10')
  Ax1, j) = (Vx1, j+1) -
Vx1, j) / (x1+1) - x1))
  Vxp1, j) = (Ax1, j) * (Xp1, j) -
x1))) * Vx1, j)
  Tx1, j) = (1/Ax1, j)) * log
(Vx1+1, j) / Vxp1, j)
  Tx1, j) = (1/x1) -
Xp1, j) / Vx1, j))
  Ayl, j) = (Vyl+1, j) -
Vyl, j) / (y1+1) - y1))
  Vyp1, j) = (Ayl, j) * (Vp1, j) -
p1))) * Vyl, j)
  Ty1, j) = (1/Ayl, j)) * log
(Vyl+1, j) / Vyp1, j)
  Ty1, j) = (1/y1) -
Vp1, j) / Vyl, j))
  if Ty1, j) < 0
    Ty1, j) = Ty1, j) * (-1)
  end
  if Tx1, j) < 0
    Tx1, j) = Tx1, j) * (-1)
  end
  Tm1, j) = min (Tx1, j), Ty1, j))

Xe1, j) = ((1/Ax1, j)) * ((Vxp1, j) * exp(Ax1, j) * Tx1, j) - (Vx1, j) * x1))
      Xx1, j) = (Tm1, j) *
Vyp1, j) * y1))
      Xx1, j)
      Xx1, j)

```

```

Xe1, j) = ((1/Ax1, j)) * ((Vxp1, j) * exp(Ax1, j) * Tx1, j) - (Vx1, j) * x1))
      Xx1, j) = (Tm1, j) *
Vyp1, j) * y1))
      Xx1, j)
      Xx1, j)

elseif (Vx1, j) < 0 &
Vx1, j) == 0 & Vy1, j) < 0 & Vy1+1, j) == 0
  disp(' -13 -10')

```



```

if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
end
Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j);

Xe(L,j)=(1/Rx(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*
    Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j);
Xe(L,j)=y(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
Xe(L,j);

elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)==0)
    disp(' -5-11')
    disp('2 dont know')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vxp(L,j)=
    (Ax(L,j)*exp(L,j)-x(L,j))/(Vx(L,j)+1);
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
    x(L,j))/Tx(L,j+1);
    Ap(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
    Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j)*(yp(L,j)-
    y(L,j))+Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1,j)-
    y(L,j))/Vyp(L,j);
    Tp(L,j)=Ty(L,j);
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xe(L,j)=(1/Rx(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*
    Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
Xe(L,j);

Ye(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*
    Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y(L,j);
Ye(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

% - second model
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0)
    disp(' -6-11')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vxp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*(xp(L,j)-
    x(L,j))+Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
    x(L,j))/Tx(L,j+1);
    Ap(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
    Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j)*(yp(L,j)-
    y(L,j))+Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1,j)-
    y(L,j))/Vyp(L,j);
    Tp(L,j)=Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xe(L,j)=(1/Rx(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*
    Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
Xe(L,j);

```

```

if Vyp(L,j)>0
    disp(' -6-11-1')
    % Ty(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*log
    (Vyp(L,j)/Vyp(L,j));

    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j);

Xe(L,j)=(1/Rx(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*
    Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j);
Xe(L,j)=x(L,j);
Ye(L,j)=(1/Ry(L,j))*(Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(L,j)*
    Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y(L,j);
Ye(L,j)=y(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
Ye(L,j);

else Vyp(L,j)>0
    disp(' -6-11-2')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vxp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*(xp(L,j)-
    x(L,j))+Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));

    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j);

Xe(L,j)=(1/Rx(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*
    Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j);
Xe(L,j)=x(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
end
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0 &
Vy(L,j)> Vy(L+1,j))
    disp(' -7-11')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j+1)-
    Vx(L,j))/(x(L,j+1)-x(L,j));
    Vxp(L,j)= (Ax(L,j)*(xp(L,j)-
    x(L,j))+Vx(L,j);
    Tx(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*log
    (Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j));
    Tx(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
    x(L,j))/Tx(L,j+1);
    Ap(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
    Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1,j)-y(L,j));
    Vyp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j)*(yp(L,j)-
    y(L,j))+Vy(L,j);
    Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1,j)-
    y(L,j))/Vyp(L,j);
    Tp(L,j)=(y(L+1,j)-
    y(L,j))/Vyp(L,j);
    if Ty(L,j)<0
        Ty(L,j) =Ty(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    if Tx(L,j)<0
        Tx(L,j) =Tx(L,j)*(-1);
    end
    Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j));

Xe(L,j)=(1/Rx(L,j))*(Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax(L,j)*
    Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))*x(L,j);
Xe(L,j);
Xe(L,j);

```



```

Xc(L,j)
Xc(L,j)
elseif (Wc(L,j)==0 &
Vc(L,j+1)>0 & Wc(L,j)<0 & Wc(L+1,j)<0 &
Vc(L,j)< Vc(L+1,j) )
disp(' -8-11')

Ac(L,j)=(Wc(L,j+1)-
Vc(L,j))/(Ac(L,j)-x(L,j))
Vcp(L,j)=(Ac(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Wc(L,j))
Tc(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
Ap(L,j))/(Wc(L,j)-
Vc(L,j))/(Vc(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
Vcp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j)*(Tp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vc(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(1/Rp(L,j))*log
(Vc(L+1,j)/Vcp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tc(L,j)<0
Tc(L,j)=-Tc(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tc(L,j),Ty(L,j))

Xc(L,j)=(1/Ac(L,j))*((Vcp(L,j)*exp(Ac(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vc(L,j))-x(L,j))
Yc(L,j)=(1/Rp(L,j))*((Vcp(L,j)*exp(Rp(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vc(L,j))-y(L,j))
Xc(L,j)
Yc(L,j)

elseif (Wc(L,j)==0 &
Vc(L,j+1)>0 & Vc(L,j)<0 & Wc(L+1,j)<0 &
Vc(L,j)== Vc(L+1,j) )
disp(' -9-11')
Ac(L,j)=(Vc(L,j+1)-
Vc(L,j))/(Ac(L,j)-x(L,j))
Vcp(L,j)=(Ac(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vc(L,j))
Tc(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
Ap(L,j))/(Vc(L,j)-
Vc(L+1,j))/(Vc(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
Vcp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j)*(Tp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vc(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(1/Rp(L,j))*log
(Vc(L+1,j)/Vcp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(Ty(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tc(L,j)<0
Tc(L,j)=-Tc(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tc(L,j),Ty(L,j))

Xc(L,j)=(1/Ac(L,j))*((Vcp(L,j)*exp(Ac(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vc(L,j))-x(L,j))
Yc(L,j)=(1/Rp(L,j))*((Vcp(L,j)*exp(Rp(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vc(L,j))-y(L,j))
Xc(L,j)
Yc(L,j)

```

```

elseif (Wc(L,j)==0 &
Vc(L,j+1)>0 & Wc(L,j)<0 & Wc(L+1,j)==0 )
disp(' -10-11')
Ac(L,j)=(Wc(L,j+1)-
Vc(L,j))/(Ac(L,j)-x(L,j))
Vcp(L,j)=(Ac(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Wc(L,j))
Tc(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
Ap(L,j))/(Vc(L,j)-
Vc(L+1,j))/(Vc(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
Vcp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j)*(Tp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vc(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(1/Rp(L,j))*log
(Vc(L+1,j)/Vcp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(Ty(L,j))
Tp(L,j)=(Vc(L,j)-
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tc(L,j)<0
Tc(L,j)=-Tc(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tc(L,j),Ty(L,j))

Xc(L,j)=(1/Ac(L,j))*((Vcp(L,j)*exp(Ac(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vc(L,j))-x(L,j))
Yc(L,j)=(1/Rp(L,j))*((Vcp(L,j)*exp(Rp(L,j)*
Tm(L,j))-Vc(L,j))-y(L,j))
Xc(L,j)
Yc(L,j)

% - third model
elseif (Wc(L,j)==0 &
Vc(L,j+1)>0 & Vc(L,j)==0 & Wc(L+1,j)>0 )
disp(' -11-11 ')
Ac(L,j)=(Wc(L,j+1)-
Vc(L,j))/(Ac(L,j)-x(L,j))
Vcp(L,j)=(Ac(L,j)*(Rp(L,j)-
x(L,j))+Vc(L,j))
Tc(L,j)=(x(L,j+1)-
Ap(L,j))/(Vc(L,j)-
Vc(L+1,j))/(Vc(L+1,j)-y(L,j))
Vcp(L,j)=(Ap(L,j)*(Tp(L,j)-
y(L,j))+Vc(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(1/Rp(L,j))*log
(Vc(L+1,j)/Vcp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(Ty(L,j))
Tp(L,j)=(Vc(L,j)-
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tc(L,j)<0
Tc(L,j)=-Tc(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=min (Tc(L,j),Ty(L,j))

```



```

    Ty(L, j) = (L/Ay(L, j)) * log
(Vy(L, j) / Vyp(L, j))
    if Ty(L, j) < 0
        Ty(L, j) = Ty(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    if Tx(L, j) < 0
        Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))

Xe(L, j) = (L/Ax(L, j)) * ((Vxp(L, j) * exp(Ax(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j)) * x(j))

Ye(L, j) = (L/Ay(L, j)) * ((Vyp(L, j) * exp(Ay(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vy(L, j)) * y(j))
    Xe(L, j)
    Ye(L, j)
    elseif (Vx(L, j) == 0 &
Vx(L, j+1) < 0 & Vy(L, j) > 0 & Vy(L+1, j) < 0 )
        disp('4-12')
        Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(j+1) - x(j))
        Vxp(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * Xp(L, j) -
x(j)) * Vx(L, j)
        %
        Tx(L, j) = (L/Ax(L, j)) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vxp(L, j))
        Tm(L, j) = (x(j+1) +
Xp(L, j)) / Vx(L, j+1)
        if Tx(L, j) < 0
            Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1)
        end
        Tm(L, j) = Tx(L, j)

Xe(L, j) = (L/Ax(L, j)) * ((Vxp(L, j) * exp(Ax(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j)) * x(j))
    Xe(L, j)
    Ye(L, j)
    elseif (Vx(L, j) == 0 &
Vx(L, j+1) < 0 & Vy(L, j) > 0 & Vy(L+1, j) == 0 )
        disp('5-12')
        Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(j+1) - x(j))
        Vxp(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * Xp(L, j) -
x(j)) * Vx(L, j)
        Tx(L, j) = (L/Ax(L, j)) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vxp(L, j))
        Tm(L, j) = (x(j+1) +
Xp(L, j)) / Vx(L, j+1)
        Ax(L, j) = (Vy(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / (y(j+1) - y(j))
        Vyp(L, j) = (Ay(L, j) * Yp(L, j) -
y(j)) * Vy(L, j)
        %
        Ty(L, j) = (L/Ay(L, j)) * log
(Vy(L+1, j) / Vyp(L, j))
        Tm(L, j) = (y(j+1) +
Yp(L, j)) / Vy(L+1, j)
        if Ty(L, j) < 0
            Ty(L, j) = Ty(L, j) * (-1)
        end
        Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))
    end
    Tm(L, j) = min (Tx(L, j), Ty(L, j))

```

```

Xe(L, j) = (L/Ax(L, j)) * ((Vxp(L, j) * exp(Ax(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j)) * x(j))
Ye(L, j) = (L/Ay(L, j)) * ((Vyp(L, j) * exp(Ay(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vy(L, j)) * y(j))
    Xe(L, j)
    Ye(L, j)

% second model
elseif (Vx(L, j) == 0 &
Vx(L, j+1) < 0 & Vy(L, j) < 0 & Vy(L+1, j) > 0 )
    disp('6-12')
    Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(j+1) - x(j))
    Vxp(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * Xp(L, j) -
x(j)) * Vx(L, j)
    %
    Tx(L, j) = (L/Ax(L, j)) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vxp(L, j))
    Tm(L, j) = (x(j+1) +
Xp(L, j)) / Vx(L, j+1)
    Ay(L, j) = (Vy(L+1, j) -
Vy(L, j)) / (y(j+1) - y(j))
    Vyp(L, j) = (Ay(L, j) * Yp(L, j) -
y(j)) * Vy(L, j)
    if Vyp(L, j) < 0
        disp('6-12-1')
    end
    if Tx(L, j) < 0
        Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1)
    end
    Tm(L, j) = Tx(L, j)

Xe(L, j) = (L/Ax(L, j)) * ((Vxp(L, j) * exp(Ax(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j)) * x(j))
    Xe(L, j)
    Ye(L, j)
    else Vyp(L, j) > 0
        disp('6-12-2')
        %
        Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(j+1) - x(j))
        Vxp(L, j) = (Ax(L, j) * Xp(L, j) -
x(j)) * Vx(L, j)
        Tx(L, j) = (L/Ax(L, j)) * log
(Vx(L, j+1) / Vxp(L, j))
        if Tx(L, j) < 0
            Tx(L, j) = Tx(L, j) * (-1)
        end
        Tm(L, j) = Tx(L, j)

Xe(L, j) = (L/Ax(L, j)) * ((Vxp(L, j) * exp(Ax(L, j) * Tm(L, j)) - Vx(L, j)) * x(j))
    Xe(L, j)
    Ye(L, j)
    elseif (Vx(L, j) == 0 &
Vx(L, j+1) < 0 & Vy(L, j) < 0 & Vy(L+1, j) < 0 )
        disp('7-12')
        Ax(L, j) = (Vx(L, j+1) -
Vx(L, j)) / (x(j+1) - x(j))

```

```

      Wxp(1,3)= (Ax(1,3))* (Rp(1,3))-
      x(3))) * Wx(1,3) *
      &
      Tx(1,3)= (1/Ax(1,3)) * log
      (Wx(1,3) / Wxp(1,3))
      Te(1,3)= (x(3)+1)-
      Xp(1,3) / Wx(1,3+1) *
      Ap(1,3)= (Vp(1+1,3)-
      Vy(1,3)) / (y(1+1)-y(1)) *
      Vpp(1,3)= (Ap(1,3)) * (Tp(1,3)-
      y(1)) * Vy(1,3) *
      Ty(1,3)= (1 / Ap(1,3)) * log
      (Vy(1+1,3) / Vpp(1,3)) *
      if Ty(1,3) < 0
      Ty(1,3) = -Ty(1,3) * (-1) *
      end
      if Te(1,3) < 0
      Te(1,3) = -Te(1,3) * (-1) *
      end
      Tm(1,3)=min (Te(1,3),Ty(1,3))

      Xe(1,3)= (1 / Ax(1,3)) * (Vxp(1,3) * exp(Ax(
      1,3)) * Tm(1,3)) - Wx(1,3)) * x(3))
      Ye(1,3)= (1 / Ay(1,3)) * (Vyp(1,3) * exp(Ay(
      1,3)) * Tm(1,3)) - Vy(1,3)) * y(1))
      Xe(1,3)=
      Ye(1,3)=
      elseif (Wx(1,3))=0 &
      Wx(1,3) < 0 & Vy(1,3) < 0 & Vy(1+1,3) < 0 &
      Ty(1,3) < Vy(1+1,3) >
      disp(' -8-32')

      Ax(1,3)= (Wx(1,3)-
      Wx(1,3)) / (x(3)+1)-x(3)) *
      Wxp(1,3)= (Ax(1,3)) * (Rp(1,3))-
      x(3))) * Wx(1,3) *
      &
      Tx(1,3)= (1/Ax(1,3)) * log
      (Wx(1,3) / Wxp(1,3))
      Te(1,3)= (x(3)+1)-
      Xp(1,3) / Wx(1,3+1) *
      Ap(1,3)= (Vp(1+1,3)-
      Vy(1,3)) / (y(1+1)-y(1)) *
      Vpp(1,3)= (Ap(1,3)) * (Tp(1,3)-
      y(1)) * Vy(1,3) *
      Ty(1,3)= (1 / Ap(1,3)) * log
      (Vy(1+1,3) / Vpp(1,3)) *
      if Ty(1,3) < 0
      Ty(1,3) = -Ty(1,3) * (-1) *
      end
      if Te(1,3) < 0
      Te(1,3) = -Te(1,3) * (-1) *
      end
      Tm(1,3)=min (Te(1,3),Ty(1,3))

      Xe(1,3)= (1 / Ax(1,3)) * (Vxp(1,3) * exp(Ax(
      1,3)) * Tm(1,3)) - Wx(1,3)) * x(3))
      Ye(1,3)= (1 / Ay(1,3)) * (Vyp(1,3) * exp(Ay(
      1,3)) * Tm(1,3)) - Vy(1,3)) * y(1))
      Xe(1,3)=
      Ye(1,3)=
      elseif (Wx(1,3))=0 &
      Wx(1,3) < 0 & Vy(1,3) < 0 & Vy(1+1,3) < 0 &
      Ty(1,3) < Vy(1+1,3) >
      disp(' -8-32')
      Wx(1,3)= (Wx(1,3)-
      Wx(1,3)) / (x(3)+1)-x(3)) *
      Wxp(1,3)= (Ax(1,3)) * (Rp(1,3))-
      x(3))) * Wx(1,3) *

```

```

      &
      Tx(1,3)= (1/Ax(1,3)) * log
      (Wx(1,3) / Wxp(1,3))
      Te(1,3)= (x(3)+1)-
      Xp(1,3) / Wx(1,3+1) *
      Ap(1,3)= (Vp(1+1,3)-
      Vy(1,3)) / (y(1+1)-y(1)) *
      Vpp(1,3)= (Ap(1,3)) * (Tp(1,3)-
      y(1)) * Vy(1,3) *
      Ty(1,3)= (1 / Ap(1,3)) * log
      (Vy(1+1,3) / Vpp(1,3)) *
      if Ty(1,3) < 0
      Ty(1,3) = -Ty(1,3) * (-1) *
      end
      if Te(1,3) < 0
      Te(1,3) = -Te(1,3) * (-1) *
      end
      Tm(1,3)=min (Te(1,3),Ty(1,3))

      Xe(1,3)= (1 / Ax(1,3)) * (Vxp(1,3) * exp(Ax(
      1,3)) * Tm(1,3)) - Wx(1,3)) * x(3))
      Ye(1,3)= (1 / Ay(1,3)) * (Vyp(1,3) * exp(Ay(
      1,3)) * Tm(1,3)) - Vy(1,3)) * y(1))
      Xe(1,3)=
      Ye(1,3)=
      elseif (Wx(1,3))=0 &
      Wx(1,3) < 0 & Vy(1,3) < 0 & Vy(1+1,3) < 0 &
      Ty(1,3) < Vy(1+1,3) >
      disp(' -10-32')
      Ax(1,3)= (Wx(1,3)-
      Wx(1,3)) / (x(3)+1)-x(3)) *
      Wxp(1,3)= (Ax(1,3)) * (Rp(1,3))-
      x(3))) * Wx(1,3) *
      &
      Tx(1,3)= (1/Ax(1,3)) * log
      (Wx(1,3) / Wxp(1,3))
      Te(1,3)= (x(3)+1)-
      Xp(1,3) / Wx(1,3+1) *
      Ap(1,3)= (Vp(1+1,3)-
      Vy(1,3)) / (y(1+1)-y(1)) *
      Vpp(1,3)= (Ap(1,3)) * (Tp(1,3)-
      y(1)) * Vy(1,3) *
      Ty(1,3)= (1 / Ap(1,3)) * log
      (Vy(1+1,3) / Vpp(1,3)) *
      if Ty(1,3) < 0
      Ty(1,3) = -Ty(1,3) * (-1) *
      end
      if Te(1,3) < 0
      Te(1,3) = -Te(1,3) * (-1) *
      end
      Tm(1,3)=min (Te(1,3),Ty(1,3))

```

```

      Xe(1,3)= (1 / Ax(1,3)) * (Vxp(1,3) * exp(Ax(
      1,3)) * Tm(1,3)) - Wx(1,3)) * x(3))
      Ye(1,3)= (1 / Ay(1,3)) * (Vyp(1,3) * exp(Ay(
      1,3)) * Tm(1,3)) - Vy(1,3)) * y(1))
      Xe(1,3)=
      Ye(1,3)=

```

8 - third model

```

elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)==0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
)
    disp(' -11-12 ')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1-
Vx(L,j+1)/(x(L)+1)-x(L+1))/
Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(L+1)+Vx(L,j))/
% Tx(L,j)=(L/Vx(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=(x(L)+1)-
Xp(L,j)/(Vx(L,j+1))
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L+1)+Vy(L,j))/
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
% Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-
Xp(L,j)/(Vy(L+1,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))

Xx(L,j)=(L/Ax(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax
L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L)

Yx(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay
L,j)*Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L)
Vx(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)==0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
)
    disp(' -12-12')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1-
Vx(L,j+1)/(x(L)+1)-x(L+1))/
Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(L+1)+Vx(L,j))/
% Tx(L,j)=(L/Vx(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=(x(L)+1)-
Xp(L,j)/(Vx(L,j+1))
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L+1)+Vy(L,j))/
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
% Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-
Xp(L,j)/(Vy(L+1,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tx(L,j)=min (Tx(L,j),Ty(L,j))

Rx(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax
L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L)

Ry(L,j)=(L/Ry(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay
L,j)*Ty(L,j))-Vy(L,j))+y(L)
Rx(L,j)

```

```

Vx(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)<0 & Vy(L,j)==0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
)
    disp(' -13-12')
    Ax(L,j)=(Vx(L,j)+1-
Vx(L,j+1)/(x(L)+1)-x(L+1))/
Vxp(L,j)=(Ax(L,j)*Qp(L,j)-
x(L+1)+Vx(L,j))/
% Tx(L,j)=(L/Vx(L,j))*log
(Vx(L,j+1)/Vxp(L,j))
Tx(L,j)=(x(L)+1)-
Xp(L,j)/(Vx(L,j+1))
if Tx(L,j)<0
    Tx(L,j)=-Tx(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tx(L,j)=Tx(L,j)

Rx(L,j)=(L/Rx(L,j))*((Vxp(L,j)*exp(Ax
L,j)*Tx(L,j))-Vx(L,j))+x(L)
Vy(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)>0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
& Vy(L,j)==Vy(L+1,j))
    disp(' -1-13')
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L+1)+Vy(L,j))/
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(y(L+1)-
Yp(L,j)/(Vy(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tx(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
Xx(L,j)=x(L)
Vx(L,j)=Vx(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 & Vx(L,j+1)>0 &
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)==Vy(L+1,j))
    disp(' -2-13')
    Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Yp(L,j)-
y(L+1)+Vy(L,j))/
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
    Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tx(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
Xx(L,j)=x(L)

```

```

Yx(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y(L,j)
Xx(L,j)
Ye(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 & Vx(L,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0 &
Vy(L,j)<Vy(L+1,j))
disp('-3-13')
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Tp(L,j)-
y(L)))/Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y(L,j)
Xx(L,j)
Ye(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
)
disp('-4-13')
disp('I dont know')
rr=1
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)>0 & Vy(L+1,j)==0
)
disp('-5-13')
disp('I dont know')
rr=1
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)>0
)
disp('-6-13')
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Tp(L,j)-
y(L)))/Vy(L,j)
if Vyp(L,j)<0 disp('-6-13-1')
Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)
else Vyp(L,j)>0
disp('-6-13-2')
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)
end
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
& Vy(L,j)> Vy(L+1,j) )
disp('-7-13')
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))

```

```

Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Tp(L,j)-
y(L))/Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y(L,j)
Xx(L,j)
Ye(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
& Vy(L,j)< Vy(L+1,j) )
disp('-8-13')
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Tp(L,j)-
y(L))/Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*((Vyp(L,j)*exp(Ay(
L,j)*Tm(L,j))-Vy(L,j))*y(L,j)
Xx(L,j)
Ye(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)<0
& Vy(L,j)< Vy(L+1,j) )
disp('-9-13')
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Tp(L,j)-
y(L))/Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
if Ty(L,j)<0
Ty(L,j)=-Ty(L,j)*(-1)
end
Tm(L,j)=Ty(L,j)
Xe(L,j)=x(L,j)
Ye(L,j)=(Tm(L,j)*
Vyp(L,j))+y(L,j)
Xe(L,j)
Ye(L,j)
elseif (Vx(L,j)==0 &
Vx(L,j+1)==0 & Vy(L,j)<0 & Vy(L+1,j)==0
)
disp('-10-13')
Ay(L,j)=(Vy(L+1,j)-
Vy(L,j))/(y(L+1)-y(L))
Vyp(L,j)=(Ay(L,j)*Tp(L,j)-
y(L))/Vy(L,j)
Ty(L,j)=(L/Ay(L,j))*log
(Vy(L+1,j)/Vyp(L,j))
Ty(L,j)=(Tp(L,j)-
Tp(L,j))/Vy(L,j)
if Ty(L,j)<0

```



```

global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Xop Yop
global qq
global i j
global rr
global Ax Ay Vop Vpp
temp = find(Tp==0);
xx = Xp(temp);
yy = Yp(temp);
xx = [xx];
yy = [yy];
plot(xx,yy,'k-')
grid on
axis equal
axis square
% Streamline Simulation Near Well
%
% By MAJANE HASSEN

% Developed MATLAB Program for
% Streamline Simulation
% This Code developed originally by
% MAJANE HASSEN

% Third Case Study in Cartesian
% Coordinate
% Subroutine for drawing streamline
global X Y
global Xs Ys
global F
global Vx Vy
global Xs Ys
global masscr maas erocmatris
global x y
global Xpp Ypp
global Xp Yp
global Vop Vpp
global qq
global i j
global rr
global Ax Ay Vop Vpp
% temp = find(Xp==0);
temp = find(Yp);
xx = Xp(temp);
yy = Yp(temp);
xx = [xx];
yy = [yy];
% ax = [0.5 : ax];
% yy = [0.5 : yy];
plot(xx,yy,'k-')
grid on
axis equal
axis square

```

First Case Study in Polar Coordinate

```

% Streamline Simulation Near Well
%
% By MAJANE HASSEN

```

```

% Developed MATLAB Program for
% Streamline Simulation
% This Code developed originally by
% MAJANE HASSEN

```

First Case Study in Polar Coordinate

```

% Main route
clc;
clear all;
close all;
format long e
global radiusp T r
N=10;
M=60;
re=1.10;
se=0.2;
r=[re/rw];
r(1)=rw;
Mw=[10^(-3)];
tetha=[12*pi]/M;
Pw=20000;
Pr=100000;

```

```

for j=1:M+1
    for i=1:N+1
        if i<=round(M/2)
            Er(i,j)=[2*(10^(-12))];
            landar(i,j)=[Er(i,j)/Mw];
        else
            Er(i,j)=[2*(10^(-12))];
            landar(i,j)=[Er(i,j)/Mw];
        end
    end
end
landar

```

```

for i=1:N
    m=1./M;
    k=(m)^(M);
    r(i+1)=re*k;
end
r
pause
MPr=radius plus 0.5
for i=1:M
    q=i*0.5;
    p=q*0.5;
    RPr(i)=(r(i+1)-
        r(i))/log(r(i+1)/r(i)))
    end
    RPr
    pause
MPr=radius minus 0.5
for i=2:M
    C=i*0.5;
    D=C*0.5;
    RM(i)=(r(i)-r(i-1))/log(r(i)/r(i-
        1)))
    end
    RM
    pause
for i=1:M

```



```

q=i+0.5r
p=q-0.5r
for j=1:nM

    %landar(i+0.5,j)=landaR(p,j)
    landaRP(p,j)=(log(r(i+1)/r(i)))/((1/L/
    andar(i,j))*(log(RP(p)/r(i)))+(1/land
    ar(i+1,j))*log(r(i+1)/RP(p)))));
%
    landar(p)=(1/(ln(r(i+1)/r(i)))/((1/L/landa
    r(i)))*(ln(r(i+0.5)/r(i)))+(1/L/landar(i
    +1))*ln(r(i+1)/r(i+0.5)))));
end
end
landaRP

for i=2:n
    C=1-0.5j
    D=C+0.5j
    for j=1:nM

        %landar(i+0.5,j)=landaR(p,j)
        landaRM(D,j)=(log(r(i)/r(i-
        1)))/(1/L/landar(i,j))*(log(r(i)/RM(D))
        ))+(1/L/landar(i-1,j))*(log(RM(D)/r(i-
        1)))));
%
        landar(p)=(1/(ln(r(i+1)/r(i)))/((1/L/landa
        r(i)))*(ln(r(i+0.5)/r(i)))+(1/L/landar(i
        +2))*ln(r(i+2)/r(i+0.5)))));
    end
end
landaRM
pause

for i=1:n
    for j=1:nM
        landat(i,j)=(2^10^(-i-9));
    end
end
landat

for i=1:n
    for j=1:nM
        q=j+0.5r
        p=q-0.5r
        if j==nM

            landat(i,v)=(landat(i,j)*landat(i+1)/(lan
            dat(i)+landat(i+1)))
            else
            landat(i,v)=(landat(i,j)*landat(i,j+1)/(l
            andat(i,j)+landat(i,j+1)))
            %
            landat(i+0.5)=(landat(i,j)*landat(i,j+1)/(
            landat(i,j)+landat(i,j+1)))
            end
        end
    end
end
landat

for i=1:n+1
    for j=1:nM+1
        landatetha(i,j)=(2^10^(-i-9));
    end
end
landatetha

```

```

for i=1:n
    for j=1:nM
        q=i+0.5r
        p=q-0.5r

        landatETHA(p,j)=(log(r(i+1)/r(i)))/((1
        /landatetha(i,j))*(log(RP(p)/r(i)))+(1
        /landatetha(i+1,j))*log(r(i+1)/RP(p))
        )));
%
        landatetha(i+0.5)=(1/(ln(r(i+1)/r(i)))/((1
        /landatetha(i,j))*(ln(r(i+0.5)/r(i)))+(1
        /landatetha(i+1,j))*ln(r(i+1)/r(i+0.5)
        ))));
    end
end
landatETHA

for i=1:n
    for j=1:nM
        w=j+0.5j
        v=w-0.5j
        if j==nM

            landatETNA(i,v)=(landatetha(i,j)*landat
            etha(i,j)/landatetha(i,j)+landatetha(i+1)
            )
            else
            landatETNA(i,v)=(landatetha(i,j)*landat
            etha(i,j+1)/(landatetha(i,j)+landatetha(i+
            1)))
            end
        end
    end
end
landatETNA

pause

for i=2:n
    for j=1:nM
        q=i+0.5r
        p=q-0.5r
        C=1-0.5r
        D=C+0.5r
        RP(p)
        RM(D)
        RP(p)-RM(D)
        if j==nM

            a(i,j)=
            (((tetha)^2)*r(i)/RP(p)-
            RM(D))*(((landaRP(p,j))/log(r(i+1)/r(i
            )))+(landaRM(D,j)/log(r(i)/r(i-1))))-
            ((landat(i,j)*landat(i,j))/(landat(i,j)+land
            at(i,j)))+(landat(i,j)*landat(i-
            1))/(landat(i,j)+landat(i-1))))
            % pause
            elseif j==1
            a(i,j)=
            (((tetha)^2)*r(i)/RP(p)-
            RM(D))*(((landaRP(p,j))/log(r(i+1)/r(i
            )))+(landaRM(D,j)/log(r(i)/r(i-1))))-
            ((landat(i,j)*landat(i,j+1))/(landat(i,j)+la
            ndat(i,j+1)))+(landat(i,j)*landat(i)/lan
            dat(i,j)+landat(i+1))))
            % pause
            else

```

```

a(L,j):=((((tetha)^2)*r(L))/(RP(p)-
RM(D)))**((LandaRP(p,j))/log(r(L+1)/r(L-
1)))+(LandaRM(D,j))/log(r(L)/r(L-1))))-
(((Landat(j))*Landat(j+1)/(Landat(j)*Lan-
dat(j+1)))+(Landat(j)*Landat(j-
1))/(Landat(j)+Landat(j-1)))
%
pause
end
end
a
pause
for i=1:M
    for j=1:M
        q=i+0.5;
        p=q-0.5;
        C=i-0.5;
        D=C+0.5;
        if j==M
            b(L,j)=1*(Landat(j)*Landat(j))/(Landat(j)
            +Landat(j+1));
        else
            b(L,j)=1*(Landat(j)*Landat(j+1))/(Landat
            (j)+Landat(j+1));
        end
    end
end
b
pause
for i=1:M
    for j=1:M
        q=i+0.5;
        p=q-0.5;
        C=i-0.5;
        D=C+0.5;
        if j==1
            c(L,j)=C*(Landat(j)*Landat(M))/(Landat(j)
            +Landat(M));
        else
            c(L,j)=C*(Landat(j)*Landat(j-
            1))/(Landat(j)+Landat(j-1));
        end
    end
end
c
pause
for i=2:M
    for j=1:M
        q=i+0.5;
        p=q-0.5;
        C=i-0.5;
        D=C+0.5;
        d(L,j)=1*((tetha)^2)*r(L)/(RP(p)-
        RM(D))*1*(LandaRM(D,j))/log(r(L)/r(L-
        1)))));
    end
end
d
a
pause
for i=2:M
    for j=1:M
        q=i+0.5;
        p=q-0.5;
        C=i-0.5;
        D=C+0.5;

```

```

e(L,j)=(((tetha)^2)*r(L))/(RP(p)-
RM(D))*1*(LandaRP(p,j))/log(r(L+1)/r(L-
1)))));
%
e(L,j)=(((tetha)^2)*r(L)^2)/(RP(p)-
RM(D))*1*(LandaRP(p,j))/log(r(L+1)/r(L-
1)))+(c(tetha)*e(L,j)/2)*1*(r(L+1)-
r(L))/(r(L)+r(L-1)))
1*(LandaRMD(p,j));
end
end

```

```

end
e
pause
%
a(L,j)=
1*((tetha)^2)*r(L)^2)/(RP(p)-r(L-
0.5))*1*(Landat(L+0.5)/ln(r(L+1)/r(L)))
+Landat(L-0.5)/ln(r(L-1)/r(L))-
1*(Landat(j)*Landat(j+1)/(Landat(j)+Lan-
dat(j+1)))+(Landat(j)*Landat(j-
1))/(Landat(j)+Landat(j-1)))
%
b(L,j)=1*(Landat(j)*Landat(j+1))/(Landat
(j)+Landat(j+1))
%
c(L,j)=1*(Landat(j)*Landat(j-
1))/(Landat(j)+Landat(j-1))
%
d(L,j)=1*((tetha)^2)*r(L)^2)/(r(L+0.5)
-r(L-0.5))*1*(Landat(L-0.5)/ln(r(L-
0.5)/r(L)))
%
e(L,j)=1*(tetha)^2)*r(L)^2)/(r(L+0.5)-
r(L-
0.5))*1*(Landat(L+0.5)/ln(r(L+0.5)/r(L-
1)))+(c(tetha)^2)*r(L)/2)*1*(L/(r(L+0.5)
-r(L-0.5))-1/(r(L)-r(L-
1))))*(Landat(L+0.5))

```

% my alternative when in last series of
equation pL,j-1 change to pR,j-1
% A=zeros((M-1)*M,(M-1)*M);

```

X=zeros((M-1)*M,(M-1)*M);
L=2;
for j=1:M
    s1=j;
    s1=1;
    Z(s1,s1)=a(L,j);

```

```

if j==M
    s2=j;
    s2=1;
    Z(s2,s2)=b(L,j);
else
    s2=j;
    s2=j+1;
    Z(s2,s2)=b(L,j);
end

```

```

if j==1
    s3=j;
    s3=M;
    Z(s3,s3)=c(L,j);
else

```

```

r3=j;
a3=j-1;
Z(r3,a3)=a(l,j);
end

r4=j;
a4=M*(l-1)+j;
Z(r4,a4)=a(l,j);

end

for i=1:N-1
    for j=1:M
        r1=M*(l-2)+j;
        a1=j+M*(l-2);
        Z(r1,a1)=a(l,j);

        if j==M
            r2=M*(l-2)+j;
            a2=(l-1)+M*(l-2);
            Z(r2,a2)=b(l,j);
        else
            r2=M*(l-2)+j;
            a2=(j+1)+M*(l-2);
            Z(r2,a2)=b(l,j);
        end

        if j==1
            r3=M*(l-2)+j;
            a3=M*(l-2)+(M);
            Z(r3,a3)=c(l,j);
        else
            r3=M*(l-2)+j;
            a3=M*(l-2)+(j-1);
            Z(r3,a3)=c(l,j);
        end

        r4=M*(l-2)+j;
        a4=M*(l-1)+j;
        Z(r4,a4)=d(l,j);

        r5=M*(l-2)+j;
        a5=M*(l-1)+j;
        Z(r5,a5)=e(l,j);
    end
end

i=M
for j=1:M
    r1=M*(l-2)+j;
    a1=M*(l-2)+j;
    Z(r1,a1)=a(l,j);

    if j==M
        r2=M*(l-2)+j;
        a2=M*(l-2)+(l);
        Z(r2,a2)=b(l,j);
    else
        r2=M*(l-2)+j;
        a2=M*(l-2)+(j+1);
        Z(r2,a2)=b(l,j);
    end

    if j==1
        r3=M*(l-2)+j;
        a3=M*(l-2)+(M);
        Z(r3,a3)=c(l,j);
    end
end

```

```

else
    r3=M*(l-2)+j;
    a3=M*(l-2)+(j-1);
    Z(r3,a3)=c(l,j);
end

r4=M*(l-2)+j;
a4=M*(l-1)+j;
Z(r4,a4)=d(l,j);

end

Z;

V=zeros((N-1)*M,1);

i=2
for j=1:M
    r1=j;
    a1=l;
    V(r1,a1)=-(d(l,j)*W);
end

j=M
for j=1:M
    r1=(N-2)*M+j;
    a1=l;
    V(r1,a1)=-(a(l,j)*W);
end
V

P=zeros((N-1)*M,1);
k=(V*inv(A))/P
Q=(Z/V)
P=Q/W

k=zeros(N,M);

for i=1:(N-1)
    for j=1:M
        if i==1
            k(i,j)=Q(i,1);
        else
            k(i,j)=Q(((i-1)*M)+j),1;
        end
    end
end

k
for i=M
    for j=1:M
        k(i,j)=P(j);
    end
end

contour(k,30);
contour(k,30,'DisplayNone',
'PREFERENCE','colormap auto');
pause
k surf(l,j)=landaSP(p,j)*(P(i+1,j)-
P(i,j))/(r(i+1)-r(i));

k surf(p,j)=(landaSP(p,j))*(p(i+1,j)-
p(i,j))/(r(i+1)-r(i));

```

```

r(i)=(1/2)*R(p,i)*(LandaTUTRA(i,w)*p
(i,i+1)-p(i,j)/deltatetha)+(Landa

for i=1:N-1
    q=i+0.5;
    p=q-0.5;

    for j=1:M

        if i==N
            1357;
            1;
            3;
            1.5;
            LandaRP(p,j);
            2.5;
            k(i,j);
            3.5;
            RP;
            3.5;
            (Pe-k(i,j));
            3.79;
            z(i+1);
            4.5;
            r(i);
            5.5;
            urp(p,j)=(LandaRP(p,j)*Pe-
            k(i,j))/(r(i+1)-r(i));
        else
            1916;
            1;
            3;

        urp(p,j)=(LandaRP(p,j)*k(i+1,j)-
            k(i,j))/(r(i+1)-r(i));
        end
    end
end
urp

for i=2:M
    for j=1:M
        C=i-0.5;
        D=C+0.5;

        urD(i,j)=(LandaRP(D,j)*(k(i,j)-k(i-
            1,j))/(r(i)-r(i-1)))
        end
    end
end
urD

for i=1:N
    for j=1:M
        u=j+0.5;
        v=u-0.5;
    if j==M

        utethav(i,v)=(1/r(i))*(LandaT(i,v)*(k(i
            ,1)-k(i,j)/tetha));
        else

        utethav(i,v)=(1/r(i))*(LandaT(i,v)*(k(i
            ,j+1)-k(i,j)/tetha));

```

```

end
end
end
utethav

for i=1:N
    for j=1:M
        u=j-0.5;
        w=u+0.5;
        IF j==1

        utethaw(i,w)=(1/r(i))*(LandaT(i,w)*(k(i
            ,j)-k(i,M)/tetha));
        else

        utethaw(i,w)=(1/r(i))*(LandaT(i,w)*(k(i
            ,j)-k(i,j-1)/tetha));
        end
    end
end
utethaw

for i=1:N-1
    q=i+0.5;
    p=q-0.5;

    for j=1:M
        URP(p,1)=urp(p,j);
    end
end
URP
for i=1:M-1
    RPP(i)=RP(i);
end
RPP

plot(RPP,URP)

% for i=1:N
% r=[ 2.000000000000000e-001
% 3.562854323668786e-001
% 4.69545759823430e-001]
% tetha=[12*pi]/M;
for i=1:M
    r(i)=(1/2*pi)*(i)/M);
end
t

T=[t t];
R=zeros(N,M+1);
for i=1:N
    for j=1:M
        R(i,j)=k(i,j);
    end
end

for i=1:N
    R(i,M+1)=k(i,1);
end

k
% k
% teta=[0 45 90 135 180 225 270 360]
for i=1:M
    for j=1:M+1
        w(i,j)=r(i)*cos(T(j));
        y(i,j)=r(i)*sin(T(j));
    end
end
end

```

```

Y
contourf(x,p,X,50), colormap autumn
for j=1:M
    urp(M,j)=0.000015;
end

for j=1:M
    for i=1:(N-1)
        r(i+1);
        R0=(1/(r(i+1)));
        r(i);
        R1=(1/(r(i)));
        urp(i+1,j);
        q=urp(i,j);
        acw=1/(urp(i+1,j)-
urp(i,j))/((R2)-(R1)));
        cd=(R1*acw);
        bc=1/(qo)-(cd));
        1/(1+(acw));
        ((r(i+1))^2)-(r(i))^2);

Tr(i)=(1/2)*(acw)*(((r(i+1))^2)-
(r(i))^2));

        result2(i)=Tr(i)*urp(i,j);

result2(i)=Tr(i)*urp(i+1,j);
        result3(i)=(r(i+1)-r(i));

result4(i)=(r(i+1)+r(i))/2);
        end
    end
    Tr

% radius=1.10
% theta(i)=0
% for j=1:M
%     for i=1:N
%         radius(i) =radius(i)-
urp(i)*Tr(i)
radius(N)= 1.10
rw=1.10
theta(N,j)= T(j)
radiusapp=radius(N);
thetaapp=theta(N,j)
% Vtethapp(1,1)=csc(theta(N,1))
% urp(1,1)=urp(N,j)
j=M
j=1

while (radiusapp > rw) &
(thetaapp<12*pi) & (k>2)
    k+1
    while (rppa>rw)

radius(i+1)=radius(i)- (urp(i,j)*Tr(i)
);
i=i+1
j=j
end
% radius
plot(final
radiusapp=ones(N,M);
thetaapp=ones(N,M);
end
figure
pause
for i=1:M
    for j=1:M

```

```

plotfvals2
end
for i=1:N-1
    GSP(i)=1+SP(i)/2
end
% % end
% % Tm(i,j)=min
% % (Tm(ia,j),Tm(i,j+1))
% %
Re(i,j)=(1/Wt(i,j))*((wtethap(i,j)
*wtethap(i,j+1)*Tm(i,j))-
Vt(i,j+1))+Cj);
% %
Te(i,j)=(1/Wt(i,j))*((Vt(i,j)*wtethap
(i,j+1)*Tm(i,j))-Vt(i,j))+Cj);
% % Re(i,j);
% % Te(i,j);

```

88 Streamline Simulation Near Well
Bore
8 By NBP-JAN HARRON

```

% Developed MATLAB Program for
% Streamline Simulation
% This code developed originally by
% MARION HUSSEIN

```

```

4 First Case Study in Polar
Coordinate
4 Subroutine for drawing the
streamline

```

```
global radiusp T
i temp = find(xp==0);
```

```

x(i,:) = radiusp(i)*cos(T(i))
y(i,:) = radiusp(i)*sin(T(i))
xx = [ x];
yy = [ y];
plot(xx,yy,'-');
grid on
axis equal
axis square

```

4 44 Streamline Simulation Near Well
Bore
4 By MURJAN HADJEM

```
% Developed MATLAB Program for
Streamline Simulation
% This Code Developed originally by
MAHDIAN ARABIAN
```

```

4 First Case Study in Polar
Coordinate
4 Subroutine for drawing the
streamline

```

global radius r

```

x(k, j) = r(k) * cos(T(j))
y(k, j) = r(k) * sin(T(j))
xx = [ x ]

```

```

yy = i*pi;
plot(xx,yy,'k-')
grid on
axis equal
axis square

Second Case Study in Polar Coordinate
% Streamline Simulation Near Well
Bore
% By MAJAN HASHIM

% Developed MATLAB Program for
% Streamline Simulation
% This Code developed originally by
% MAJAN HASHIM

% Second Case Study in Polar
% Coordinate
% Main route

clear
clear all;
close all;
format long e
global radiusp TETHA N M i j T
global urp TWIN utethav RP urpp
utethavp;
global radiuse TETHAe TETHAp;
global TETHA utethav TETHAe
global radiusp TETHA
global urp TWIN utethav N M i j e y
global radiuse TETHAe TETHAp r utethav
deltatethacrit checkthesign;
global radiusp TETHA Trl Tr TETHAe
TETHAe radiuse TETHAe theta
tethamoredchiar checkthesize

N=60;
re=100;
rw=0.2;
r=(re/rw);
M=60;

r=(re/rw);
for j=1:M
    r(1,j)=r*M;
end;
Mu=(10^(1-3));
tetha=(12*pi)/M;
Pe=(0.5*10000000);
Pe=30000000;

Er=zeros(N+1,M+1);
1
for j=1:M+1
    for i=1:N+1
        if i==round(N/2)
            Er(i,j)=(0.5*(10^(1-12)));
            landar(i,j)=(Er(i,j)/Mu);
        else
            Er(i,j)=(0.5*(10^(1-12)));
            landar(i,j)=(Er(i,j)/Mu);
        end
    end
end
end

```

```

2
for j=fix((3*M)/10):fix((7*M)/10)
for i=fix((5*N)/10):fix((6*N)/10)

    Er(i,j)=(0.5*(10^(1-17)));
    landar(i,j)=(Er(i,j)/Mu);
end
end
Er;
landar;

3
for i=1:M
    for j=1:M+1
        m=i/(M);
        k=(M)*m;
        r(i+1,j)=m*k;
        end
    end
    m;
    k;
    for i=1:M
        for j=1:M
            q=i+0.5;
            p=q-0.5;
            RP(p,j)=(r(i+1,j)-
            r(i,j))/(log(r(i+1,j)/r(i,j))));
            end
        end
        RP;
        S;
        for i=2:M
            for j=1:M
                C=i-0.5;
                D=C+0.5;
                RM(D,j)=(r(i,j)-r(i-
                1,j))/(log(r(i,j)/r(i-1,j))));
                end
            end
            RM;
            S;
            % pause
            for i=1:M
                q=i+0.5;
                p=q-0.5;
                for j=1:M
                    landarRP(p,j)=(log(r(i+1,j)/r(i,j)))/((
                    1/Landar(i,j))*(log(RP(p,j)/r(i,j)))+(
                    (1/Landar(i+1,j))*(log(r(i+1,j)/RP(p,j)
                    ))));
                end
            end
            landarRP;
            T;
            for i=2:M
                C=i-0.5;
                D=C+0.5;
                for j=1:M
                    landarRM(D,j)=(log(r(i,j)/r(i-
                    1,j)))/((1/Landar(i,j))*(log(r(i,j)/RM
                    (D,j)))+(1/Landar(i-
                    1,j))*(log(RM(D,j)/r(i-1,j))));
                end
            end
            landarRM;
            E;

```

```

for i=1:N
  for j=1:M
    landat(i,j)=(2*10^(-9));
  end
end
landat;
9
  for i=1:N
    for j=1:M
      u=j+0.5;
      v=u-0.5;
      if j==M
        landatp(i,j)=(landat(i,j)*landat(i,1))
        /(landat(i,j)+landat(i,1));
      else
        landatp(i,j)=(landat(i,j)*landat(i,j+1))
        /(landat(i,j)+landat(i,j+1));
      end
    end
  end
  landatp;
10
  for i=1:N
    for j=1:M
      if j==1
        landatd(i,j)=(landat(i,j)*landat(i,M))
        /(landat(i,j)+landat(i,M));
      else
        landatd(i,j)=(landat(i,j)*landat(i,j-1))
        /(landat(i,j)+landat(i,j-1));
      end
    end
  end
  landatd;
10.5
  for i=1:N+1
    for j=1:M+1
      landatetha(i,j)=(2*10^(-9));
    end
  end
  landatetha;
11
  for i=1:N
    for j=1:M
      q=i+0.5;
      p=q-0.5;
      landatctm(p,j)=(log(r(i+1,j)/r(i,j)))
      /(1/landatetha(i,j)+log(R(p,j)/r(i,j)))
      +(1/landatetha(i+1,j)+log(r(i+1,j)/R(p,j)))/11111;
    end
  end
  landatctm;
12
  for i=1:N

```

```

    for j=1:M
      u=j+0.5;
      v=u-0.5;
      if j==M
        landatctm(i,j)=2*(landatetha(i,j)*la
        ndatetha(i,1))/(landatetha(i,j)+landate
        tha(i,1));
      else
        landatctm(i,j)=2*(landatetha(i,j)*la
        ndatetha(i,j+1))/(landatetha(i,j)+lande
        tetha(i,j+1));
      end
    end
  end
  landatctm;
13
% pause

  for i=2:N
    for j=1:M
      q=i+0.5;
      p=q-0.5;
      D=q-0.5;
      D=D+0.5;
      RP(p,j);
      RM(i,j);
      RP(p,j)-RM(i,j);
      if j==M
        a(i,j)=
        (((tetha)^2)*r(i,j))/(RP(p,j)-
        RM(i,j))*(((landsRP(p,j))/log(r(i+1,j)
        /r(i,j))+landsRM(i,j))/log(r(i,j)/r(i-
        1,j)))))-
        ((landat(i,j)*landat(i,1))/landat(i,j
        +landat(i,j+1))+landat(i,j)*landat(i,
        j-1))/landat(i,j)+landat(i,j-1));
      end
    end
  end
  a(i,j)=
  (((tetha)^2)*r(i,j))/(RP(p,j)-
  RM(i,j))*(((landsRP(p,j))/log(r(i+1,j)
  /r(i,j))+landsRM(i,j))/log(r(i,j)/r(i-
  1,j)))))-
  ((landat(i,j)*landat(i,j+1))/landat(i,
  j)+landat(i,j+1))+landat(i,j)*landat
  t(i,1)/landat(i,j)+landat(i,M));
end
else
  a(i,j)=
  (((tetha)^2)*r(i,j))/(RP(p,j)-
  RM(i,j))*(((landsRP(p,j))/log(r(i+1,j)
  /r(i,j))+landsRM(i,j))/log(r(i,j)/r(i-
  1,j)))))-
  ((landat(i,j)*landat(i,j+1))/landat(i,
  j)+landat(i,j+1))+landat(i,j)*landat
  t(i,j-1)/landat(i,j)+landat(i,j-1));
end
end
end
or
14
% pause
  for i=1:N
    for j=1:M

```

```

q=i+0.5;
p=q-0.5;
C=i-0.5;
D=C+0.5;
if j==M
    b(i,j)=((Landat(i,j)*Landat(i,j))/(Land
at(i,j)+Landat(i,j)))
    else
    b(i,j)=((Landat(i,j)*Landat(i,j+1))/(La
ndat(i,j)+Landat(i,j+1)))
    end
end
end
bi
15
% pause
for i=1:M
    for j=1:M
        q=i+0.5;
        p=q-0.5;
        C=i-0.5;
        D=C+0.5;
        if j==1
            c(i,j)=(Landat(i,j)*Landat(i,M))/(Land
at(i,j)+Landat(i,M));
            else
            c(i,j)=(Landat(i,j)*Landat(i,j-
1))/(Landat(i,j)+Landat(i,j-1));
            end
        end
    end
end
cr
16
% pause
for i=2:M
    for j=1:M
        q=i-0.5;
        p=q-0.5;
        C=i-0.5;
        D=C+0.5;
        d(i,j)=(((tetha)^2)*r(i,j))/(RP(p,j)-
RM(D,j)))*((LandatM(D,j))/(log(t(i,j)/
r(i-1,j))))
    end
end
di
17
% pause
for i=2:M
    for j=1:M
        q=i+0.5;
        p=q-0.5;
        C=i-0.5;
        D=C+0.5;
        e(i,j)=(((tetha)^2)*r(i,j))/(RP(p,j)-
RM(D,j)))*((LandatM(p,j))/(log(r(i+1,j)
/t(i+1,j)))))
    end
end
ei
18
Z=zeros((M-1)*M,(M-1)*M);
i=2;
for j=1:M

```

```

    r3=j;
    a3=j;
    Z(r3,a3)=a(i,j);
    if j==M
        r2=j;
        a2=1;
        Z(r2,a2)=b(i,j);
    else
        r2=j;
        a2=j+1;
        Z(r2,a2)=b(i,j);
    end
    if j==1
        r3=j;
        a3=M;
        Z(r3,a3)=c(i,j);
    else
        r3=j;
        a3=j-1;
        Z(r3,a3)=c(i,j);
    end
    r4=j;
    a4=M*(i-1)+j;
    Z(r4,a4)=e(i,j);
end
19
for i=3:M-1
    for j=1:M
        r1=M*(i-2)+j;
        a1=j+M*(i-2);
        Z(r1,a1)=a(i,j);
        if j==M
            r2=M*(i-2)+j;
            a2=1;
            Z(r2,a2)=b(i,j);
        else
            r2=M*(i-2)+j;
            a2=j+1;
            Z(r2,a2)=b(i,j);
        end
        if j==1
            r3=M*(i-2)+j;
            a3=M*(i-2)+M;
            Z(r3,a3)=c(i,j);
        else
            r3=M*(i-2)+j;
            a3=M*(i-2)+j-1;
            Z(r3,a3)=c(i,j);
        end
        r4=M*(i-2)+j;
        a4=M*(i-3)+j;
        Z(r4,a4)=d(i,j);
        r5=M*(i-2)+j;
        a5=M*(i-1)+j;
        Z(r5,a5)=e(i,j);
    end
end
20
i=4;
for j=1:M
    r1=M*(i-2)+j;

```



```

a2=a*(1-2)+j;
Z(r2,a2)=a(i,j);

if j==M
    r2=a*(1-2)+j;
    a2=a*(1-2)+(j);
    Z(r2,a2)=b(i,j);
else
    r2=a*(1-2)+j;
    a2=a*(1-2)+(j+1);
    Z(r2,a2)=b(i,j);
end

if j==1
    r3=a*(1-2)+j;
    a3=a*(1-2)+(M);
    Z(r3,a3)=c(i,j);
else
    r3=a*(1-2)+j;
    a3=a*(1-2)+(j-1);
    Z(r3,a3)=c(i,j);
end

a4=a*(1-2)+j;
a4=a*(1-2)+(j);
Z(r4,a4)=d(i,j);

end
Z
23
%=zeros((N-1)*M,1);
22
i=2
for j=1:M
    r1=j;
    a1=1;
    V(r1,a1)=-(d(i,j)*Pw);
end
23
i=M
for j=1:M
    r1=(M-2)*M+j;
    a1=1;
    V(r1,a1)=-(d(i,j)*Pw);
end
V1
24
P=zeros(M-1*M,1);
% (V*Inv(A))=P
Q=(Z\V1)
P=Q/Pw;
25
k =zeros(N,M);

for i=1:(M-1)
    for j=1:M
        if i==1
            k(i,j)=Q(i,j);
        else
            k(i,j)=Q(i,j);
        end
    end
end

```

```

k(i,j)=Q(i+(i-1)*M+j),1);
end
end
k
26
for i=M
    for j=1:M
        k(i,j)=Pw;
    end
end
27
outbarrf(k,35,'DisplayNone',
'PDE3DDE');colormap autumn;

for i=1:M-1
    q=1+0.5;
    p=q-0.5;
    for j=1:M
        if i==M
            i1
            j1
            l=1;
            l=landaRP(p,j);
            k(i,j1)
            p=1;
            Pw
            (Pw-k(i,j1))
            r(i+1,j)
            a(i,j)
            Z(i,j)
            u(p,j)=landaRP(p,j)*(Pw-
            k(i,j)/(r(i+1,j)-r(i,j)))
        else
            l=1976;
            i;
            j
        end
        u(p,j)=landaRP(p,j)*(k(i+1,j)-
            k(i,j)/(r(i+1,j)-r(i,j)))
    end
end
u(p,j)
28
for i=2:M
    for j=1:M
        C=1+0.5;
        D=C+0.5;
        ur0(i,j)=landaRP(i,j)*(k(i,j)-k(i-
            1,j))/(r(i,j)-r(i-1,j)))
    end
end
ur0;
29
for i=1:M
    for j=1:M
        u=1+0.5;
        v=u-0.5;
    end
end

```

```

if j==M
    utethav(i,v)=(1/r(i,j))* (landsfp(i,j)*
    (k(i,j)+1-k(i,j))/(tetha)))
else
    utethav(i,v)=(1/r(i,j))* (landsfp(i,j)*
    (k(i,j)+1-k(i,j))/(tetha)))
end
end
end
utethav;
%
for i=1:N
    for j=1:M
        u=j-0.5;
        v=u+0.5;
        if j==1
            utethav(i,v)=(1/r(i,j))* (landsfp(i,j)*
            (k(i,j)-k(i,M))/(tetha)))
        else
            utethav(i,v)=(1/r(i,j))* (landsfp(i,j)*
            (k(i,j)-k(i,j-1))/(tetha)))
        end
    end
end
utethav;
%
% ERP
for i=1:N-1
    for j=1:M
        ERP(i,j)=ERP(i,j);
    end
end
ERP = r;
%
% pause
tetha=((2*pi)/M)
for i=1:N
    for j=1:M
        t(i,j)=((2*pi)*i*(j))/M;
    end
end
t;

%
for i=1:M
    for j=1
        T(i,j)=0;
    end
end
for i=1:M
    for j=2:M+1
        T(i,j)=T(i,j-1);
    end
end
% T=
% T=[0 t]
%
K=zeros(N,M+1);
for i=1:M
    for j=1:M
        K(i,j)=k(i,j);
    end
end
end

for i=1:M
    K(i,M+1)=-k(i,j);
end

for j=1:M
    K(1,j)=k(1,j);
end

for j=1:M
    for i=1:M
        T(i,j)=ERP(i,j);
    end
end

locationnew
12345
radiusr;
TETHAkey;

if THEN(i,j)==TETHA(i,j)
    12345
    radiusp(i-1,j)=radiusr(i,j);
    TETHA(i-1,j)=TETHA(i,j);
    TETHAkey=TETHA(i-1,j);
    radiuspp=radiusp(i-1,j);
    i=i-1;
    j=j;
    elseif THEN(i,j)==TETHA(i,j)
        if deltathesult(i,j)<0
            if j==1
                radiusp(i,M)=radiusr(i,j);
                TETHA(i,M)=TETHA(i,j);
                TETHAkey=TETHA(i,M);
                radiuspp=radiusp(i,M);
                j=M;
                i=i;
            else
                radiusp(i,j-1)=radiusr(i,j);

```

```

TETHAp(i,j-1)=TETHAe(i,j)
TETHAp=TETHAp(i,j-1)
radiuspp=radius(i,j-1)
j=j-1
i=i
end
1984
else
if j==M
1985
radius(i,1)=radius(i,j)
TETHAp(i,1)=TETHAe(i,j)
TETHAp=TETHAp(i,1)
radiuspp=radius(i,1)
j=1
i=i
else
1986
radius(i,j+1)=radius(i,j)
TETHAp(i,j+1)=TETHAe(i,j)
TETHAp=TETHAp(i,j+1)
radiuspp=radius(i,j+1)
j=j+1
i=i
end
else
fprintf('nemidoanam')
end
end
2000
urpp=sacos(N-1,M)
stethapp=sacos(N-1,M)
radiusp=sacos(N-1,M)
TETHAp=sacos(N-1,M)
radiuspp=sacos(N-1,M)
TETHAp=sacos(N-1,M)
1980
for j=2:M
i=N-1
j
i
radius(i,j)=RF(i,j)
radiuspp=radius(i,j)
TETHAp(i,j)=T(i,j)
TETHAp=TETHAp(i,j)
stethapp(i,j)=stetha(i,j)
urpp(i,j)=urp(i,j)
while
((radius(i,j)>RF(i,j)) && (TETHAp<=2*pi))
1981
locationnew
radius;
TETHAe;
1982
if TMIN(i,j)==T(i,j)
1983
radius(i-1,j)=radius(i,j)
TETHAp(i-1,j)=TETHAe(i,j)
TETHAp=TETHAp(i-1,j)
radiuspp=radius(i-1,j)
i=i-1
j=j
elseif TMIN(i,j)==TETHA(i,j)
if deltathamax(i,j)<0
if j==1
radius(i,M)=radius(i,j)
TETHAp(i,M)=TETHAe(i,j)
TETHAp=TETHAp(i,M)
radiuspp=radius(i,M)
j=M
i=i
else
radius(i,j-1)=radius(i,j)
TETHAp(i,j-1)=TETHAe(i,j)
TETHAp=TETHAp(i,j-1)
radiuspp=radius(i,j-1)
j=j-1
i=i
end
1984
else
if j==M
1985
radius(i,1)=radius(i,j)
TETHAp(i,1)=TETHAe(i,j)
TETHAp=TETHAp(i,1)
radiuspp=radius(i,1)
j=1
i=i
else
1986
radius(i,j+1)=radius(i,j)
TETHAp(i,j+1)=TETHAe(i,j)
TETHAp=TETHAp(i,j+1)
radiuspp=radius(i,j+1)
j=j+1
i=i
end
end
fprintf('nemidoanam')
end
end
radius=sacos(N-1,M)
TETHAp=sacos(N-1,M)
radiuspp=sacos(N-1,M)
TETHAp=sacos(N-1,M)
1988
3010
end
global radius TETHAe
for j=1:M
for i=1:N-1
j
i
hash(i,j)=radius(i,j)*cos(TETH
Ae(i,j))

```

```
hash(i,j)=radius(i,j)*sin(TETR  
As(i,j));
```

```
    plot(hash,hash, '-')
```

```
    grid on
```

```
axis equal
```

```
axis square
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

